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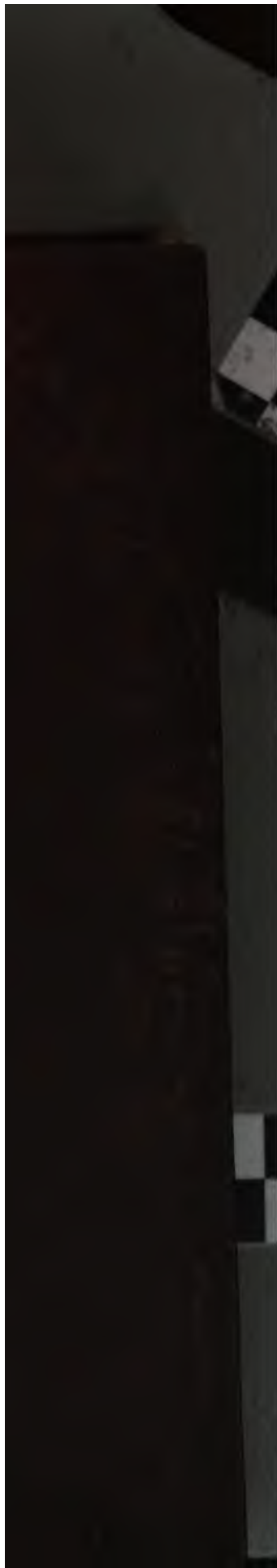
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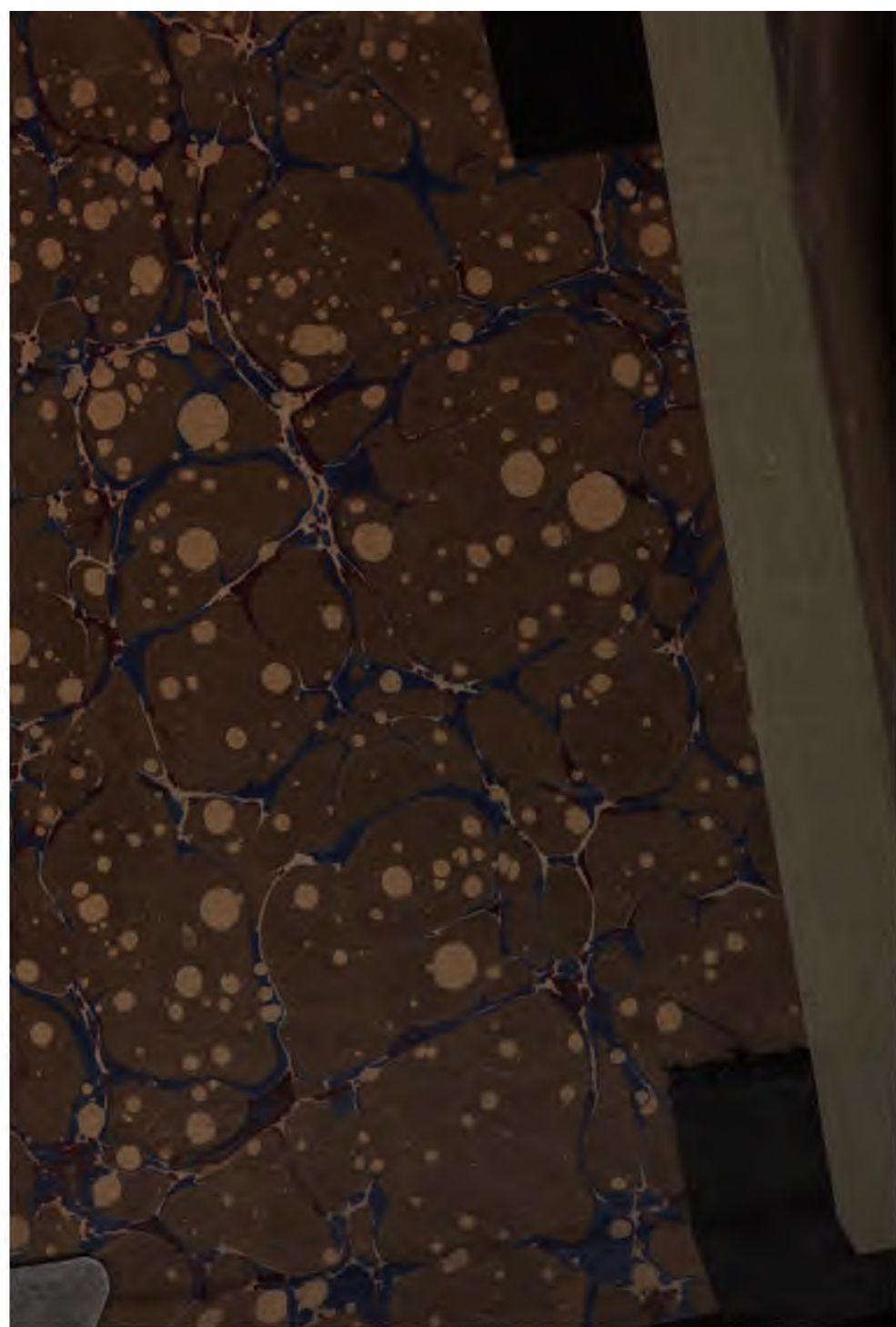
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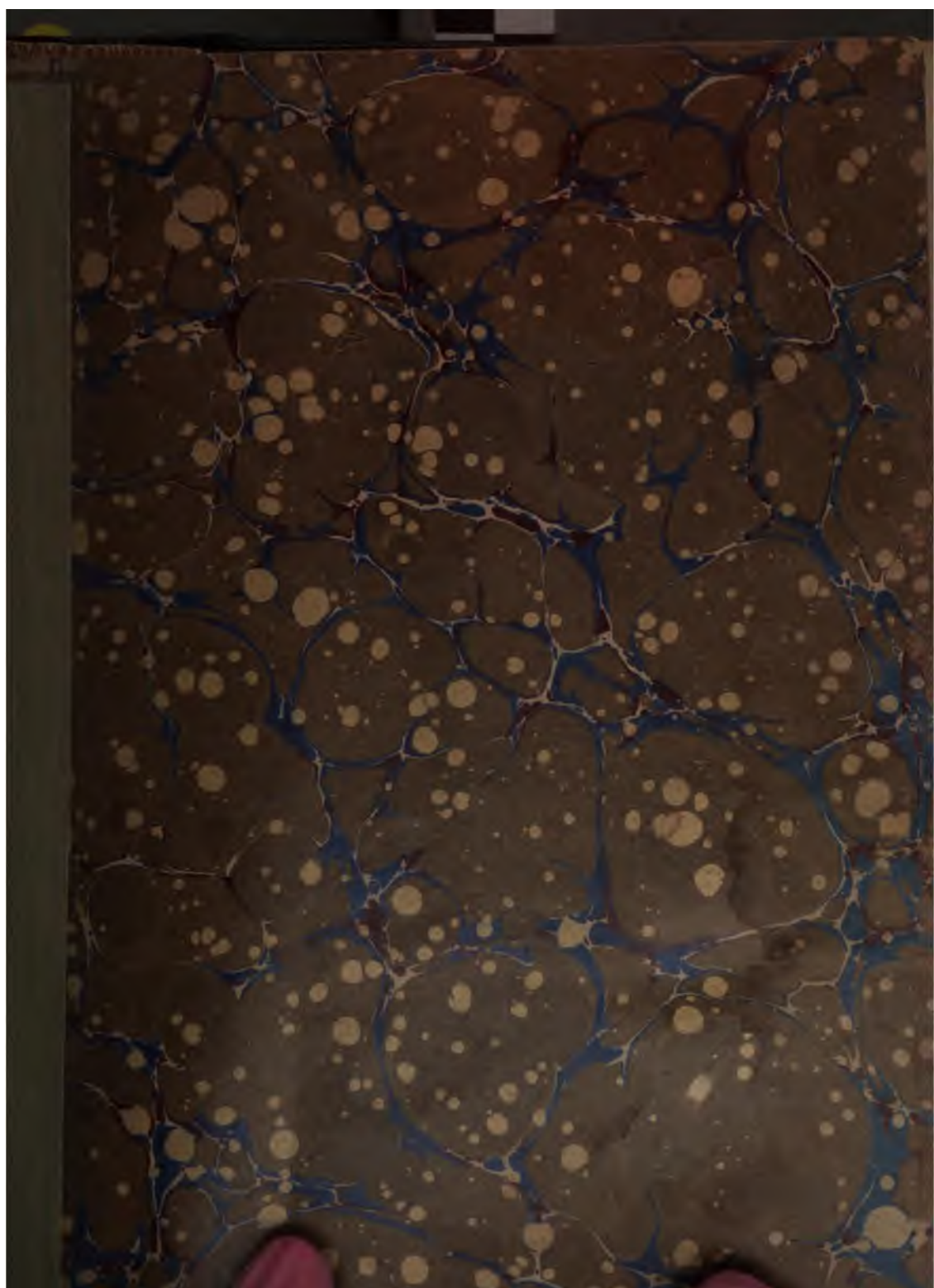
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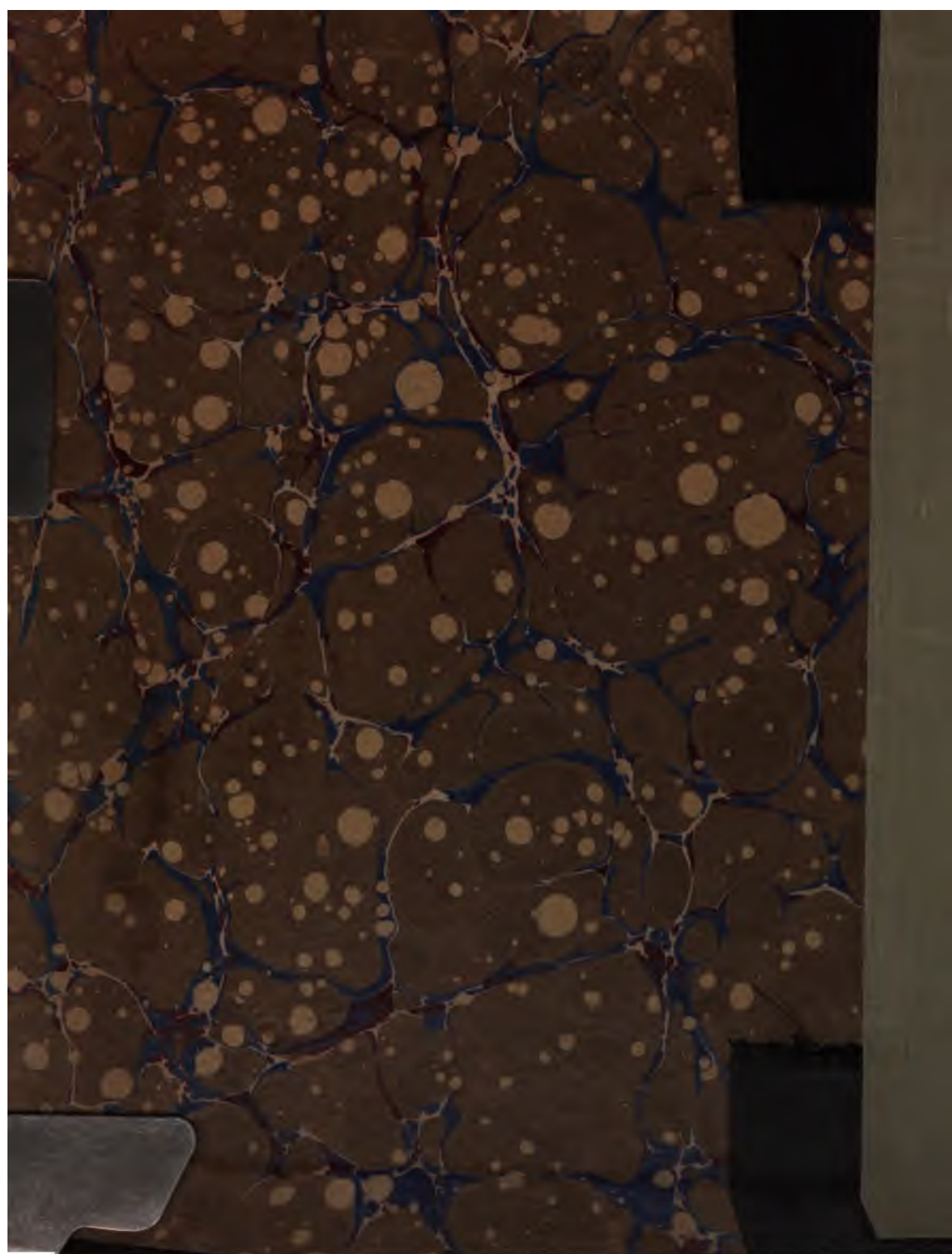
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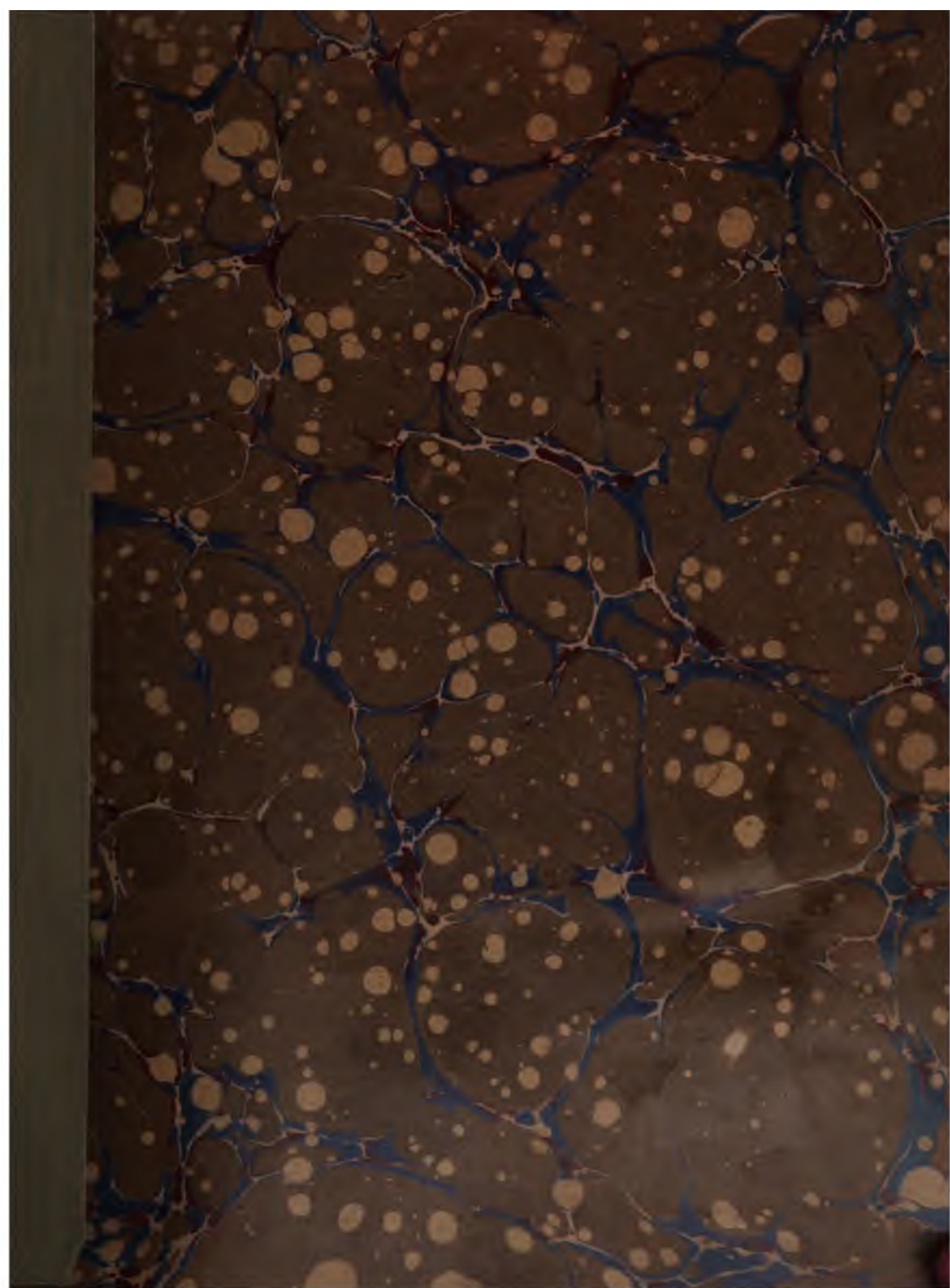












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**NOTES AND QUERIES:**

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"When found, make a note of."—CAPTAIN CUTTLE.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1906.

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## Notes.

## SHAW'S 'KNIGHTS OF ENGLAND.'

DR. W. A. SHAW'S recently published volumes on 'The Knights of England' fill a gap, and will be of great service to antiquaries. There are, however, undoubted omissions in the earlier reigns; and I venture to suggest that if readers would send to 'N. & Q.' the names of knights omitted in Dr. Shaw's work, with the authorities for their having been knighted, it would be helpful to students.

I send a list of some knights who fought at the battle of Shrewsbury, 21 July, 1403, or who are named in records connected with the battle or with combatants.

The following nine men were knighted by Henry IV. on 21 July, 1403, shortly before the battle. The first eight named were slain in the battle. The ninth was murdered by his servant on the battlefield, after the fight was over. (So the 'Annales Ric. II. et Hen. IV.' and Otterbourne's 'Chronica Regum Angliæ,' both nearly contemporary.)

Hugh Scherle (Shirley).

John Clifton.

John Kokayn (really Edmund Cockayne).  
Nicholas Ganvile (Goushill).

Walter Blount, standard-bearer.

John Calverley (Calveley).

John Massey of Podyngone (Podington).

(Inq. p.m.)

Hugh Mortimer. (Claus. 4 Hen. IV.)

R. Gousile (Robert Goushill). (Inq. p.m.)

The two following were taken prisoners, and beheaded at Shrewsbury on 23 July, 1403 ('Annales'):—

Richard Vernon, of Shipbrook. (Inq. p.m.)

Richard Venables, Baron of Kinderton. (Inq. p.m.)

Hugh Browne is also styled "Sir" in the 'Annales'; but he may be the same person as Hugh Browe, who fought on Hotspur's side. (Inq. p.m.)

The following twenty-three knights are styled "chivaler" in the Patent Rolls of 1 to 11 Hen. IV. and 4 and 5 Hen. IV., or in the Close Rolls of 4 and 5 Hen. IV. They were presumably knighted before 21 July, 1403:—

Robert de Hilton.

Gerard Salveyn.

John Pudesay (Pudsay).

John Colvile de Dale.

William de Wilughby.

Gilbert Halshall (Halsall).

John de Pull (or Pulle). (Pardon.)

William de Stanley. (Pardon.)

John Massey, of Tatton. (Inq. p.m.)

Hugh Crowe.

Robert de Legh.

William de Legh. (Inq. p.m.)

Richard de Wenington.

Thomas Grosvenor.

Thomas Nevill.

William Clyfford.

Peter de Dutton. (Pardon.)

Laurence Fyton. (Pardon.)

William Beauchamp, of Powyk.

Nicholas Hauberk.

Ralph Percy.

Richard Vernon.

John Calveley.

The following are styled knights in various chronicles and records, or in Visitations, monuments, &c.:—

Nicholas (or John) Burdon, of co. Notts.

Nicholas Langford.

Reginald Mottershead.

Hugh Stanley.

Jenkyn Hanmer, of Hanmer.

Arthur Davenport, of Calveley. (Inq. p.m.)

Robert Malveysin, of Malveysin Ridware. (M.I.)



Thomas Wendesley, of Wendesley. (M.I.)  
William Handsacre, of Handsacre.

Richard Hussey, of Albright Hussey.

In vol. ii. p. 11, it is stated that Richard de Sandford was knighted on the morrow of the battle of Shrewsbury. This is impossible, as he was slain in the battle. I am doubtful if he could have been knighted, as his name is not given in the 'Annales' or in Otterbourne; nor is he styled knight in the inscription in the stained-glass window formerly in Battlefield Church, where he was depicted kneeling in armour, with a surcoat emblazoned with his arms, and the inscription "Sanctus Cedda, ora pro anima Ricardi Sonford."

For the same reason, whether Richard Hussey, the last named above, was knighted is doubtful. In Battlefield Church was a similar figure, with the inscription, "Sanctus Joh'es Bapt' ora pro anima Ricardi Husee." Should we not expect to find "domini" or "militis" appended to their names, had they been knighted?

The various Patent and Close Rolls, &c., which record the names of these knights at the time of the battle of Shrewsbury, will be found abstracted in several recent volumes of the *Transactions* of the Shropshire Archaeological Society.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

Oxon Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

#### MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL AND THE 'D.N.B.'

(See 10 S. iv: 21, 101, 182, 244, 364; v. 22, 122, 284, 362.)

THE following notes cover the names from D to Harmar.

D'Avenant, Sir William (1606-68), poet and dramatist.—Son of John D'Avenant, vintner and proprietor of the "Crown" Tavern, and Mayor of Oxford at his death in 1621; educated under Edward Sylvester; the "Sweet Swan of Isis" and putative godson of William Shakespeare; employed by the King in the Civil War; Poet Laureate; opened Drury Lane Theatre 1658, and at Restoration established the "Duke's Theatrical Company." What was the precise position of Edward Sylvester? Do Wood's words, quoted under Cheynell at the last reference, imply, perhaps, that Sylvester sent on boys from his private school to M.C.S., or that he was an assistant master at the latter school? Other pupils of his were William Hawes, President of Trinity College, Oxon (b. 1624); John Owen, Dean of Ch. Ch.

(b. 1616); Charles Wheare (with D'Avenant), son of Degory Wheare, first Camden Professor of History; John Wilkins, Bishop of Chester (b. 1614); Henry Wilkinson, Principal of Magdalen Hall (b. 1616); and Thomas Willis, the physician (b. 1621).

Dobson, John (1633-81), Puritan divine.—Chorister in 1654, which 'D.N.B.' omits to mention; expelled from Fellowship for writing a libel in vindication of Dr. Thos. Pierce (1663), but soon restored; held various clerical preferments.

Drope, Francis, (1629?-71), arboriculturist.—Chorister in 1641 (omitted in 'D.N.B.'), as also in 1602 was his father, the Rev. Thomas D., vicar of Cumnor; Demy 1645, but ejected in 1648, having probably, like his brother John (Demy 1642), borne arms for the King in garrison of Oxford; Fellow after Restoration. Others of the name, in the earlier generation, also choristers—one of whom, Edward, while Fellow, was perhaps tutor to Sir Robert Howard, the dramatist.

Earwaker, John Parsons (1847-95), antiquary.—Assistant master under Dr. R. H. Hill at M.C.S.

Ellerton, Edward (1770-1851), founder of scholarships.—Usher 1795, Master of M.C.S. 1798-1810 (succeeding W. R. Cobbold, and being followed by Henry Jenkins); Fellow; founded Ellerton Theological Essay Prize, 1825, and exhibitions at Magdalen (one for choristers) and Richmond School; joint-founder of Pusey and Ellerton Scholarships, 1832; wrote against Tractarianism; v. G. V. Cox's 'Recollections,' 218; his portrait by unknown artist at M.C.S.

Featley or Fairclough, Daniel (1582-1645), controversialist.—Second son of John Fairclough (cook to Dr. Humphrey, President of Magd., and afterwards to C.C.C.); chorister of Magd.; Scholar and Probationer-Fellow of C.C.C.; first of family to adopt vulgarized spelling of surname; chaplain to Archbp. Abbot; rector of Lambeth; Provost of Chelsea Coll.; member of Westminster Assembly; narrowly escaped murder, 1642-1643, as adherent of Church of England; imprisoned for eighteen months, when he wrote 'The Dippers Dipt' against the Anabaptists. His nephew Henry a chorister, as also Daniel in 1660—both in holy orders. The name spelt "Faircloath" in Minute Books of Dorset Standing Committee, 1646-1650 (ed. C. H. Mayo), 209.

Ferebe, or Feribye, or Ferrabee, George (b. 1572?-d. 1613), composer.—Chorister 1589; entertained Ann, Queen-Consort, with a four-part song set to wind-instrument.



music, 1613, and made chaplain to the King.—John Ferebe, probably his brother, chorister in 1591, suffered much in Civil War, being rector of Woodchester, co. Gloster.

Field, Richard (1561-1616), Dean of Gloucester.—Leaving Berkhamstead School he matriculated at Magdalen, aged sixteen, probably as a "poor scholar"; chaplain in ordinary to Elizabeth and James; Prebendary of Windsor; friend of Hooker; wrote 'Of the Church, Five Bookes.'

Ford, James (b. 1752), Minor Canon of Durham, and afterwards of Canterbury.—Chorister 1765; father of antiquary of same names (*q.v.* in 'D.N.B.').

Forman, Simon (1552-1611), astrologer and quack doctor.—In May, 1573, he "made his way to Oxford with a friend, Thomas Ridear of C.C.C. He entered Magd. Coll. as a "poor scholar," and studied at the School attached to the College; obtained a large, disreputable practice, chiefly among Court ladies; frequently imprisoned, his philtres referred to in Ben Jonson's 'Epicene'; among his MSS. which came into Ashmole's possession was 'The Booke of Plaies,' with earliest accounts of performances of 'Macbeth' (1610), 'Winter's Tale' (1611), and 'Cymbeline.'

Foxe, John (1516-87), martyrologist.—Sent by friends to Oxford, aged sixteen, "he must undoubtedly have attended M.C.S."; Fellow; "about 1564, when one West (formerly of Magdalen) was charged in the Court of High Commission with making rebellious speeches, Foxe used his influence to procure the offender's pardon, on the sole ground that he had belonged to the same school and college at Oxford as himself"; tutor successively to Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote (whom some identify with Shakespeare's "Justice Shallow"), and to children of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey; attended former pupil, the Duke of Norfolk, at his execution, 1572; four editions of the 'Actes and Monuments'—popularly known as 'The Book of Martyrs'—appeared in author's lifetime, the first in 1563.

Foxe, Samuel (1560-1630), diarist.—Eldest son of the martyrologist; from Merchant Taylors' School became Demy, aged thirteen; his father, writing to the President (Humphrey), tells him he had sent his little Foxe to him, that he might become an academic; in 1576, "his stature for his years being somewhat large," he left for France without permission of his tutors or knowledge of his father; readmitted to College, having acquired a fondness for dress, which displeased his father; Fellow, but

deprived; visited Leipzig, Padua, and Basle, 1581-5; restored to Fellowship; M.P. Oxon University 1590; his diary appended to Strype's 'Annals.' His son Thomas, M.D. (1591-1652), matriculated Magd. 1607; Demy next year; Fellow, Bursar, and Proctor; a letter extant of his describing to his father Ben Jonson's reception at Oxford.

Fulman, William (1632-88), antiquary.—Fellow of C.C.C.; published 'Academia Oxoniensis Notitia,' 1665; absurdly supposed to have written 'The Whole Duty of Man.'

Gabell, Timothy (b. 1737), Minor Canon of Winchester.—Chorister 1748; father of Henry D. G., Head Master of Winchester Coll. (*q.v.* in 'D.N.B.').

Garbrand, Thomas (b. 1539), chorister and Fellow; Garbrand, William (b. 1549), Demy.—Both Fellows, sons of Herks Garbrand, a Dutch Protestant who, fleeing from religious persecution, settled as a bookseller at Bulkeley Hall, in St. Mary's parish Oxford. In next generation Tobias Garbrand (1579-1638), Demy and Fellow, vicar of Findon, Sussex. See under John Garbrand in 'D.N.B.'

Gilchrist, Octavius Graham (1779-1823), antiquary.—Chorister 1787; edited poems of Bishop Richard Corbet; an authority upon dramatic literature. His brother Alfred a chorister in 1791.

Giles, Nathaniel (d. 1634), composer.—Chorister 1559; organist of St. George's, Windsor; master of children of the Chapel Royal, Mus.Doc.Oxon.

Grayle or Graile, John (b. 1648), rector of Blickling, Norfolk, and writer.—At M.C.S. under Thomas Smith (*q.v.* in 'D.N.B.'); named after his father, a Puritan (*q.v.* also).

Green, John Richard (1837-83), historian.—A native of Oxford; at M.C.S. from age of eight to fourteen, when he had reached the head of the School; a few months before, in an essay on Charles I., had incurred the displeasure of his teachers by coming to his own conclusion that Charles was in the wrong; worked in London as a parish priest; librarian at Lambeth; author of 'Short History of the English People,' &c.; suggested Oxford Historical Society and *English Historical Review*.

Greenhill, William (1591-1671), Nonconformist divine.—Perhaps identical with the Greenhill, chorister 1604-13; Demy 1605; member of Westminster Assembly; Parliamentary Chaplain to royal children; a "Trier." Thomas G., probably his brother (1603-34), chorister in 1613. A relative,



Nicholas G., (1582-1650), Demy, Prebendary of Lincoln, &c. An earlier Nicholas Greenhill third master of Rugby School (1581-1604); *v.* W. H. D. Rouse's 'History of Rugby School,' p. 42.

Grey, Thomas, second Marquess of Dorset (1477-1530).—At M.C.S. under Wolsey with two of his brothers; K.G.; commanded unsuccessful expedition for recovery of Guienne 1512; Warden of Scottish Marches; witness against Queen Catherine and signer of articles against Wolsey; pensioner of Emperor and Most Christian King; grandson of Queen Elizabeth Woodville, and grandfather of Lady Jane Grey. The William Grey who, dying in 1605, aged thirteen, was buried in the College Chapel was the younger son of Arthur, fourteenth Lord Grey de Wilton (*q.v.* in 'D.N.B.').

Hammond, Henry (1605-60), divine.—From Eton entered Magdalen when thirteen; Demy 1619; Fellow; Archdeacon of Chichester; compiled 'Practical Catechism'; Canon of Ch. Ch. and Public Orator; Chaplain to Charles I.; "his face carried dignity and attraction in it, and was scarce ever clouded with a frown or so much as darkened by reservedness" (Gadbury); a portrait in the College Hall.

Hansell, Peter (1764-1841).—Chorister 1777; Minor Canon and Precentor of Norwich; father of Edward H. H. (*q.v.* in 'D.N.B.'). A grandson, Thos. Wm. H., chorister in 1849, aged ten.

Harley, John (d. 1558), Bishop of Hereford.—Master of M.C.S. 1542-8, succeeding Godall; chaplain to John Dudley, Lord Warwick, and to Edward VI.; deprived of his bishopric in March, 1554, for his Protestantism; *v.* Wilson, 85, 96.

Harmar or Harmer, John (1594?-1670), Professor of Greek at Oxford.—Demy; Usher of M.C.S. 1617, being succeeded in 1626 (upon his appointment to Mastership of Free School at St. Albans) by John Langton, sometime chorister; while he was at St. Albans the school was visited by the King; while professor, "in September, 1659, he appears to have been one of the victims of a practical joke; a mock Patriarch visited the University, and he delivered a solemn Greek oration before him"; lost his emoluments at Restoration.

I thank H. C. for his courteous caveat (10 S. v. 285), and, if ever these notes are revised, will expunge the statement regarding the apparently apocryphal use by Winchester College, in ancient times, of a coat containing lilies.

I was well aware that the Revs. H. C. Adams and W. J. Sawell were sometime Master and Usher respectively of M.C.S., and have already thanked MR. PICKFORD for his information (*v.* 285). My notes, such as they are, are concerned with the School in relation to the 'D.N.B.', and do not pretend to give a complete list of the Masters and Ushers. Are they not in Bloxam's 'Register of S. Mary Magdalen College,' vol. iii.?

A. R. BAYLEY.

St. Margaret's, Malvern.

(To be continued.)

#### INSCRIPTIONS AT MILAN.

IN the small Protestant Cemetery attached to the Cimitero Monumentale, near the Porta Tenaglia, at Milan, are the following inscriptions to English-speaking persons (May, 1905):—

1. Mary Ashhurst McEuen, Philadelphia, 1811-1900.
2. Elizabeth, w. of Henry E. Moll, *ob.* 20 March, 1898, aged 31.
3. Eliza Mary Elkington, *ob.* 27 Oct., 1897.
4. Sophie, eldest d. of Colonel and Mrs. Inglefield, *ob.* at Milan, 11 Oct., 1897, a. 47.
5. James Milnes Stansfield, of the Manor House, Flockton, *ob.* 22 Feb., 1882.
6. Harriet Elizabeth Kennard, w. of John Corrie, of Dunrod, Scotland, *ob.* at Milan, 21 Oct., 1870.
7. John Bardman, of Manchester, *ob.* 16 Jan., 1876, at Trezzo sull'Adda, a. 55.
8. Elizabeth Mary, w. of Harcourt T. M. Marley, b. 28 April, 1836, *ob.* 9 Jan., 1905.
9. Albert Harcourt Marley, b. 30 May, 1861, *ob.* 14 Dec., 1897.
10. Margaret Kinross, b. 11 June, 1837, *ob.* in Varese, 18 Oct., 1901.
11. Maurice Dopping Churchward, b. 7 Aug., 1894, *ob.* 20 Aug., 1895.
12. Rose Riddiford, *ob.* 2 May, 1878.
13. Jonathan Tong, of Manchester, *ob.* at Milan, 5 June, 1881, a. 59.
14. Louis Eugene Bell, of Detroit, Mich., U.S.A., b. 25 Aug., 1856, *ob.* 26 April, 1887.
15. Bessie Bell Chester, b. 13 July, 1867, *ob.* 22 Aug., 1887. Erected by her husband.
16. Leonora Whilhelmina Stuart, d. of the fourth Earl of Castelstuart, *ob.* at Milan, 3 May, 1899, a. 54.
17. Henry North, M.A., priest, vicar of Breinton, Hereford, *ob.* at Milan, 28 July, 1897, a. 53.
18. Anne Mary Crossman, *ob.* 13 March, 1868.
19. Carlo Harris, b. in Madras, *ob.* in



Milan, a. 66, 24 Jan., 1875. Placed by his w. Augusta. (In Italian.)

20. Percy Southampton Bowen, Lieutenant 57th Regiment, Royal Italian Army, b. 26 March, 1844, ob. at Milan, 1 Feb., 1877.

21. Constance Eva, d. of Percy and Julia Lauder Bowen, b. 9 Jan., 1874, ob. 18 Nov., 1878.

22. William H. Lee, b. 26 Dec., 1829, in Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., ob. at Milan, 11 June, 1873.

23. Caroline Seffert, b. 8 July, 1803, ob. 11 May, 1901, a. 98.

24. Georgina Sophia Torriano, ob. at Milan, 7 Jan., 1878, a. 84.

25. Caroline Mary Gresley, Countess Langosco di Langosco, b. at Lichfield, England, 12 Dec., 1809, ob. in Milan, 18 Nov., 1902.

26. Thomas Millerd, Captain of Her Britannic Majesty's Guards. Placed by his children. (In Italian.) Date unfortunately omitted in my notes.

27. David Macdonald Smith, R.N., ob. at Milan, 14 April, 1890, a. 46.

28. Alfred Henry Newman, b. in Hamburg, 12 Aug., 1852, ob. in Milan, 22 Feb., 1876. (In Italian.)

29. John Mackenzie, b. 21 March, 1795, ob. 3 Nov., 1882. Late of Malta and Laird of Glack.

30. Major William Sugden, late 24th Regiment, ob. in Milan, 25 Feb., 1895.

31. William Kennedy, late of Moulmein, Burmah, eldest s. of the late Daniel Kennedy, of Edinburgh, b. at Tomatin, Inverness-shire, 11 Jan., 1842, ob. at Milan, 11 Aug., 1901.

32. Edith Margaret Andrews, ob. 6 April, 1901, a. 31.

33. Charlotte, w. of Col. S. H. S. Inglefield, d. of Col. Foster Coore, ob. 1 Feb., 1901, a. 76.

34. Francis Caroline Finch-Hatton-Besley, of Gotton, Somerset, ob. 26 May, 1901.

35. Amerensia Mina Chilton, b. 18 Nov., 1865, ob. 31 July, 1873.

36. Francis Hoare, vicar of Holy Trinity, Derby, ob. 5 May, 1893, a. 60.

37. Helen. There appears to be no further inscription, but the cross is much overgrown with ivy and weeds.

38. Percy A. R. Hancock, b. 5 May, 1888, ob. 7 April, 1893.

39. W. J. Hamilton, of Belfast, ob. 10 Feb., 1895.

There are besides a number of interments with no inscriptions.

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

"MARTINGALE": ITS ETYMOLOGY.—The usual meaning of this word in English is "an arrangement of straps fastened at one end

to the reins, and at the other to the girth, to prevent a horse from rearing or throwing back his head." The word came to us directly from France, and occurs in Cotgrave (ed. 1611), and in Rabelais, i. 67. So far is the history of this word traced in 'N.E.D.' The etymology of *F. martingale* is doubtless obscure.

Prof. Skeat in his 'Concise Dictionary' derives the word from Span. *almartaga*, and suggests that *martaga* may be derived from an Arabic root *rataka*, to walk with short steps. This is Yule's explanation. I think that the history of the Spanish original of the French word, as shown by that eminent scholar Dozy, must compel us to reject the *rataka* etymology. Dozy discusses this word '*Almartaga*' in his '*Glossaire*' (1869), 159. The Spanish word *almartaga* simply means a halter ("que sirve para atar los caballos y mulas, y tenerlos en los pesebres, ó llevarlos de una parte á otra," Acad.). Dozy says that *almartaga* is derived from the Arabic root *rata'a* (with 'ain as the third consonant). The substantive *rata'* means in popular Arabic a stake to which to fasten an animal. *Al-marta'a* in Spanish Arabic meant "le licou, l'instrument pour retenir un cheval." Ar. *al-marta'a* became in Spanish *almartaga* by the not uncommon change of 'ain to g.

A. L. MAYHEW.

VIRGIL, 'ÆNEID,' I. 462.—A correspondence took place in *The Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury* a few months ago upon a new translation of one of the best-known passages in Virgil. Prof. Tyrrell declares that the pathetic significance usually assigned to the line

Sunt lacrymæ rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt  
is unwarranted, and that the poet's meaning was that "even inanimate things weep for us, and the works of men's hands touch the heart."

I fail to see (perhaps I am loth to perceive) Prof. Tyrrell's authority for prescribing "inanimate things" as a closer translation of *rerum* than the usual one of "affairs"; and why should *mortalia* be limited to "the works of men's hands"? Is not this a case in which the spirit of poetry is in danger of assassination by the grammarian? If Virgil did not mean that there is a constant source of tears in human affairs and intelligence is racked and bewildered by the pathos of mortality, then must Latin be a less affluent and synthetic language than I have conceived it to be, and something has been left unsaid which some later poet ought to express. It



will be noticed that Prof. Tyrrell's translation involves Virgil in the pathetic fallacy, an error to which that poet was not prone. Why does there come to mind the examination long ago of a French class in a Scottish parish school—the very parish in which I am now writing? The schoolmaster of the old Scottish type (it was long before the days of school boards) asked a boy to give him the French for "I love you." "Je vous aime," answered the lad. "Yes, that will do," said the dominie, "but I prefer *j'aime vous* as being more leteral."

HERBERT MAXWELL.

"ALBION" HOTEL, ALDERSGATE STREET.—*The Evening News* of 10 March had an interesting note on the history of this place under the title of 'The Last of the Taverns.' The writer, in his enthusiasm, claims for it a greater age as a tavern than by right belongs to it: "That is the way business has been done there for 150 years." "One little association of lawyers has dined here five times a year for 105 years without a break." Neither statement is correct. By an advertisement in *The Morning Chronicle* for 22 June, 1810, it is possible definitely to fix the date of the opening of the tavern:—

"Albion House, Aldersgate-street.—Messrs. John and Daniel Kay beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have fitted up the above House (late the residence of the Right Honourable Thomas Harley) as a Tavern in a very superior stile, and they solicit the honour of their patronage and encouragement."

This identification of the previous occupier is confirmed by reference to 'The Universal British Directory' for 1790. On p. lxxxi, vol. i., Aldersgate Street is given as the address of the Right Hon. Thos. Harley, M.P. for Herefordshire; and on p. 170 the name occurs again as Harley & Lloyd, merchants, 152, Aldersgate Street.

The history of the tavern has not yet been written at length, but there is a notice of it in 'Old and New London,' ii. 226, in which some work by Timbs is quoted. Its celebrity for civic feasts and regimental dinners was gained at an early date: before 1840 the wonderful cuisine and the plethora of dishes provided became famous. The cost of dinners was correspondingly high, and the extravagant entertainments given by Sir William Curtis, Lord Southampton, and others are still traditions of the house.

The changes of proprietorship are not important: by 1834 John Kay only was carrying on the business, and by 1856 it was in the possession of J. & T. Staples. It now belongs to the London Taverns Company.

I believe Alderman Staples was one of its proprietors during the year of his Mayoralty, 1885-6. Also I do not think I am at fault in identifying it as the birthplace of Mr. G. R. Sims.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

SIR THOMAS MORE SAINTED BY A BASK IN 1666.—Sir T. More having been beatified by Pope Leo XIII., it is interesting to note what was written of him in the oldest known book in the Souletin dialect (which is still spoken in the south of French Baskland), namely, 'Onsa Hilceco Bidia' ('The Way to Die Well'), by Jean de Tartas, rector of Arue, dedicated to the Marquess of Monein, and printed at Orthez, Basses Pyrénées, in 1666. Of this book there is one copy in the Municipal Library at Pau, and another in that of Prince L. L. Bonaparte, unhappily transported to the eternal disgrace of Europe) to Chicago. On p. 110 one reads:

"Thomas Morus, personagé saindu batec comunsqui beré adisquider erraiten cian prouverbio, eta sententia eder haur, 'Quam plurimi in hac vita Inferni mercari solent, cuius vel diuidio Cœlum lucrati fuissent.' Hanitz gendec pena, eta triuailu handirequin infernia aquisitcen, eta ardiasten duté, eta nur, edo nahi balira, pena eta triuailu haren erdiaz, Paradusia, eta Celuco Erresuma, irabaz, eta ardiatz liroité."

This may be rendered as follows:—

"T. More, a holy personage, used commonly to say to his friends this beautiful proverb or sentence, 'Quam, &c. Many people do with great pains and labour acquire and obtain hell, and (yet) if they had striven, or wished, they might have gained or obtained, with the half of that toil and trouble, Paradise, and the Kingdom of Heaven.'"

The marginal reference of this anecdote is "In vita Thom. Mori. cap. 12." As I am preparing for the press a reprint of this interesting book, I should be thankful to any friend of 'N. & Q.' who would say to what edition of the life of More the Souletin imitator of Axular referred, and rectify the letter of the Latin. Tartas goes on with some remarks about the reprimand administered ("Ibidem") to a lady whom More accused of devoting too much attention to her hair, and twice more calls him a *saint*: "Saindu harc berac"=this saint himself, and "saindu harc"=this saint; both in the active case, which is so great an ornament to Baskish syntax.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

LIEUT.-GENERAL HENRY HAWLEY.—This officer is styled "Sir John Hawley" throughout Mr. Skrine's 'Fontenoy'; and the misnomer is repeated in the review of this book in *Blackwood's Magazine* for June. Then, again, Mr. Skrine gives General



Hawley's age as eighty at his death in March, 1759; and the writer of the aforesaid review hazards the conjecture that in 1745 Hawley must have been nearer seventy than sixty. In my article on the 'Parentage of Lieut.-General Hawley' at 8 S. ix. 121 I gave a copy of the marriage licence granted to General Hawley's parents, which bears date "21 Jan., 1683/4." If the eldest son (Henry) was born within twelve months of his parents' marriage, he would only be sixty at the battle of Fontenoy and seventy-four at the time of his death.

In the account of Charborough, the old seat of the Erle-Drax family, in Hutchins's 'History of Dorset' (vol. iii.), reference is made to the supposed portrait of General Henry Hawley, the Governor of Portsmouth, who died in 1759. The portrait in question represents an officer falling in battle by the bursting of a grenade. Now General Henry Hawley died in his bed, and the Charborough portrait cannot be meant for him; but there is very little doubt that it is a posthumous picture, depicting the death of Col. Francis Hawley at the battle of Steinkirk in 1692. This Col. Hawley married Judith Hughes, half-sister to General Thomas Erle, of Charborough, and their eldest son was Lieut.-General Henry Hawley.

CHARLES DALTON.

"TONY LUMPKIN."—It is natural to think of this name as a characteristic invention of the author of 'She Stoops to Conquer,' which was written in 1771 and produced in 1773. Goldsmith is said to have been in Yorkshire in 1764, a visit which gave title to 'The Vicar of Wakefield.' Is it possible that he may have been at Scarborough?

On 16 November, 1726, Anthony Lumpkin, of Wisbech, and Ann Garbut, of Scarborough, were married by licence at the latter place. On 30 March, 1728, they had a son born to them, who was baptized by the name of Anthony in May following, at Scarborough, and buried there, 4 May, 1730.

Dickens, we know, took notes of names that struck his fancy for use in future novels. Goldsmith may have done the same.

W. C. B.

KIPLING FAMILY.—It may be useful to mention that a number of individuals bearing the above name are buried in Bowes Churchyard. On a recent visit I noted the following: Thomas Kipling, d. 9 July, 1713, aged 73. Charles Kipling (son), d. 16 July, 1735. John Kipling (son of T. K.), d. 19 March, 1717.

Richard Kipling, died 1773.

William Kipling, died 1777.

Jane, wife of John Kipling, d. 1864, aged 33.

William Kipling, died 1902, aged 89.

In the churchyard of Romaldkirk, a few miles distant, I noted:—

William Kipling, died 1890, aged 78.

John Nicholson Kipling, d. 1877, aged 64.

William Kipling, died 1861, aged 82.

W. E. WILSON.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

PLEDGE IN A BUMPER.—I shall be grateful to readers of 'N. & Q.' who can direct us to any discussion of the use of the verb *pledge* in connexion with the drinking of healths. I am acquainted with the etymological conjectures proffered in various dictionaries, from Phillips, 1658, down to the American 'Century Dictionary,' in which the expression is variously explained as guaranteeing the drinker from poison or from assassination while drinking; but I want to know if the matter has anywhere been seriously discussed on historical evidence. The quotations collected for the 'New English Dictionary' throw no light on the origin of the expression, and do not point in any way to either the anti-poison or the anti-assassin theory. They begin after 1551, and show two sub-senses: the earlier apparently being for a person to drink in response to a person who has drunk to him, or in following the lead of one who drinks to another; the latter, simply to drink to a person. For the former, cf. Shaks., 'Hen. VIII., I. iv. 47, "Here's to your Ladship, and pledge it, Madam"; J. Howell's Epistle Dedicatory to Cotgrave's 'Diet,' 1650, "This word *pleger* is also taken to drink after one is drunk unto"; also Swift, 'Poisoning of Curll,' 'Works,' 1755, III. i. 149, "Mr. Pope...very civilly drank a glass of sack to Mr. Curll, which he as civilly pledged." Compare also Ben Jonson's well-known "Drink to me only with thine eyes, and I will pledge with mine." The sense "to drink to (the health of) a person" I find doubtfully in the seventeenth century, but it is usual after 1700, e.g., 1718, *Freethinker*, No. 86, p. 218, "Pledge us in Champagne and Burgundy." It will be seen that neither variety of sense throws any light on the use of "pledge." I cannot doubt, however,



that in some work dealing with drinking usages the early history of the custom may explain wherein the "pledging" consisted, and what the drinkers "pledged" themselves to.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

"PLEW."—Among the quotations sent in for the 'N.E.D.' are the following: "The beaver-skins have fallen, according to their phraseology, to 'plew a plug'" (Mayne Reid, 'Scalp Hunters,' 1851, xviii. 130). "Each beaver-plew of full-grown animal or 'kitten' fetched six to eight dollars overhead" (*Blackwood*, 1899, Jan., 40). Will any one who knows tell me what *plew* means, and what is the history and origin of the word?

J. A. H. MURRAY.

QUEEN ANNA MARIA OF SPAIN.—I should be grateful for information where I can find an authoritative statement of the date of birth of this second wife of Philip IV. of Spain and mother of Charles II.

H. C. FANSHAWE.

ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN.—The armory adopted by the county of Northumberland consists of the arms of King Oswald of Northumbria, blazoned as paly of eight or and gules. This is also the device of the province of Cataluña, quartered in the royal arms of Spain. Is this a mere coincidence? or is there an historical connexion with St. Oswald to account for the identity?

R. OLIVER HESLOP.

QUINCE FAMILY.—Can any one give me information about the family of Quince or De Quince of Berkshire or Oxfordshire? Richard Troubridge, of Cavendish Street, married, in or before 1755, Elizabeth de Quince. I should be glad of any information about her or her family.

THOMAS H. C. TROUBRIDGE, Bt.  
66, Gloucester Gardens, W.

JOHN EARLE, OF ST. KITTS.—Edward Earle, of Totnes, married Mary, daughter of Timothy Hare, of St. Kitts, and had two sons: Henry, of age in 1723, and Timothy, born in 1704. Henry married Margaret Gladwin, and from his will, dated 4 December, 1735, registered 19 January following, he appears to have died at St. Kitts in poor circumstances, leaving such property as he had to his wife, her heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns. He had, however, an annuity of 200*l.* per annum under his uncle Timothy Hare's will.

Was John Earle, of St. Kitts—baptized at St. Mary Cayon, 14 May, 1722; married Elizabeth Burt, 20 December, 1745; died

of apoplexy, 10 November, 1771—the son of the above Henry Earle?

Mary Earle, of St. Kitts, who married Henry Berkeley, and "Miss" Earle, of St. Kitts, who died of the sickness that carried off so many in the autumn of 1759, and who was no doubt the "Anne" Earle buried on 3 October in that year, were of the same generation as John, and may have been his sisters.

HENRY W. POOK, Col.

COMMONWEALTH MARRIAGES.—In the parish register of Tawstock, North Devon, between the records of a marriage performed by Justice Champneys on 17 Dec., 1657, and of one celebrated on 16 March of the same year (O.S.), "In Tawstock Church, by John Ridley, Rector of the same," I find the following note: "20th December, 1657, did putt an end to the publique order about Marriages." I shall be glad to be informed how an end had been put to the order about marriages, by which I presume the writer referred to the Act of 24 August, 1653. Burn in his 'History of the Parish Register in England' says: "The Act was confirmed in 1656, except so much as declares no other marriage to be valid," which is not the same thing as the statement in the register.

Further, I should like to know where the marriages were performed by justices, as I have never met with an instance of the place being named where the marriage was performed.

In the register I have mentioned I have, as usual, met with strange names; but one occurs there which in my transcription and examination of Devon registers, I have found only once before, namely, Ananias.

THOS. WAINWRIGHT.

GATTON INSCRIPTION.—There is an inscription on the base of the urn at the Town Hall, Gatton (the proverbial "rotten borough," with Sarum, of England): "H.M. dolus malus abesto," 1765. Can any of your readers give an interpretation?

THOS. FISHER.

STOUGHTON BOTTLES.—Since some thirty-five years ago or so, the expression "standing like a Stoughton bottle" (stupidly immobile has been a family "gag" with me, and have heard it occasionally elsewhere. The first attribution of it I ever heard was in the early seventies, told of an actor playing the hero of an English comedy, the name of which I forget, to a small and very apathetic audience. His epilogue words were something like, "Well, I am happy at last; and so are you, Frank; and so are you, Nelly;



and so, I think, are our good friends the audience." But he substituted, "And so are we all, except those — fools who have been sitting, like a row of Stoughton bottles, in front of the footlights the whole evening." I should much like to know what these articles are, but can find no trace of them nor any one who knows.

FORREST MORGAN.

NATHAN ROTHSCHILD AND WATERLOO.—That excellent writer on Anglo-Judaica, Mr. Lucien Wolf, describes at some length in *The Jewish World* (15 June) the transmission of the great news through the agents of Nathan Rothschild. Briefly, Mr. Wolf's proposition is that the information was at once made known to the Government, and the idea that it was "used for speculative purposes" is very largely an exaggeration. He also dismisses as an "absolutely fantastic legend" the hitherto accepted statement that the great speculator was present at the battle.

The story is told with the greatest detail by Mr. Frederick Martin ('The Bankers of the Red Shield' in 'Stories of Banks and Bankers,' 1865), and it is difficult to realize that we have to dismiss as wrong in many particulars an historical episode that had at least the support of reasonable probability.

Perhaps Mr. Wolf will be induced to give us in these pages references to the authorities for his disbelief, and in the general discussion of the question we shall also, perhaps, learn the source of the assailed story.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

[Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's account of the manner in which his grandfather learnt the news is printed at 9 S. xi. 286.]

KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.—Where is to be found any information with respect to this quasi-Masonic order? Is it still in existence?

ANDREW OLIVER.

GASPAR BONINUS.—Can any one give information as to a painter of this name, and say where any of his works are to be found?

F. B. PALMER.

20, Bryanston Square, W.

[You do not mean G. Bonini?]

ACTS XXIX.: LOST CHAPTER.—In the *British Ecclesia*, No. 9, is printed what is called the lost chap. xxix. of the Acts of the Apostles, containing twenty-six verses. It is there said that it was discovered by C. S. Lounoni in Constantinople, and that an "interleaved" English translation of it, from the Greek, is found in his book of 'Travels in Turkey and Greece,' published

by Longmans, 1801. Can any reader oblige me with accurate information about these Acts? Is there such a book as Lounoni's 'Travels'? What is the real age of these Acts? They are not mentioned in Hone's long list of Apocryphal writings. Are they a modern fabrication? What books mention them? I do not find them in Calmet, nor in Lardner, &c. D. J.

JOHN HOY.—Can any one give me information respecting John Hoy, the proprietor of Searle's or Serle's Coffee-House in Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields? He died in 1804, and was a Catholic. TIVERTON.

'NEW YORK TIMES': 'CHRISTIAN UNION'.—With the exception of one or two volumes of the first named these papers are not in the British Museum. Where could I see the volumes for 1872 and 1873? Could one of your American readers kindly help me?

L. L. K.

"DIGNITY OF MAN."—Who first used, or brought into general notice, the phrase "dignity of man"? W. M. T.

COCKROACHES TO DESTROY VERMIN.—I have lately been told that cockroaches were sometimes introduced, by the sackful, into ships for the purpose of destroying such things as bugs and fleas. Is there any truth in this statement? and if so, is this practice still followed? BACCHUS.

HORSE-SHOEING IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.—Where can I find an illustration of a machine used in the sixteenth century for confining horses when being shod?

JOHN T. PAGE.

SEA-URCHIN.—I am anxious to learn the provincial names given to the common sea-urchin (*Echinus sphæra*). What is it usually called on the coast of Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, and other counties? I should also like to know of any folk-lore which relates to it. The traditional beliefs of our fishermen in connexion with their business have been little studied, I think. Their theories with regard to the "common objects of the seashore" seem to have been quite neglected. A. D.

BURIAL-GROUNDS AND CATHEDRALS: THEIR CONSECRATION.—By what historical authority is it possible to consecrate burial-grounds under the Anglican Church? Is it a fact that there is no record of the consecration of the older cathedrals? MEDICULUS.



### Replies.

#### SNAKES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(10 S. v. 428, 473.)

THE story of the South African snake which hangs from the bough of a tree and strikes with fatal effect at passers-by is to be found, with variations, in most parts of the world where there are tree-snakes. In Anson's 'Voyage round the World,' 1744, it is said that the island of Quibo, on the Pacific coast of Panama, not only abounds in tigers, but

"the Spaniards, too, informed us that there was often found in the woods a most mischievous serpent, called the flying snake, which they said darted itself from the boughs of trees on either man or beast that came within its reach; and whose sting they believed to be inevitable death."

This story would appear to be strongly confirmed by a fatal accident said to have happened, also in Central America, during the unfortunate expedition of 1770, in which Nelson took part, against the Spanish in Nicaragua. It is thus related in Southey's 'Life of Nelson':—

"The men had to march through woods almost impassable. One of the men was bitten under the eye by a snake which darted upon him from the bough of a tree. He was unable to proceed from the violence of the pain; and when, after a short while, some of his comrades were sent back to assist him, he was dead, and the body already putrid."

What foundation there was for this part of the story I know not, but the sequel throws considerable doubt on the credibility of the whole:—

"Nelson himself narrowly escaped a similar fate. He had ordered his hammock to be slung under some trees, being excessively fatigued, and was sleeping, when a monitory lizard passed across his face. The Indians happily observed the reptile, and, knowing what it indicated, awoke him. He started up, and found one of the deadliest serpents of the country coiled up at his feet."

The philanthropic lizard running over Nelson's face to warn him that a deadly serpent was comfortably sharing his hammock warns the reader also that little trust can be placed in Southey's critical faculty, in zoological matters at least. But this is not all:—

"He suffered from poison of another kind; for, drinking at a spring in which some boughs of the manchineel had been thrown, the effects were so severe as, in the opinion of some of his friends, to inflict a lasting injury on his constitution."

This part of the story is very suspicious. Putting aside the possibility of this manchineel-poisoning of the water, we find that within a few days Nelson was ill with dysentery,

and that within a fortnight he had been carried to the coast and was on board ship again, invalided presumably with dysentery. Some months afterwards, on sick leave at home, he was "still suffering from the fatal effect of the West Indian climate." Over 1,400 men, out of 1,800 sent on this expedition, had perished, nearly all from disease, apparently in less than a month.

Now the whole story—the snakes, the monitory lizard, the manchineel—gives me the impression that Southey had obtained it at second hand from some imaginative survivors of the expedition, and inserted it in his narrative to give local colour. My personal experience of countries where "flying snakes" are likely to be found is confined to Southern India and Burma. In the former country the story attaches itself to a beautiful, harmless, and gentle snake, *Dryophis* (formerly *Passerita*) *mycerizans*. It is of a delicate green colour, growing to nearly six feet, of which the tail is four-tenths, so slender as to be not more than finger-thick, with a very thin neck and a long head tapering to a sharp-pointed snout. It is known to Englishmen as the "eye-snake," from the habit attributed to it of hanging from a bough and striking at the eye of passers-by. Accounts vary as to whether the person struck loses his life or only his eye. The foundation, such as it is, for this story is probably that the snake is able to retract the forepart of its body into two or three parallel folds, and, letting these spring out, dart its jaws suddenly on the lizard or small bird that comes within reach.

In Southern India this harmless snake is known to natives only as "pâcha pâmbu" (green snake) or "mükke pâmbu" (snout snake). I have a vague idea of having once heard of an almost fatal accident from the tree-vipers which are plentiful in the jungles of Southern India, but I certainly never heard of any wicked habits attributed to them. Their poison is not nearly so virulent as that of the three or four true *Thanatophidia* of India, still they are venomous; and yet it is to the harmless *Dryophis* that is attributed all the mischief they might do—only they do not. Like other snakes, they devote their attention to getting their living, and not to unprofitably molesting passers-by. Accidents happen from all the venomous snakes, but I maintain that they are always accidents, the snake being either frightened or defending himself—in fact, not being able to get away from real or imagined danger.

The whole subject of snakes is so inter-



woven with fable and fallacy, with traces of primitive serpent-worship and with modern serpent-hatred, that only those who study snakes scientifically have any chance of divesting themselves of the craving for the marvellous which distorts even what may be seen. In India it is the English, and in a less degree the town natives who are possessed by prejudice and fallacy in regard to snakes; the country folk are almost entirely free from them.

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Liverpool.

Perhaps the following little incident is worth recording in 'N. & Q.'

On Sunday, 3 April, 1898, a few of us sat enjoying the grateful shade within the stoop at Dixon's Hotel, in the large central square at Mafeking. Suddenly, on the opposite side of the great market-place, there appeared the tall form (he stands 6 ft. 3½ in. in his socks) of the then rector, the Rev. William Hayo Weekes, now the Venerable Archdeacon of Kimberley. Arrayed in his cassock, he was waving aloft in a most excited manner, as he jumped about with amazing agility, what appeared in the distance to be an assegai. The explanation came presently. The little church at Mafeking, dedicated to St. John (afterwards almost destroyed by the Boers), was situated just round a corner. It happened to be Sunday-school time, and it seems that on entering the edifice the gallant cleric—whose devotion and courage, during the long siege shortly afterwards, deservedly won for him the admiration of the world—discovered, coiled beneath a seat upon which a little girl sat, an immense snake. To seize a churchwarden's staff and "go for" the reptile was the work of a moment. But the creature, thus disturbed, glided between the rector's legs, and made rapidly for the open square—Weekes followed, and it was the battle royal between the two we had witnessed, although distance and dust combined had prevented us from observing the serpent itself. I am thankful to say he soon succeeded in knocking the snake on the head. HARRY HEMS.

I can remember the engraving mentioned by O. It is entitled 'Boa Constrictor seizing a Government Messenger'—an enormous python lifting a horseman from his saddle, whilst his companions are fleeing in terror.

Let me refer your readers to 'The Romance of Natural History,' First Series, by P. H. Gosse (1863).

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

I am greatly obliged to O. for his reference to 'The Last Journals of Dr. Livingstone,'

but he will pardon me, I hope, for saying that his quotations from that work are no reply to my request for confirmation of the assumed fact that the mamba is in the habit of attacking persons without aggression on their part. I said that I had heard of a case in which a rider who got between a mamba and her nest had been attacked, and the first quotation given by O. justifies the fact. No doubt the poor girl and the Arab also got between the hole or nest and the mamba, who was sunning herself or himself, and they suffered terribly in consequence.

In O.'s second quotation the snake there named, the bubu, is not a mamba at all. It seems to be a kind known in the Zulu country, and not in Natal; it is called by the natives "hlonhlo-hlonhlo" (pronounced nearly "slonslo-slonslo"), and its habit is to spring into the air and come down with fatal effect upon its victim's head. A friend of mine saw two Zulu girls killed by one, and he fortunately shot the snake.

The reference to the python taking a man off his horse may or may not be true; certain it is that the Kaffirs in my time had tales about very large pythons. The largest I saw and measured, when dead, was 22 ft. 1 in. long. We had plenty of puff adders in Natal about the size O. mentions.

F. CLAYTON.

Morden.

MAYNARDS OF CURRIGLAS (10 S. v. 185).—Permit me to supplement the above note, and to indicate further the relationship between the families of Maynard and Denny.

In stating that Samuel Maynard was the only son of Sir Boyle Maynard, of Curriglas, co. Cork, I overlooked the fact that there was a second son, Barry Maynard, who married in 1703 Ursula Coningsby, first cousin of Thomas, Earl of Coningsby. There was no issue of this marriage.

Sir Boyle Maynard had three daughters:

1. Angel Maynard, who married Col. Digby Foulke, from whom descended the earls of Bantry, Sir Chamberlen Walker, M.D., Admiral Sir Hovenden Walker, and Dr. Chamberlen Walker (10 S. iii. 428).

2. Catherine Maynard, who married Barry Denny, son of Edward Denny, of Castle Lyons, co. Cork, and Lady Catherine Barry. Their daughter Anne Denny married the Rev. Maurice O'Connor, and had issue Jane O'Connor, who married the Rev. Barry Denny. Their first son, Sir Barry Denny (1st Bt.), married Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Denny and Agnes Blennerhassett. (From this marriage the present family of Dennys of Tralee are descended.) From their second



son, the Rev. Maynard Denny, descend the Collingwood Dennys. Their daughter Ursula married Samuel Morris, and had two sons: 1. Col. Sir George Morris, Usher of the Black Rod of the Order of St. Patrick; 2. Samuel Morris, whose daughter Georgina married Lloyd Henry, 7th Marquis of Ruvigny, 13th Marquis of Raineval.

3. Mary Maynard, who married in 1673 Col. Edward Denny, of Tralee Castle, M.P., son of Sir Arthur Denny and Lady Ellen Barry. Their son Col. Denny, M.P., married in 1699 the Lady Letitia, daughter and coheir of Thomas, Earl of Coningsby. Their first daughter Catherine married William Sprigge, of Cloneroe, King's County, M.P., and had issue Mary Sprigge, who married Sir Lawrence Parsons, Bt., from whom descend the Earls of Ross. Their second daughter Mary Denny married Col. John Blennerhassett, of Ballyseedy, "Father of the Irish House of Commons." From their first son John Blennerhassett descend the family of Jemmett Browne of Rivers-town, co. Cork, and from the second son Arthur the Barons Headley and the Tisdalls of Charlesfort, co. Meath.

The children of Col. Edward Denny and Lady Letitia Coningsby were: 1. Rev. Barry Denny; 2. Sir Thomas Denny (both above named); 3. Col. Arthur Denny, who married the Lady Arabella Fitzmaurice ("the admirable Lady Arabella Denny"), who founded the Magdalen Asylum, Leeson Street, Dublin. Their only daughter, Letitia Denny, married Col. Rowland Bateman, of Oakpark; and their daughter Elizabeth Bateman married Col. James Crosbie, from whom are descended the Crosbies of Ballyheigue Castle.

F. F. C.

CHRISTINA, QUEEN OF SWEDEN (10 S. v. 489).—Queen Christina's book was called "Ouvr. de loisir, ou Maximes et Sentences: Réflexions sur la Vie et les Actions d'Alexandre; Mém. de ma Vie." These appear in the 'Mémoires' of Archenholz, published at Amsterdam 1751-9. Archenholz was librarian to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and it was from his memoirs that Lacombe, D'Alembert, and Renouard compiled their works on Queen Christina, the former adding to a collection of her real letters a continuation of which he alone was the author.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield, Reading.

VOWELS ON MONUMENTS (10 S. v. 169, 374, 414).—A full account of the use of the seven Greek vowels as a Gnostic invocation is given in 'Egyptian Magic,' by E. A. Wallis

Budge, Keeper of Antiquities in the British Museum (1899), at pp. 57, 58, 177, 178, which may be summarized thus: they contained all the names of God; they were a powerful spell; they form a name in which are contained all names, all lights, and all powers. See also Revelation i. 8, "I AM Alpha and Omega." T. B. WILMSHURST.  
Tunbridge Wells.

FLAGS (10 S. v. 469).—H. T. C. would, I think, find it of special interest to consult "Flags of the World: their History, Blazonry, and Associations; from the Banner of the Crusader to the Burgee of the Yachtsman; Flags, National, Colonial, and Personal; the Ensigns of Mighty Empires; the Symbols of Lost Causes. By F. E. Hulme, F.L.S., F.S.A."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"DUMA" (10 S. v. 426, 472).—I am not in agreement with Mr. A. L. MAYHEW about the derivation of this word. Whether the Scandinavian *Domr* and the Slav *Duma* spring from the same root is not exactly the question which I take up, although, to my thinking, the root is to be found in the Sanskrit (Max Müller, 'Science of Thought'). The Slav or Russian meaning of the word is *thought*, and to this meaning it is strictly limited. The *Duma* is a council of thinkers (of opinion), ponderers. The word has grown up from two roots: of the first the consonantal sound alone is retained; the second is to be found in *um*, the Russian for the capacity of the mind; Sanskrit *ma*, whence also the Russo-Slav *mnit*, to think, opine.

My chief point, however, is this: the *Duma* was entirely unknown in Russia before the reign of Ivan the Terrible, who first established a *Duma*, or council of the leading Boyars and other notables about his person, in 1572. The word itself does not occur in Russian history of the period when Scandinavian influence predominated at Novgorod and at Kief. Nestor did not employ the term; he could not have known it.

The *Duma* assembled in the Tsar's own chamber, in the Golden Hall of the Kremlin, or in the vestibule of the same. From 1572 to the time of Peter the Great the formula of the *Duma* was: "The Tsar has directed, and the Boyars have [by his command] decreed," &c.

The Scandinavian institution of the Icelandic *Domr* was therefore never introduced into Russia, and the Russian *Duma* cannot possibly be of this origin.



It is very probable that the Greeks conferred the name of Russ on the Variags or Varengs, and that the Slavs, who bore only local names according to their situations, finally accepted it; but the derivation is still a moot point. It may be observed by the way that the vulgar pronunciation has ever been "Rassia" (for "Rossia")\*; I speak from a familiar acquaintance with the vernacular. In *ras* there is an acceptance of a sense of scattering; and the Slavs were indeed scattered. *Ros* also in the Slav tongue implies distribution *iditi v ros*, to go in scattered, separate form. But as yet we can only speculate on *rus*, *ros*, and *ras*.

ROBERT MICHELL.

Calenic, Truro.

LOMBARD STREET, No. 1 (10 S. v. 406).—Of the buildings on this site preceding that erected by Messrs. Smith, Payne & Smith in 1838 not very much is known. Mr. F. G. Hilton Price (*Handbook of London Bankers*, p. 79) informs us that Sir Charles Raymond, Bt., started a bank in 1778 under the style of Raymond, Harley, Webber & Co., at George Street, Mansion House, but in 1789 it became extinct. From *The Morning Chronicle* of 26 May, 1797, I am able to add a little to this.

It is there announced that at Garraway's on 12 June there would be offered the leasehold "Banking House and Mercantile Residence" at George Street, in the occupation of Harley, Cameron & Son, "who would give immediate possession." The property "was uniformly erected with wings, suitable office, spacious court-yard with standing for two carriages, stabling for four horses, and arched vaults"; the whole occupying "a front of about 90 feet and an extensive depth." The household furniture, fittings, horses, coaches, cellar of wine, &c., "the property of Mr. Charles Cameron," were to be sold on the premises at the same date.

In addition to these advertisements the name of Harley, Cameron & Co. appears as bankers at George Street in the Directories of 1790 and 1794. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

MEDICAL CORONER (10 S. v. 489).—Was not Wakley, the founder and editor of *The Lancet*, the first medical coroner? In any case, Wakley was evidently in Ingoldsby's mind when he called a "medical crowner" "a queer sort of thing," for in another poem, 'The Brothers of Birchington,' he is intro-

duced by name as holding an inquest on the body of the monk whose soul had been transferred to the infernal regions by mistake: a case of "mistaken identity" on the part of "Old Nick." Wakley's name is, of course, wrongly pronounced by St. Thomas à Becket, who cannot be expected to trouble himself about such mundane trifles as modern proper names.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

HENRY ALVAREZ, S.J.: HENRY ALWAY (10 S. iv. 126, 374).—A further indication that these names represent one person is to be found in the fact that Henry Alway was in Rome 19 Jan., 1564, when he signed a testimonial in favour of Thomas Sackville (Cath. Rec. Soc., ii. 3).

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

DONCASTER WEATHER-RIME (10 S. v. 407, 456).—MR. PEACOCK'S communication at the first reference is most valuable, as it will have secured in your pages a permanence which local conditions have denied. Potteric Carr is, except in name, a carr no longer, the extensive operations of the Great Northern Railway Company having left the land almost as dry as ordinary agricultural land. The decoy which once existed there is perpetuated by a signal-box known as the "Decoy" cabin. Not only wild duck, but wading birds such as the heron, were at one time to be seen there. Now there is no place for them.

There is no doubt that a tremendous downfall and inundation would be necessary in order to induce such birds to revisit Potteric Carr; and when such an occurrence takes place, those who may remember this old rime will have just cause to fear "something waur." When I wandered over this carr a few weeks ago, after heavy rain, I was very much surprised to find the soil hard, firm, and unyielding, where fifteen years ago the footprints were immediately filled with water.

E. G. B.

IRUN, SPAIN (10 S. v. 470).—Is not the foot-note a joke, poking fun at conjectural etymology?

J. T. F.

TOM THUMB'S FIRST APPEARANCE IN LONDON (10 S. v. 385, 454).—In the numerous notes on this celebrity I have not seen mentioned a curious book (copiously illustrated, in paper covers) by P. T. Barnum. This had a very large sale in England, and explained the devices by which he imposed upon the public, both European and American—the fabrication of mermaids; the exhibition of an old negress Joice Heth purporting

\* "Roussia" has never been heard in the country, although the adjective is "Rouski."



to have been the nurse of Washington; and his finding out Tom Thumb. He admits him to have been the smallest child he had ever seen, but it is evident that he was one of the sharpest, and did credit even to his tutor. This pamphlet enjoyed a wide circulation about 1854.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

I have a cabinet photograph by J. B. Currie, 16, Edgware Road, Hyde Park, of Tom Thumb sitting on a chair, placed on a table. Mr. Barnum (wearing a moustache) is beside him. I have endorsed the photograph 1843, because when I bought it, some years ago, there was an announcement attached to the sample displayed at the photographer's shop, that it was taken in 1843—I presume by the proprietor.

CLIO.

SEDDON FAMILY (10 S. v. 470).—Richard Seddon's parents lie buried in Eccleston parish churchyard, near St. Helens. There are two tombstones giving particulars of various members of the family, but I do not recall any uncles. Possibly the vicar, the Rev. B. S. Clarke, M.A., could give some information.

H. W. D.

"EGOTELES" (10 S. v. 488).—There is a critical edition of 'The Pardoner and the Frere,' by Prof. F. J. Child, in his 'Four Old Plays,' 1848. *Egoteles* is there said to be "apparently a misprint for *egoteles*, edge-tools." This explanation is accepted by Mr. J. S. Farmer in his 'Dramatic Writings of J. Heywood,' 1905, where he prints "no staves nor edge-tools," without even a foot-note to tell us that the reading is conjectural.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

This word looks as if it were intended for *Ægotheles* (αἰγοθήλας), *Caprimulgus*, goat-sucker. See the story told by William Turner in 1544:—

"When I was in Switzerland I saw an aged man who fed his goats upon the mountains, which I had gone up intent on search of plants: I asked him whether he knew a bird of the size of a *Merula*, blind in the daytime, keen of sight at night, which in the dark is wont to suck goats' udders, so that afterwards the animals go blind. Now he replied that he himself had seen many in the Swiss mountains fourteen years before, that he had suffered many losses from those very birds; so that he had once had six she-goats blinded by *Caprimulgi*, but that one and all they now had flown away from Switzerland to Lower Germany, where nowadays they did not only steal the milk of she-goats, making them go blind, but killed the sheep besides. And on my asking the bird's name, he said that it was called the *Paphus*, otherwise the Priest. But possibly that aged man was jesting with me. Yet whether he was jesting, or spoke gravely, still I have no

other German name than what he gave me for *Caprimulgus*. If there be any then who have in readiness a better or a fitter name than this, let them produce it."—'Turner on Birds,' edited by A. H. Evans (Cambridge, 1903), p. 49.

Turner's challenge, I need scarcely say, has long been answered. One of the German names for the goatsucker is *Ziegenmelker*.

ANPIEL.

This is certainly a ghost-word as it stands. But the fifteenth-century scribes constantly write *o* like *e*, and *e* like *o*. The right reading is *egoteles*, an inferior spelling of *eggetoles*, the M.E. form of "edge-tools." The 'N.E.D.' duly gives *edge-tool* as the old form of "edged tools." The sense is that "it is a good thing they had neither staves nor weapons, or there might have been harm done."

WALTER W. SKEAT.

[Mr. Walter Jerrold and H. K. St. J. S. are also thanked for replies.]

"ROAN": ITS ETYMOLOGY (10 S. v. 425).—I suppose it is not possible that the West Yorkshire farmers' derivation of this word can have anything to do with the fact. They talk (or used to do) of a rowan (roan) horse as a horse that has a colour approaching that of rowan berries; and they gave me the idea that they supposed this to be the meaning of the word just as "chestnut" meant a horse of the colour of a horse-chestnut. Need I say, for South-Country readers, that the rowan is the mountain ash? It competes with the ivy for the third place in the well-known rime:—

The oak, and the ash, and the bonny rowan tree,  
They all do grow in the North Countree.

H. SNOWDEN WARD.

SIR JOHN FASTOLF (10 S. iv. 145, 214).—In a 'History of Norfolk,' written by William White in 1845, I find the following reference to Sir John Fastolf, or Fastolf, or Falstaff, of Caistor Castle:—

"Sir John Fastolf, born at Caistor or Yarmouth, in 1378 erected Caistor Castle. In early life he entered upon a brilliant military career. Having received an appointment under the English regency in France, he signalized himself by many acts of bravery during a forty years' campaign. In the course of this period he was made, in the field of battle, knight-banneret, a baron of France, Knight of the Garter, marshal of the regent's household, the King's lieutenant in Normandy, and progressively appointed to various other offices. After his return to Caistor, he was constantly exercised in acts of hospitality, munificence, and charity; became a founder of religious and other edifices, a generous patron of learning, an encourager of piety, and a benefactor to the poor. Yet this truly great and eminent character has, by a quibble on the name, been by hypercritics supposed the Sir



John Falstaff which our immortal bard Shakspeare has exhibited in the various characters of an old, saucy, vapouring, cowardly, lewd, lying, and dissolute debauchee, who was constantly lounging about Prince Henry's Court. Never were two characters more strongly and distinctly contrasted. When Prince Henry was degrading his high birth by associating with a Falstaff, the Norfolk hero was honourably employed, fighting the battles of his country in France. Fastolf was heir to large estates, and afterwards immensely rich. The poetical Falstaff was nearly three score years of age at the battle of Shrewsbury, A.D. 1403; when the historic Fastolf was not more than twenty-five. The former ended his career soon after Prince Henry ascended the throne—the latter survived Henry V. no less than thirty-seven years, and died at Calicut in 1459."

From the foregoing it would appear that the Norfolk hero was *not* the man who was immortalized by Shakspeare.

Any further light on this subject would be very highly appreciated by me.

BARON SETON OF ANDRIA.

Seaco Cottage, Great Yarmouth.

"GULA AUGUSTI" (10 S. v. 408, 499).—See 'Gule,' sb. (2) in the 'N.E.D.' The etymologies are all worthless, as is there shown. The W. *gwyl* is merely the Lat. *wigilia* done into Welsh, and the Irish spelling is *feil*. The W. *gwyl* was an attempt at explaining *gula* by popular etymology; *gula Augusti* (origin unknown) occurs as early as 1204 (Ducange), and was spelt *gule*, *goule*, in Old French.

What Vallancey is capable of saying respecting Old Irish is almost beyond belief. On his own showing, he does not know whether his pretended *cul* or *gul* began with a *c* or a *g*; and he clearly did not know that the W. *gw* represents an Indo-Germanic *g*.

The incredible legend about the Latin form *gula* furnishes the clearest evidence as to the absence of all knowledge of the origin of the word, and the futility of discussing it. When it comes to guessing, no one will accept any one's guess except his own.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

BARNES: ORIGIN OF THE NAME (10 S. v. 398, 352, 472).—The derivation of the place-name Bernières cannot be given with certainty, but a consideration of analogous words may lead to a plausible explanation. The well-known Norman family of De Redvers or Rivers was called in official documents De Ripariis, and sometimes De Ripuariis or De Riveriis. According to Huet, 'Origines de la Ville de Caen,' which is quoted by De Magny in his 'Nobiliaire de Normandie,' this name is derived from a seignury lying about four leagues from

Caen called Reviers, or, in Latin, Ripuaria, an adjectival form which denotes its situation on the banks of several streams. The Counts de Reviers de Mauny still represent one of the principal families of Normandy. As I showed at the last reference, the name of Berners was latinized as De Bernariis, and the seignury of Bernières would therefore be called Bernariæ. This is probably derived from an adjectival form of *berne*, an old Norman-French word of which the history is given by Prof. Skeat in his valuable work 'The Place-Names of Hertfordshire,' 1904, p. 60. The meaning of this word is "a brim, edge, bank, or slope," and it was adapted from the Dutch *berm*, which is closely related to the English *brim*. The meaning of Bernariæ or Bernières would therefore be of a similar nature to Ripariæ or Reviers, and the word would be akin to the English name Barnet. Another analogous name is Ferrers, in Latin De Ferrariis, which is now represented by Ferrières, the name of a seignury and village in Normandy.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

"MINININ," A SHELL (10 S. v. 449, 497).—I forgot to mention in my account of this word that it is accented on the first syllable. The Kincardineshire dialect is more like the Aberdeenshire than the Forfarshire, and the word is not known to several people conversant with the latter. I have never heard the word outside Stonehaven itself, though the shell occurs at Bervie. Gaelic is not now spoken on that part of the coast; and there seems no possibility of a connexion with Spanish, as all intercourse with Spaniards has been confined to the west coast, so far as I am aware. The word may possibly occur in print, as I was once told by a native of the town that he had got a prize, offered by *The People's Friend*, for the best necklace of natural objects, with one composed of these shells.

May I add, in support of my assertion that Norse influence is strong on that coast, that I have heard Stonehaven children say, in claiming anything, "That's till me," meaning "That's mine," which recalls Old Norse. Compare "upp á skip til Snaekólfs" (*Njala*), "up on Snowolf's ship."

GEORGE W. MURRAY.

1, Castlebar Road, Ealing, W.

In my reply, for "western" read "eastern," as I meant to write. In the valuable 'Irish-English Dictionary' of the Rev. Patrick S. Dinneen (Dublin, 1904) one finds *min* meaning "small, little."

E. S. DODGSON.



**AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED** (10 S. v. 408).—The lines beginning "I will go forth 'mong men" will be found in the closing scene of Alexander Smith's 'A Life Drama.'

ALEX. P. STEVENSON.

**MACAULAY ON THE THAMES** (10 S. v. 489).—The quotation from chap. ix. of Macaulay's 'History' should read—

"in that beautiful valley through which the Thames, not yet defiled by the precincts of a great capital, nor rising and falling with the flow and ebb of the sea, rolls under woods of beech round the gentle hills of Berkshire."

The substitution of "flowing" for "falling," and the omission of the words "flow and," make nonsense of the passage, which forms part of a somewhat Macaulayese description of Lady Place, Berks. J. A. J. HOUSDEN.

[MR. C. GILMAN and MR. WALTER JERROLD also supply the reference.]

**ROBIN HOOD IN FRENCH** (10 S. v. 468).—There are several works by Baron François Adolphe Loève-Veimars in the British Museum. One is 'Popular Ballads and Songs from Tradition,' &c., Paris, 1825. The Catalogue has a note as follows:—

"Incomplete; being only an appendix to a larger work, consisting of French translations of poems from various languages."

There is another copy, "on vellum," but whether the note applies equally to this copy or not I do not know without referring.

EDWARD LATHAM.

**'ARYAN SUN-MYTHS'** (10 S. v. 429).—'Aryan Sun-Myths, the Origin of Religions,' is by Sarah E. Titcomb, and was published in 1889 by Messrs. Nims & Knight, Troy, New York State, an English edition being issued by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trübner & Co.

R. FREEMAN BULLEN.

**REFERENCES WANTED** (9 S. x. 67, 110; 10 S. iv. 154).—2. The torpedo or cramp fish.—The elegiac couplet which was quoted is taken from the twenty-ninth piece in the 'Epigrammata Selecta' of Baudouin Cabilliau of Ypres (1568-1652), p. 7 in 'Balduini Cabillavi Ypresensis à Societate Iesu Epigrammata Selecta' (Antwerp, 1620).

The complete epigram is as follows:—

*Torpedo.*

Arcanas hinc, & cæca pæpauera ponti  
Abdo sinu, ac celerem frigida vincula necem.  
Et tibi dicor iners torpedo sepulta veterno,  
Tam citò quæ surdo curro per ossa gelu?

Unfortunately the four Latin verse quotations included in the query at 9 S. x. 67 have been omitted from the index of the Series as well as from that of the volume.

EDWARD BENSLY.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*The Manors of Suffolk: Notes on their History and Devolution.*—*The Hundreds of Babergh and Blackbourn.* By W. A. Copinger, M.A. (Fisher Unwin.)

Few English counties are fortunate enough to possess an historian so energetic, so erudite, and so devoted as Dr. Copinger, the five volumes of whose collection of 'Suffolk Records,' as well as his 'History of the Parish of Buxhall,' have been the subject of comment in our pages. He now begins, in somewhat tentative fashion, a work of long breath on his favourite county. The present volume is the first of six folio volumes already written on the Suffolk manors. It deals with the hundreds of Babergh and Blackbourn, forming part of the Liberty of St. Edmunds, one of the three great parts into which, at a period previous to the Norman Conquest, Suffolk was divided. The remaining volumes will be sent to the press so soon as a sufficient number of copies have been subscribed for to repay the cost of printing. Too formidable for single accomplishment seems the task already discharged, embracing as it does the history of the 20,000 manors of the county. That the labour should be lost is inconceivable. It needs to be done, and it is done to perfection; and if private patronage is not, as it should be, forthcoming, the task of printing the collections should be undertaken by a society.

In the Introduction much valuable information is supplied on the place held by the manor, as the most prominent social institution of the country, in the early Norman period. Nothing very definite is said concerning the origin of the manor, the idea advocated by Mr. Seebohm in 'The English Village Community,' that "the most reasonable hypothesis, in the absence of direct evidence, appears to be that the manorial system grew up in Britain, and grew up in Gaul and Germany, as the compound product of barbarian and Roman institutions mixing together during the periods, first of Roman provincial rule, and secondly of German conquest," meeting with apparent acquiescence. Lords of manors, it is declared, were in former days personages of importance, "especially if, in addition to the right to hold a Court Baron, a right belonging to every lord, he had the right to hold a Court Leet." "A manor cannot at the present day be created of which a copyhold can be held, except by the transcendent power of an Act of Parliament, of which one or two instances can be found in the Rolls." Since the statute of Edward I. the king himself, it is said, is incapable of creating a manor. To the genealogist the researches undertaken are of high interest, and we are glad to see in the rather exiguous list of subscribers one or two important American libraries.

From the Domesday Survey the descent of most manors is traced to the present day. Much information of historical and antiquarian importance and interest is supplied. Under Long Melford (the sacking of the Hall of which is described by Pock in his 'Desiderata Curiosa') we have an account of the losses of Elizabeth, widow of Lord Savages, created in 1641 Countess of Rivers. She was a Roman Catholic, and the owner, in addition to this manor, of estates in Essex and Cheshire; and it is said concerning her losses during the



that they exceeded those of any other even excepting Lord Arundel of Warham, and fifty thousand pounds—an amount for those days—represents the at Long Melford and St. Osyth, and a hard to fly for her life. The fury was the rabble, but many of the better sort themselves as if there had been a dissolution of the manor. Some excellent views of manor interest are afforded, and many curious are furnished. Under the manor of ne on the family of Peyton beginning:

lyeth a woorthy squyer that Rycharde Kyght  
gentleman, and thyrd sonne to Robert Knyght.

"Kyght" at the end of the first line is probably *hyght*=called. Under Norton mentioned a Solomon-like decision of III., sitting in the Exchequer Court, a monstrous fish claimed by Sir John de as wreck at sea.

ne abounds with curious and interesting we could, did space permit, supply of similar entries. Exact and authorities are supplied, and the whole work is in erudition and in labour. It will less than iniquitous if the encouragement or the publication of the remaining not forthcoming. Complete and trust-esses form a special and a praiseworthy

By Theodore Watts-Dunton. (Frowde.) beautiful and attractive edition of Mr. ton's romance of 'Aylwin' cannot be can scarcely, indeed, be desired. A tion on Oxford India paper, bound in supplied with a dedication, postscript, it of the author, the book is every way its subject, and must, one would say, perpetuity a favourite edition of the is, moreover, an ideal production of the rom which it is issued.

*Burlington Magazine for Connoisseurs.*

ant article in *The Burlington* deals with heim collection at South Kensington, les in which are reproduced. A frontis- June number illustrates 'Tiles in the tottery of the Renaissance in the Austrian Following this comes James Northcote's the Bulwer Family.' Plates iv., v., and intinuation of 'Netherlandish Art at the

Four further plates illustrate 'Early art at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club,' 'Lucretia' is reproduced from the out in the collection of Mrs. John L. enway Court, Boston, U.S.A.

*Journal of Fine Arts*, No. 8. (George Newnes.) the supplemental plates in the June *The Magazine of Fine Arts*, serving as e to the number, comes 'A Study in Red Sir Edward Burne-Jones, which shows a emale head. One of the most noteworthy an excellent number is a study of the agène Carrière, many of the illustrations re superb. One of these, a supplemental ents the sculptor Devillez and his mother. aits reproduced include those of the de-ist himself and of Paul Verlaine, the

poet. There is also a very fine nude study. Thirteen illustrations accompany Mr. Granville Fell's 'Art from Munich,' and seven Mr. Frederick Wedmore's 'Whistler's Lithographs.' One of these, a supplemental plate, presents Limehouse. Among other illustrations Meissonier's 'Le Vin du Curé' repays attention. 'Landscape Art at the Royal Academy' is a good contribution of Mr. Malcolm Ball. A rather pessimistic view is taken of 'The Advertiser and the Artist.' An art-poster of Roshach water, of which a few are to be seen on our walls, deserves high praise.

'AT THE TURN OF THE YEAR,' by the late Fiona Macleod, is a very consoling defence of the winter season, contributed to *The Fortnightly*. It calls the blithe starling "the bird of cheerfulness," and speaks of the breeding-change that may be seen even before Christmas. Mr. W. H. Mallock sends a controversial article on 'Sir Oliver Lodge on Mind and Matter.' Marcelle A. Hinckes has a deeply interesting and significant paper on 'The Art of Dancing in Japan,' which is immediately followed by a eulogy by Mr. W. Archer of 'Ibsen's Craftsmanship.' Of two papers on the Woman Question, that of Mr. Havelock Ellis on 'The Awakening of Women in Germany' is the more philosophical and intellectually stimulating. The second, by Lady Grove, is on 'The Present Disabilities of the Women of England.' Some interest is inspired by B. E. Baughan's 'The Apostasy of a Wagnerian.' 'According to Meredith,' by Mrs. Belloc Lowndes, turns out, rather surprisingly, to be a story into which it is possible to read some anticipations of a modern *cause célèbre*.

IN *The Nineteenth Century*, under the title 'Mrs. Atkyns and "the Dauphin,"' Mr. Ralph Nevill puts in further evidence for one of the claimants to be Louis XVII., and gives a romantic account of the devotion to Marie Antoinette and her son shown by a Miss Walpole, who on 15 October, 1778, played the heroine, disguised as a man, of 'The Camp,' a musical entertainment falsely ascribed to Sheridan. She married a Mr. Atkyns, of Ketteringham Hall, Norfolk, and took a very active interest in the Bourbons. A good deal about her will be found in the last volume of the Ninth Series. Miss Rose M. Bradley rhapsodizes pleasantly concerning 'Soft Siena and her Children.' Miss Mary Church Terrell, a coloured woman, puts in 'A Plea for the White South.' Mr. Alfred Lyttelton commends the reissue of Lord Acton's letters; and Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe writes on 'The Revival of Sculpture.' Mr. John Nisbet advocates 'Timber-planting on Waste Land'; and Sir Aston Webb, 'Improved Shop Architecture for London.'

IN *The Cornhill* Prof. S. Alexander has a very interesting essay on 'The Mind of a Dog.' 'A Sceptic of the Stone Age' furnishes a quaint story of primeval agnosticism. M. Paul Villars has a gratifying account of 'Twenty Years in London' and the changes they have witnessed. Mr. Frank T. Bullen writes eloquently on 'The Winds of the Ocean.' Mr. R. Brudenell Carter, F.R.C.S., dealing with 'Alcohol and Tobacco,' encourages the moderate use of the former, but will have none of the latter. Dr. Holland Rose, treating of General Marbot and his memoirs, says that, although the man is a gaseon, the memoirs are of no slight value and of enthralling interest.

*The Gentleman* keeps up its newly regained reputation. Its opening article is on the voyages of



John Sanderson, known to the student of Purchas. 'Laying Waste of Pleasant Places' utters a lament we are all ready to echo. Where, indeed, will this destruction of green breathing-places end? A third part appears of the 'Pepysian Treasures.' A specially attractive paper is that on 'Milton in his Latin Poems.'

'THE PROGRESS OF OCCULT RESEARCH,' by Mr. A. P. Sinnett, in *The National Review*, makes many bold assertions, concerning the truth of which we should be glad of proof. In 'Tea as a National Beverage' Dr. Alexander Haig writes an alarmist article, propounding a problem the answer to which is *solvitur ambulando*. 'Samuel Pepys, the Regenerator of the Navy,' shows how much the country owes to the diarist.

AMID much excellent fiction in *The Idler* appears a capital account of the Corniche d'Or of the Estérel. Mr. Robert Barr in 'The Idler's Club' describes 'Two Fishing Inns.'

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

JUNE-JULY appear to be favourite months with the booksellers. Catalogues are as plentiful as the roses, and their contents are quite as varied.

Mr. Thomas Baker's list (No. 495) opens with an important Roman Catholic work, 'The Letters and Memorials of Cardinal Allen, A.D. 1532-94,' with introduction by Father Knox. The letters consist of 284 documents, of which 225 are here printed for the first time. The volume is a thick 4to, published in 1882 at 30s.; Mr. Baker now offers it for 6s. 6d. Other items include Westwood's 'Palaeographia Sacra Pictoria,' 50 plates copied from illuminated MSS., 1843-5, 3l. 10s.; the Paris edition of Albertus's works, 1890, 38l.; set of the Bradshaw Society, 18l.; Morland's 'Evangelical Churches of Piedmont,' with account of 'the late Bloody Massacre,' and plates of the atrocities, London, 1658, 4l. 4s.; Hook's 'Archbishops of Canterbury,' 3l. 10s.; and Jacobite pamphlets, 1747-9, a rare collection, 2l. 2s. There are also interesting items under Anagrams, Architecture, &c.

Mr. B. H. Blackwell, of Oxford, sends List CX., which is rich in works on history and political economy. We quote a few items: Thorpe's 'Ancient Laws of England,' 2 vols., 1840, 3l. 3s.; Carlyle's 'Frederick the Great,' 6 vols., 1859, 2l. 2s.; Gilles's 'Annales de France,' Paris, 1566, 2l. 2s.; Helps's 'Spanish Conquest in America,' 1855, 2l. 5s.; Raleigh's 'The Historie of the World,' 1666, 2l. 10s.; and the 1845 reprint of Roy's satire on Wolsey:—

O! Caytyfe, when thou thynkest least of all,

With confusion thou shalt have a fall.

Mr. Blackwell has also a Clearance List of Periodicals.

MESSRS. Bull & Auvache send two catalogues (CCXCIX. and CCC.). Among the items in the former we find a complete set of the Surtees Society Publications, 1835-1905, 38l.; Copinger's 'The Bible and its Transmission,' 28 fine facsimiles, folio, 4l. 4s.; and Percy Society Publications, including the two suppressed pieces, 10l. 5s.

The second list includes works on Alchemy, Magic, Witchcraft, Astrology, &c. Among the items are Josiah Chorley's 'Metrical Index to the Bible,' Norwich, 1711, 15s. (one of the very few books dedicated to the Trinity; see 7 S. v. 368, 478); and Mazze de Castanea's 'Sacra et Aritmetico-Ana-

grammatica Opuscula,' Naples, 1710, 2l. 2s. This book contains the enormous number of 2,093 Cabala. This example is from the library of the Rev. W. Bogley, who knew of no other copy in England.

Mr. Thomas Carver, of Hereford, has Pickering's beautiful edition of Walton and Cotton, *massa extra*, 1836, 8l.; Dingley's 'History from Marble,' by Gent and Gough Nichols, 1867-8, very scarce, 3l. 3s.; Brees's 'Birds of Europe,' 1875-6, 2l. 12s. 6d.; Chaffers's 'Old China,' 1l. 12s. 6d., and his 'Collector's Handbook of Marks and Monograms'; 'Turner,' by Sir Walter Armstrong, printed on Japanese vellum, large paper, 1902, 10l. 10s.; 'Sir Thomas Lawrence,' Goupil series, 4l. 4s.; and a fine set of the early edition of 'The Three Tours of Dr. Syntax,' 3 vols., 3l. 10s. The larger portion of the catalogue is devoted to Topography.

Mr. F. S. Cleaver, of Bath, has Baker's 'Chronicle of the Kings of England,' folio, 1670, 21s.; 'Complete Concordance to Burns,' edited by Reid, 9s. 6d.; Earle's 'Costume,' 1620-1820, 12s. 6d.; Robertson's 'Rafirs of the Hindu Kush,' 11s. 6d.; Small's 'Scottish Market Crosses,' 1900, 11s. 6d. (only 500 copies issued); Capt. Siborne's 'War in France and Belgium in 1815,' 15s.; Smollett's Works, 10 vols., Constable, 1900, 5l. 5s.; Alken's 'National Sports,' large folio, 1903, 47s. 6d.; 'The Three Tours of Dr. Syntax,' 1903, 27s. 6d.; Lamb's Works, 12 vols., Dent, 1904, 4l. 7s. 6d. There are interesting items under Bath, including Anstey's Guide, 1832, 9s.; 'Bath Characters,' 1807; Searth's 'Aqua Solis,' 1864, 13s. 6d.; Peach's 'Historic Houses,' 10s.; and Wood's 'Description,' with figure of Bladud, 1769, 12s. 6d.

Mr. James G. Commin, of Exeter, has the scarce edition of Thomas à Kempis, Strasburg, 1487, 15l. 15s.; Alken's 'Popular Songs,' 6l. 10s.; Bohn's extra volumes, 3l. 15s.; Chapbooks collected by W. Garret, 4 vols., Newcastle, 1818, 2l. 5s.; second edition of 'The Christian Year,' with Keble's autograph, Oxford, 1827, 1l. 6s.; and Kirby's 'Eccentric Museum,' 6 vols., 1820, 2l. 15s. Under London are plates by Rowlandson and Pugin. Among portraits is a mezzotint of Lady Hamilton from the painting by Reynolds, 2l. 5s.

Mr. Bertram Dobell has Alken's 'Touch at the Fine Arts,' 1824, 4l. 15s.; first edition of Matthew Arnold's 'Friendship's Garland,' 1871, 1l. 10s.; *The Literary Humbug or Weekly Take-in*, by Jaspero the Younger, 13 numbers (all published), very scarce, 1823, 1l. 1s.; first edition of 'George Herbert's Remains,' 12mo, 1652, 1l. 15s.; Holyoake's 'Mathematics no Mystery,' 'Practical Grammar,' 1847, 'Handbook of Grammar,' 1849, 'A Logic of Facts,' 1848, 'Rudiments of Public Speaking,' 1849, in 1 vol., 12mo, 4s. 6d.; a presentation copy of Keats's 'Endymion,' first edition, with the one-line page of erratum and the five-line slip of errata, 8vo, red morocco, Taylor & Hessey, 1818, 32l.; first edition of 'Richard Feverel,' 3 vols., original cloth, 1839, 5l. 5s.; and first edition of Newman's 'Apologia,' bound up with Kingsley's pamphlet 'What, then, does Mr. Newman Mean?' 1864, 1l. 1s. There are collections of pamphlets and MSS., including 'Hours of the Virgin' (one in Gothic letter, printed on vellum, 1527-41, 16l.); and many items of interest under Scotland, R. L. Stevenson, and Sporting.

MM. A. Geoffroy Frères, of Paris, have sent us No. 31 of their Catalogues d'Estampes et de Livres. Collectors will find much to interest them under



Costumes du XVII. Siècle, Rois de France, Reines, Clergé, Protestantisme, Médecins, Artistes, Militaires, &c.

Mr. William Glaisher has a supplementary list of engravings. There are many items under Drama, including Hastings's 'Theatre,' price 2s. 9d. (*The Athenæum* described it as "an accurate and trustworthy compendium of the history of the stage"). Ernst Zu Leiningen-Westerburg's 'German Book-plates' is priced 4s. 6d.; Burnand's 'Reminiscences,' 7s. 6d.; Cust's 'Wars of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century,' 9 vols., 10s.; Ricketts's 'The Prado and its Masterpieces,' 40s.; Williams's 'Toledo and Madrid,' 6s.; Lubbock's 'Hundred Best Books,' 7l. 10s., &c.

Mr. Good, of Bath, sends a short list of books in the original bindings, selected from his Old Book stores.

Mr. George Gregory, of Bath, has Reclus's 'Earth and its Inhabitants,' 42 vols., 5l. 5s.; *L'Art de bien Habiter*, first 50 vols., 1875-91, 10l.; and Britton's 'Cathedral Antiquities,' 8l. There are sets of *The Ancestor*, 40s.; *Annual Register*, 1788-1878, 15l.; *Archæological Journal*, 8l.; Bibliographical Society, 16l.; 'Delphin Classics,' 6l. vols., 1819-30, 12l. 12s.; Blackwood's 'Classics for English Readers,' 28 vols., 20s. Under Holbein is a copy of 'Imitations of Original Drawings in the Collection of His Majesty, for the Portraits of Illustrious Persons of the Court of Henry VIII.,' 84 portraits printed in colours, 1812, 16l. There is a fine copy of 'Don Quixote,' Madrid, 1780, 80s. Another handsome book is 'The Dresden Gallery,' 2 vols., elephant folio, 1836, 20l. A copy of Hogarth contains the two rare suppressed plates, 1806, 6l. Needdale's fine edition of Gay's 'Fables,' 70 engravings by Blake, 1793, is 84s.; Gatch's 'Architecture of the Renaissance in England,' 1804, 5l.; and Hutchins's 'County of Dorset,' with the Appendix, a spotless copy in original boards, 1796-1815, 28l. There are many interesting entries under the following heads: French Classics, Theology, Bibles, and Church History.

Mr. James Gunn's list includes publications of the Eragy, Vale, and Essex House Presses. Among other items are 'Christ and His Mother in Italian art,' edited by Julia Cartwright, 1897, 3l. 3s.; Millard's 'Henry VIII.,' 4l. 4s.; Morris and Magnusson's 'The Saga Library,' 6 vols., 6l. 6s.; 'Naval and Military Trophies,' by Gibb and Holmes, Introduction by Viscount Wolseley, 50s.; Holmes's 'Queen Victoria,' 25s.; Gibb's 'House of Stuart,' 3l. 15s.; and Wedmore's 'Turner and Ruskin,' 5l. 15s. Under London will be found Mogg's 'London in Miniature' and a description of the Colosseum as reopened in 1844. Mr. Gunn has a selection of originals from Turner's 'Liber Studiorum.'

Messrs. Lowe Brothers, of Birmingham, have botanical works from the library of the late F. W. Barbridge, of Dublin and Kew. These include *Curtis's Magazine*, 1833-51, 20s.; Gerard's 'Herbal,' a fine copy, 1633, 8l.; and Hooker's 'Icones Plantarum,' 2l. 2s. Under Gooker are Wilson's 'American Ornithology,' rare, 6l. 6s.; Lysons's 'Batania Depicta,' 2l.; Buffon's 'Œuvres,' 4l. 4s.; and 'Picturesque Tours,' 1795-1801, 6l. 6s.; 'The Centlivre's Works,' 1761, 2l. 16s.; Dawe's 'Life of Merland,' 1807, 2l. 2s.; 'Picturesque America,' 3s.; and a choice set of 'Fors Clavigera,' 1871-84, 5l. 5s. Under Witchcraft is an account of Jane Wenham, the last witch found guilty by an English

jury. Particulars about her will be found at 10 S. iv. 149, 197, 318. Under Addenda is a fine copy of Ackermann's 'Westminster Abbey,' 1812, 7l. 7s.

Messrs. Myers & Co.'s list contains some rare books and choice Cruikshank items. Among the latter are five drawings in colour, signed, 30 guineas; a set of *The Scourge*, 11 vols., uncut, 1811-16, 16l. 16s.; Carey's 'Life in Paris,' first edition, uncut, 1822, 22l. 10s.; *Annals of Sporting and Fancy Gazette*, 1822-8, very rare, 57l. 10s.; and 'Paul Pry,' as performed by Liston, 3l. 3s. General items include Higgins's 'Anaclypsis,' 10l. 15s.; Blomefield's 'Norfolk,' 1805-10, 9l. 10s.; Pennant's 'London,' 1805, 6l. 10s.; Boydell's 'Scenery of the Thames,' 942 illustrations beyond the 76 coloured engravings, 82l. 10s.; Skeat's 'Chaucer,' with supplement, 7 vols., and Langland's 'Piers the Plowman,' 2 vols., 7l. 15s.; Froissart's 'Chronicles,' 1849, 10l.; complete set of the Eragy Press books, equal to new, 30l.; and 'Œuvres de Dorat,' 14 vols., 1770-6, 10l. 10s.

Mr. H. H. Peach, of Leicester, sends Catalogue 18, which contains a collection of 44 autograph letters addressed to George Stepney (1603-1707), 12l. 12s., and a letter of Carlyle's, Chelsea, 18 Dec., 1866, 1l. 10s. This was evidently in reply to some poem sent to him by a young man. While recognizing "some vestige of talent, still more of industry," Carlyle advises him, instead of "wasting the best years on what he calls poetry," to gather "knowledge for himself, gradually gathering wisdom for himself, which is the one thing needful to be a man! This once his, what matters it whether he expresses himself in lines that jingle or in lines that don't, or not in lines at all, but, infinitely better, in actions, in conduct, which are quite silent?" The catalogue, although consisting of fewer than three hundred items, is full of interest. Among early printed books is one by Froben, who was the first to print books pocket size (1494). There are Broadside Ballads and Chapbooks. A copy of 'Don Quixote,' 1687, is 3l. 10s. This translation (the second attempted in England, Shelton's being the first) is by J. Phillips, the nephew of Milton.

Messrs. W. N. Pitcher & Co., of Manchester, have McKenny and Hall's 'Tribes of North America,' scarce, Philadelphia, 1848-50, 7l. 10s.; a fine tall copy of the first edition of Bacon's 'Advancement of Learning,' 1605, 20l.; Billing's 'Baronial Antiquities of Scotland,' 5l. 10s.; Bryce's 'American Commonwealth,' very scarce, 1888, 3l. (this edition was rigidly suppressed, owing to an action for libel caused by the author's criticism of the Tammany Ring); a complete set of H. B.'s (John Doyle's) 'Political Sketches,' carefully coloured, 917 plates, McLean, 1829-48, 60l.; a collection of 80 large coloured caricatures by Rowlandson, Gillray, Cruikshank, &c., 1818-20, 7l.; and Mackenzie's 'Castles of England,' extra-illustrated, 1897, 21l. Items under Cruikshank include 'Punch and Judy,' first edition, 1828, scarce, 4l. 15s.; and *The Pocket Magazine*. Under Dickens are first editions of 'The Story of Little Dombey,' green wrappers, 1838, 10s.; and 'The Battle of London Life; or, Boz and his Secretary,' by "Morna" (Thos. O'Keefe). Here Dickens is shown in a supposed journey with his secretary (a member of the detective force) the dark and fearful realities of London life. There is a portrait by Sala, the book is very scarce. Pierce, 1849, 2l. Under Ruskin occur 'Stones of Venice,' Autograph Edition, 1873-4, 3l. 16s.; and 'Præterita,'



wrappers as issued, 1885-1900, 1/ 10s. Under Spain is the first edition of Ford's 'Handbook,' scarce, 15s.; under Tobacco, a rare book dated London, 1616, 'Tobacco Tortured; or, the Filthy Fume of Tobacco Refined,' 3/ 5s.; and under Yorkshire, Foster's 'Pedigrees,' 7/ 15s.

Mr. C. Richardson, of Manchester, has a presentation copy of Arnold's 'On Translating Homer,' 1802, 3/; John Burke's 'Commoners,' 4 vols., 1833, 2/ 10s.; Chetham Society, 165 vols., 22/ 10s.; Dury's 'Rome,' 6/; Early English Text Society, 1864-75, 9/ 10s.; 'Vicar of Wakefield,' coloured plates by Rowlandson, Ackermann, 1823, 13/ 10s.; Mrs. Delany's 'Autobiography,' very scarce, 1861-2, 7/ 10s.; Arthur Hallam's 'Remains in Prose and Verse,' privately printed, 1853, rare, 14/ (presentation copy to Prof. Conington); Holme's 'Academy of Armory,' Chester, 1888, 15/ (with the exceedingly rare index); 'N. & Q.,' 97 vols., half-morocco, and 8 General Indexes in original cloth, 1849-98, 40/; and a set of the Spencer Society Publications, 16/.

Messrs. James Rimell & Son have a catalogue (No. 202) devoted to Art. There are over thirteen hundred items. It is rich in works on Turner, Ruskin, Morland, Miniatures, Pottery, &c. We can name only a few. A collection of 94 original water-colours by Turner, Etty, and others is 48/; Blake's 'Book of Job,' original issue, Blake, 3/; Fountain Court, Strand, 1825, 11/ 11s.; Harding's 'Biographical Mirror,' 1795, 20/; 'Portraits of Members of the Kit-Cat Club,' very rare, 1733, 35/; and 'Stafford Gallery,' 1808-16, rare, 22/. Under Ruskin are best editions of 'Modern Painters,' 1848-60, 22/ 10s.; 'Stones of Venice,' 1851-73, 8/ 15s.; 'Architecture of Venice,' 1851, very scarce, 7/ 5s.; and 'The King of the Golden River,' very rare, 1851, 3/ 3s. In a long list of valuable works on Costume is a very scarce one, Chalon's 'Paris,' 1822, 12/ 12s.

Mr. Albert Sutton, of Manchester, in Catalogue 141 has the Chetham Society Publications, 1840-1904, 168 vols., 24/; British Association Reports, 1831-98, 10/; Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society's *Transactions*, 1877-1900, very scarce, 20/; Fielding and Smollett, with introductions by Gosse and Henley, 24 vols., 9/ 15s.; the rare first edition of Gay's 'Polly,' being the second part of 'The Beggar's Opera,' 4to, sewed, uncut edges, very uncommon in this state, 1729, 26/ 10s.; Gilfillan's 'Poets,' 48 vols., 3/ 3s.; Harleian Society, 1875-1904, 16/; and *Illustrated London News*, 1842-90, 10/. Other sets include *The Reliquary*, 16/ 16s.; *Temple Bar*, 4/ 17s. 6d.; and *Westminster Review*, not quite perfect, 1824-1903, 30/.

Mr. Sutton's Catalogue 142 contains Fanshawe's translation of the 'Lusiad,' 1655, 10/; 'Dictionary of National Biography,' 67 vols., 42/; 'Encyclopedia Britannica,' with the supplementary volumes, 16/; Knight's 'Gallery of Portraits,' 2/ 2s.; 'The Authors of England,' by Henry F. Chorley, 1838, 10s.; *The Train*, complete set, 5 vols., 1/ 15s.; and a set of Hepworth Dixon's Works, 16 vols., 2/ 10s.

Mr. Thomas Thorp's St. Martin's Lane Catalogue has under Art Muther's 'Modern Painting,' 3 vols., 4/ 10s.; and Baillie's Works, atlas folio, Boydell, 5/ 12s. 6d. A first edition of 'Lavengro,' 1851, is 2/ 16s. Under Early Juvenile Literature is an interesting collection. Other items include the 'Form of Prayer' used after the Great Fire, 1666,

29s.; Montaigne's 'Essays,' 1685, 2/ 16s.; and the Earl of Northampton's 'A Defensative against the Poysoun of Supposed Prophecies,' 1620, 40s. (Malone styled the author "one of the basest men of the age in which he lived"). There is much of interest under London: Allen's 'Lambeth,' 1826, 14s.; Faulkner's 'Chelsea,' 1810, 25s.; and 'London Marriage Licences,' 1521-1869, 10s. Among choice books are the fifth edition, with Landino's commentary, of Dante, Venice, 1491, 25/ 10s.; a fine copy of Bacon's 'Henry the Seventh,' 1622, 9/ 9s.; Allot's 'England's Parnassus,' 1600, 7/ 7s. (with book-plate of Sir Henry Irving); and first edition of 'Paradise Regained,' 1671, 10/ 10s.

Mr. Thorp sends us also his first catalogue issued from Chapel Street, Guildford. It contains the rare original edition of White's 'Selborne,' 1789, 12/ 12s.; Foster's 'Miniature Painters,' 4/ 4s.; 'Ingoldsby,' first and third editions, 3/ 17s. 6d.; 'Oliver Twist,' 1838, 3/ 10s.; and Cunningham's 'Nell Gwyn,' 1852, 2/ 12s. 6d. A valuable collection of Railway Maps, 1835-9, is 8/ 8s. The catalogue is also rich in works on Natural History.

Mr. James Tregaskis issues a list of singular books from the Begley and W. W. Robinson collections. There are a number of curious items under Brothers the Prophet, Psalmanazar, Joanna Southcott (original documents and printed tracts), Demons, and Embryology. There is also the history of a condemned book and its association with the first historian of the Bastille and with Voltaire, besides curious works on Hell (1678-1739). Under Jesuits is Loyola's 'Exercitia Spirituality,' 1548, 5/ 17s. 6d. This is the first book printed under the auspices of the Society of Jesus.

## Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

We cannot undertake to advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

A. B. ("A Sabbath well spent").—Mr. E. H. MARSHALL wrote at 8 S. v. 399: "I think, but have not the book to refer to, that the rhyme occurs in Hale's 'Letter to His Children,' in the 'Moral and Religious Works,' edited by Rev. T. Thirlwall, 1805."

M. F. ("The gardener asked, 'Who plucked this flower?'")—See the articles at 6 S. xi. 399; 7 S. i. 79; iii. 494.

M. N. G. ("For of all sad words of tongue or pen.")—Whittier's 'Maud Muller.'

J. HEBB and R. PIERPOINT.—Forwarded.

ERRATUM.—10 S. v. 512, col. 1, l. 20 from foot, for "being able" read *not being able*.

## NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'."—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

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(Continued from Second Advertisement Page.)

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SERIES.]

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1906.

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## Notes.

## MAYFLOWER PILGRIMS.

THE English ancestry has been traced for a few of the passengers of the Mayflower on her historic voyage from Plymouth, England, to Plymouth, Mass., in 1620; but as to most of them very little has thus far been ascertained, notwithstanding the many attempts that have been made. The following list contains the names of such of them as now have numerous descendants in the United States and as to whose ancestry but little has been discovered. I have given the known facts about them, including the names of their children, in the hope that some of your readers can furnish evidence of their descent, clues as to their probable ancestry, or suggestions as to possible lines of further inquiry.

Alden, John, born about 1599, joined the ship at Southampton as a cooper. Children: John, Joseph, Elizabeth, Jonathan, Sarah, Ruth, Mary, David, Rebecca, Priscilla, and Zachariah.

Allerton, Isaac, mar. first at Leyden, Holland, 4 Oct., 1611, Mary Norris, and

secondly at Plymouth, Mass., before 1 June, 1627, Fear Brewster. Children: Bartholomew, Remember, Mary, Sarah, and Isaac. Said to have been of London. He was probably born about 1588.

Billington, John, married before 1605 Eleanor —. Said to have been from London, probably over thirty-five years old in 1620. By tradition said to have been country bred. Children: John and Francis.

Brown, Peter, married at Plymouth, 1624-5, Martha Ford, widow. Children, so far as known: Mary, Priscilla, Rebecca, and Peter (though the existence of the last has been questioned). He was probably middle-aged in 1620, and is said to have been a carpenter.

Carver, John, governor and leader of the party, wife Katharine. Said in one account to have been the son of James Carver, of Lincolnshire, yeoman; in another to have come from Essex. Probably born about 1560, or even earlier. Some suppose his wife to have been a sister of the Rev. John Robinson, the pastor of the pilgrim congregation in Holland.

Chilton, James, married before 1620. Had daughter Mary, who married John Winslow, and he left a married daughter in England. He was probably born at least as early as 1580. His wife's name is said to have been Susanna, but it is not clearly proven.

Cook, Francis, married in Holland Hester —. Said in one account to have come from Blyth, Yorkshire, near Austerfield. Children: Jacob, Jane, Esther, Mary, and John. He was born about 1582, and is said to have been from the north of England and a member of John Robinson's congregation both in England and Holland.

Doty or Dotey, Edward, said to have been of London. Children: Edward, John, Thomas, Samuel, Desire, Elizabeth, Isaac, Joseph, and Mary.

Eaton, Francis, married Sarah — in England. Children: Samuel, Benjamin, and Rachel. Was a carpenter and of the Leyden congregation; born probably about 1595.

Hopkins, Stephen, said to be of London; married in England. Children: Giles, Constance, Oceanus, Damaris, Deborah, Caleb, Ruth, and Elizabeth. Believed to have been the Lay Reader of the Bermuda expedition of 1609 (see Purchas, iv-174). Born probably 1588 or earlier. His second wife, who came with him, was Elizabeth —.

Howland, John, born about 1593 (as supposed), perhaps brother of George How-



land, of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East (will 28 May, 1646), or of the family of Newport Pond, Essex (see also will of Humphrey Howland, of London, 10 July, 1646). Children: Desire, John, Jabez, Hope, Elizabeth, Lydia, Ruth, Hannah, Joseph, and Isaac. He may have been related to John Carver.

Mullins (Molyneux?), William, of Dorking, Surrey, in 1620, but his children were not born there. He was probably born before 1585 or 1580. Children: Joseph, Sara, Priscilla, and William. The last had Sara and Ruth born at Dorking after 1620, and then came to America. The daughter of William sen. (Sara) had married — Blunden, and was living in England in 1621. Priscilla married John Alden.

Priest, Degory, born about 1597, married in Leyden, 4 Nov., 1611, Sarah (Allerton) Vincent (widow of John). Had a dau. Mary and was a "hatter." Left a wife and at least two children in Holland.

Rogers, Thomas, probably born about 1570 (more or less). Was of the Leyden congregation. Children: Joseph, John, and Eleazer, and perhaps others.

Sampson, Henry, probably born about 1615; was a cousin of the Tilleys (John and Edward). Children: Stephen, John, James, Caleb, Elizabeth, Hannah, Mary, and Dorcas. Soule, George, born about 1599. Children: John, George, Benjamin, Zachariah, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Susanna, Mary, and Patience.

Tilley, John, came with wife and daughter Elizabeth (who later married John Howland). His first wife has been thought to have been a daughter of John Carver. He may have come from near Larden, in Shropshire. Was probably born 1575 or earlier. (His brother Edward and wife Ann were also of the Mayflower company.) His second wife, as is supposed, was Bridget van der Velde, whom he married in Holland; his dau. Elizabeth was probably born about 1607.

Warren, Richard, married before 1611 Elizabeth —, who was born after 1583. Children: Mary, Ann, Sarah, Elizabeth, Abigail, Nathaniel, and Joseph. He may have come from Essex, and was probably born 1575 or earlier.

White, William, perhaps a son of Bishop John White; married at Leyden, 27 Jan.—1 Feb., 1612, Anna Fuller. He was probably born about 1591. Children: Resolved and Peregrine.

EDWIN A. HILL, Historian,  
Society of Mayflower Descendants, Conn.  
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MONTAIGNE, WEBSTER, AND  
MARSTON: DR. DONNE AND WEBSTER.  
(See 10 S. iv. 41, 121, 201, 302; v. 301, 382.)

In his ship of fools Marston has found a place for

some philosophers, and a few critics; one of which critics has lost his flesh with fishing at the measure of Plautus' verses; another has vow'd to get the consumption of the lungs, or to leave to posterity the true orthography and pronunciation of laughing; a third hath melted a great deal o' suet, worn out his thumbs with turning, read out his eyes, and studied his face out of a sanguine into a meagre, spawling, fleamy loathsomeness,—and all to find but why *mentula* should be the feminine gender, since the rule is, *Propria quæ maribus tribuuntur mascula dicas*.—'The Fawn,' IV. i. 218-28.

This gird at fantastical scholars is a close imitation of Montaigne:—

This man, whom about mid-night, when others take their rest, thou seest come out of his study, meagre looking, with eyes trilling, flegmatick, squalide, and spawling, doest thou thinke that plodding on his books he doth seek how he shall become an honest man, or more wise, or more content? There is no such matter. He wil either die in his pursuit, or teach posteritie the measure of Plautus verses and the true orthography of a Latine word.—Book i. chap. xxxviii. p. 110, col. 2.

Webster and Dr. Donne have reflections of a similar kind:—

*Sil.* What's that, Bosola?

*Delio.* I knew him in Padua,—a fantastical scholar, like such who study to know how many knots was in Hercules' club, of what colour Achilles' beard was, or whether Hector were not troubled with the tooth-ache. He hath studied himself half blear-eyed to know the true symmetry of Cæsar's nose by a shoeing-horn; and this he did to get the name of a speculative man.—'The Duchess of Malfi,' III. iii. 49-58, p. 81, col. 1.

As I shall have to show that Webster has copied Dr. Donne in 'The Duchess of Malfi,' it may not be amiss to hazard a guess here that his reference to Cæsar and the turn he has given to the passage in Montaigne were suggested to him by the following:—

We see in authors, too stiff to recant  
A hundred controversies of an ant;  
And yet one watches, starves, freezes, and sweats,  
To know but catechisms and alphabets  
Of unconcerning things, matters of fact,  
How others on our stage their parts did act,  
What Cæsar did, yea, and what Cicero said,  
Why grass is green, or why our blood is red,  
Are mysteries which none have reach'd unto, &c.  
'An Anatomy of the World,' II. 281-89.

Of the philosophers in the ship of fools,

One knows nothing; dares not aver he lives, goes,  
sees, feels.

*Nym.* A most insensible philosopher.

*Don.* Another, that there is no present time, and that one man to-day and to-morrow is not the same



man; so that he that yesterday owed money, to-day owes none, because he is not the same man.

'The Fawn,' IV. i. 236-42.

The philosophy is that of Montaigne, who argues that man can have no certainty about anything that is supposed to exist in or around him :—

In few, there is no constant existence, neither of our being, nor of the objects..... Heraclitus avereth that no man ever entered twice one same river; Epicharmus avoucheth that who ere while borrowed any money doth not now owe it; and that he who yesternight was bidden to dinner this day, commeth today unbidden; since they are no more themselves, but are become others, &c.

Book ii. chap. xii. p. 309, cols. 1 and 2.

Marston has snapped up a phrase from the following passage :—

To those well-meaning people there need no sharpe encounter or witty equivocation: their speech is altogether full and massie, with a naturall and constant vigor: they are *all epigram*, not only talke, but head, stomacke and feet.—Book iii. chap. v. p. 444, col. 2.

Doss. That salt,—that criticism,—that very *all epigram* of a woman,—that analysis,—that compendium of wittiness!—'The Fawn,' IV. i. 234-6.

Webster, too, has acted similarly in regard to one that always lingers in my mind :—

The *soule* must be held fast with ones teeth, since the lawe to live an honest man is not to live as long as they please, but so long as they ought.—Book ii. chap. xxxv. p. 382, col. 1.

*Bosola* [fatally wounded]. Yes, I hold my weary soul in my teeth;

'Tis ready to part from me.

'The Duchess of Malfi,' V. v. 96-7, p. 100, col. 2.

Mr. Bullen thinks that possibly there is an allusion in what follows to the execution of Sir Edward Digby, who, for his share in the Gunpowder Plot, was drawn, hanged, and quartered :—

I will rather marry a woman that with thirst drinks the blood of man! nay, heed me, a woman that will thrust in crowds,—a lady, that, being with child, ventures the hope of her womb,—nay, gives two crowns for a room to behold a goodly man three parts alive quartered, his privities hackled off, his belly lanch'd up. Nay, I'll rather marry a woman to whom these smoking, hideous, bloodful, horrid, tho' most just spectacles, are very lust, rather than reaccept thee.—'The Fawn,' IV. i. 308-17.

The allusion may be to the execution of Sir Edward Digby, but the reflections of Marston are much like similar reflections in Montaigne :—

I could hardly be perswaded before I had seene it, that the world could have afforded so marbled-hearted and savage-minded men, that for the onely pleasure of murder would commit it; then cut, mangle, and haake other members in pieces: to rouze and sharpen their wits, to invent unused tortures and unheard-of torments; to devise new and unknowne deaths, and that in cold blood, with-

out any former enmitie or quarrell, or without any gaine or profit; and onely to this end, that they may enjoy the pleasing spectacle of the languishing gestures, pitifull motions, horror-moving yellings, deep feteht groanes, and lamentable voyces of a dying and drooping man. For that is the extremest point whereunto the crueltie of man may attaine.—Book ii. chap. xi. p. 217, col. 1.

Cuckolds, who publish their shame to the world, are fools: they should rather wink at faults than expose them :—

Curiosity is everywhere vicious, but herein pernicious. It is meere folly for one to seeke to be resolved of a doubt, or search into a mischiefe, for which there is no remedie, but makes it worse, but festereth the same: the reproach whereof is increased, and chiefly published by jealousy; and the revenge whereof doth more wound and disgrace our children then it helpeth or graceth us.—Book iii. chap. v. p. 442, col. 1.

*Hercules*. In all things curiosity hath been Vicious at least, but herein most pernicious. What madness is't to search and find a wound For which there is no cure, and which unfound Ne'er rankles, whose finding only wounds? But he that upon vain surmise forsakes His bed thus long, only to search his shame; Gives to his wife youth, opportunity, Keeps her in idleful deliciousness, Heats and inflames imagination, Provokes her to revenge with churlish wrongs,—What should he hope but this?

'The Fawn,' IV. i. 587-98.

And why should men make such a pother about a matter that is dictated by the very laws of nature?

It lieth not in them [i.e., women] (nor perhaps in chastitie it selfe, seeing she is a female) to shield themselves from concupiscence and avoid desiring.—Book iii. chap. v. p. 440, col. 2.

*Hercules*. Why should it lie in women, Or even in chastity itself (since chastity's a female), To avoid desires so ripened, such sweets so candied?

'The Fawn,' IV. i. 598-600.

It is wisdom to proclaim yourself a cuckold, if you are such; by doing so you blunt the edge of your adversary's weapon :—

Wee flout him no lesse that toileth to prevent it, then laugh at him that is a cuckold and knowes it not..... It is a goodly sight to draw our private misfortunes from out the shadow of oblivion or dungeon of doubt, for to blazon and proclaime them on tragicall stages; and misfortunes which pinch us not, but by relation.—Book iii. chap. v. p. 442, col. 2.

*Zuc*. As for me, my Fawn, I am a bachelor now.

*Herc*. But you are a cuckold still, and one that knows himself to be a cuckold.

*Zuc*. Right, that's it; and I knew it not, 'twere nothing; and if I had not pursued it too, it had lyen in oblivion, and shadowed in doubt, but now I ha' blazed it.—'The Fawn,' IV. i. 376-81.

There is nothing to be ashamed of in being a cuckold :—

I know a hundred cuckolds which are so honestly and little undecently. An honest man and a gallant spirit is moaned, but not disesteemed by it.—Book iii. chap. v. p. 442, col. 2.



*Hercules.* Indeed, I must confess I know twenty are cuckolds, honestly and decently enough; a worthy gallant spirit (whose virtue suppresseth his mishap) is lamented, but not disesteem'd by it, &c.—*The Fawn*, IV. i. 385-8.

(Note that editions 1 and 3 read "cuckolds, and decently and stately enough." Mr. Bullen follows edition 2, which accords more closely with Montaigne.)

And why should humble mortals complain of being cuckolds, when it is well known that even Cæsar, Pompey, Cato, and Anthony were tarred with the same brush, and raised no objection to it?

Lucullus, Cæsar, Pompey, Anthony, Cato, and divers other gallant men were cuckolds, and knew it, though they made no stirre about it.—Book iii. chap. v. p. 439, col. 2.

*Zuc.* I found it out that I was a cuckold!

*Herc.* Which now you have found, you will not be such an ass as Cæsar, great Pompey, Lucullus, Anthony, or Cato, and divers other Romans,—cuckolds, who all knew it, and yet were ne'er divorced upon't, &c.—*The Fawn*, IV. i. 357-61.

Besides,

There is none of you all but hath made one cuckold or other.—Book iii. chap. v. p. 443, col. 1.

*Hercules.* For there is few of us but hath made some one cuckold or other, &c.—*The Fawn*, IV. i. 392-3.

CHARLES CRAWFORD.

(To be continued.)

#### "GRANGERIZING."

THE question, Which was the first instance of "extra-illustrating"? has not, I believe, been discussed in these pages. If we accept the expression as applying to any volume in which have been inserted drawings, engravings, maps, MS. notes, or additional matter of any kind, it is obviously probable that there are examples both recorded and existing before 1769. Granger in his dedication says:—

"This singular book, which has been the employment of my leisure hours for several years of my life, will doubtless be numbered amongst my idlenesses, perhaps my weaknesses, but, I hope, never amongst my sins."

The last proposition is debatable, but there is a suggestion that during the "several years" he was in correspondence or discussed the plan of the book with contemporary print-collectors and librarians. The evidence at hand does not predate the actual publication of his work (1769). Thus W. Huddesford writes to him (Nov., 1772):—

"Your parting with the prints may be good economy,—but why insult me with it? The good Arch.B.P. disposed of with more ease than he ever gave away a small living! And cruel usage! Poor Tony also! That Tu Brute stab has felled me

quite. Perhaps you depend upon some future Publication. I will insert a clause that no tearing out of books shall be suffered. I will indurate Price's Heart. None shall come from Bib. Bod. I will do every scandalous and malicious thing that revenge can dictate. I will tell you of every Print I find, which I imagine you have not seen. I will rake up every anecdote that can occasion you Labour and Waste of Paper to insert.

"I did hope to have dozed away the Winter in solitude and Deafness. But you have thrown down the glove, and I accept the challenge."

This is only an extract from a number of letters to Granger in my possession, but nearly all have been published *in extenso*; see "Letters between the Rev. James Granger, M.A., Rector of Shiplake, and many of the Most Eminent Literary Men of his Time.... Edited by J. P. Malcolm, Author of 'Londinium Redivivum,' from the Original in the possession of Mr. W. Richardson," London, 1805. This Richardson was the printseller of Covent Garden who published portfolios of portraits to illustrate the 'History.'

Huddesford's threat to forbid the tearing of plates from books is of interest. As Granger's biographer in the 'D.N.B.' indicates, the advance in the price of prints after the publication of the 'History' was remarkable, and their enhanced value explains the sale of Granger's first collection of portraits, largely the gifts of sympathetic antiquaries.

A little volume now before me is a very early example of extra-illustrating applied to a topographical work. To the third edition of J. C. Crull's 'Antiquities of St. Peter's, Westminster,' there has been added in MS. "The Lives of the Abbats of Westminster, extracted from Dart's 'Antiquities of Westminster,' abridged by John Prater. 1771." In this are inserted thirty-four excellent sepia drawings of the monuments and a number of prints, including Hollar's views of the north and west fronts, D. King's view of the south front, and other less rare illustrations.

I do not claim for this a date earlier than 1772, but even that makes it of considerable interest, because I suggest it is very doubtful whether Granger's plan was applied to any work except his own until many years later. Perhaps, even, it is not too much to claim that Pennant's ('Of London,' 1790) was the first topographical volume so dealt with. In fact, although he writes, "I have condensed into it all I could, omitted nothing that suggested itself, nor amplified anything to make it a guinea book," there are many indications that he favoured the idea of



extra-illustration and prepared his book accordingly.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

32, Hillmarton Road, N.

**ALPHONSO: HAAKON.**—These two—to many—somewhat unfamiliar Christian names are engaging much attention at the present time as borne by two kings who have married princesses of our royal family.

*Alphonso* or *Alfonso*, King of Spain, is the thirteenth of his historic and time-honoured name in that country. The first was *Alphonso* the Catholic, King of the Asturias, 739–58. The tenth was *Alphonso* the Wise, the competitor of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, for the Imperial crown. It was his sister Eleanor who was the beloved wife of Edward I. Their third son *Alphonso*, born at Beaune, in Gascony (famous for its wine), on the morrow of St. Clement, 1274, became, by the death of his brothers, his father's heir, but died when ten years old, 19 Aug., 1284, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

*Alfonso* is a name of Visigothic or Vandalic origin, and is a contraction of *Adalfuns*, brought into Spain by one of these tribes from the southern shores of the Baltic, their original seat. *Adel*—in Anglo-Saxon *æthel*—meant noble, and *funs*—in A.-S. *fus*—meant eager.

The late Mr. R. Ferguson in 'Surnames as a Science,' p. 146, suggested that *Adolphus*, which represented this name in Germany, was not a mere Latinization of *Adolph*, the division of the syllables being *Adol-fus*, not *Adolf-us*. If that is so, then *Adolfus*, who occurs as a landholder in Essex in the days of Edward the Confessor (Dom. Bk.), may have been an *Alfonso*; but in the same record and county we find *Adelulfus*, which may be the same man, but is not the same name as spelt. The word *fuss* is still in use, although its meaning has changed for the worse; see Prof. Skeat's 'Etymological English Dictionary.'

It should be mentioned here that Miss Yonge in her 'History of Christian Names,' li. p. 237, wrote under the heading of 'Hilda':—

"Gothic Spain coined, however, the most noted form of the name when *Hildefuns*, or battle eagerness, came on the Latin lips of her people to be *Ildefonso* or *Illefonso*, as the great Bishop of Toledo of the seventh century was called. Then, shortening into *Alfonso*, the name came to the second gallant king of the Asturias," &c.

*Haakon*, though a popular and favourite Christian name in Norway and Sweden, is hardly known here, except perhaps in Hull. In the Orkney and Shetland Isles, however, it

seems to have been kept up from the days of Earl Hakon, the half-brother of the Earl St. Magnus. The first Hakon, King of Norway, was brought up at the Court of our King Æthelstan, and henceforward known as Hakon Æthelstane-fostre.

It appears from Domesday Book that in the days of Edward the Confessor there was one landholder named *Hacon* in each of these shires: Essex, Norfolk, Derby, Chester, Hants, and Wilts. When we come to tenants at the date of the survey—1086—we find only one—*Acun* or *Hacon*. He was holding lands at Hainton and elsewhere in Lincolnshire, and left three sons called "*fitz Hacon*"—William, Alan, and Radulf. William, the eldest, was Sheriff of the county in the reign of Henry I., and had two sons, Thomas and Simon. "*Thomas fitz William fitz Hacon*" left an only daughter and heiress, Grace de Saleby, wife of Brian de Lisle, but had no issue. Her heirs were a Warwickshire family called De Hardredshull, but the name of *Hacon*, as we usually spell it, was never used or revived by their descendants.

There is a village in Lincolnshire called *Haconby*, in D.B. *Haconesbi*.

A. S. ELLIS.

Westminster.

**SPANISH "SOLEDADILLA."**—So far as I know, no translation has ever appeared in English of the dainty verse-form known in Spanish as a *soledadilla*. This must surely be the shortest of all existing fixed forms of poem. The triolet has eight lines; the quatrain, which we have borrowed from the Persians, has four; but the *soledadilla* has only three, and of those the first, which rhimes with the third, is always much shorter than the others. Now that the study of Spanish has received such a noteworthy impetus, the following specimens of this quaint measure may be welcome to many readers:

- (a) *Fatigas*  
Yo por la calle no lloro,  
Porque la gente no diga.  
(b) *Por ti*  
Las horitas de la noche  
Me las paso sin dormir.

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

**"CLEVER."**—That the word *clever* has caused much trouble to etymologists is well known. The only adequate account of it is that given in the 'N.E.D.,' and my present object is merely to add a few supplementary notes that help to demonstrate the correctness of the view there given.

The first hint as to its origin came from



Mr. Wedgwood, who quoted the form *klöver*, "clever," as existing in Danish dialects; and he further called attention to the M.E. *cliver*, "a claw," and to Dunbar's use of *cleverus*, as exemplified by Jamieson.

In 1889 I quoted the E. Fries. *klüfer*, "clever," as explained by Koolman. I had previously (in my 'Dictionary') quoted the M.E. *clifer*, "ready to seize," from l. 221 of the 'Bestiary,' and called attention to Sir T. Browne's notice of the E. Anglian *clever*.

The 'N.E.D.' explains that the E. Fries. *klüfer* should rather have been \**klifer*, and implies that the Dan. dialect forms *klöver*, *kløver*, likewise exhibit a wrong vowel; for the true base is \**klif*-, the weak grade of \**klif*-, "to adhere to," the root from which the A.-S. *clifian*, "to adhere to," was formed as a secondary or weak verb.

We know how much confusion has existed between the strong verb *cleave*, "to split," and the weak verb *cleave*, "to adhere to," although they were originally wholly unconnected, and belonged to different conjugations. The base of the latter, as above noted, is \**klif*; but the base of the former is \**kleuf*.

Either owing to a similar confusion, or from some phonetic cause, the O. Norse *klifa*, "to climb" (originally "to stick to"), appears in Danish as *klyve*; and Norwegian dialects have both *kliva* and *klyva*, which rendered the stressed vowel uncertain. Moreover, the Dan. dial. *klöver* was doubtless affected by association with Dan. *kløgtig*, also meaning "shrewd," of which the original sense was probably "skilful in discerning," as it is ultimately connected with *cleave*, "to split, to separate." Hence the misspellings of the E. Fries. and Dan. dialect forms can be accounted for, and their connexion with the M.E. *cliver*, adj., "ready to seize," and the A.-S. *clifer*, "a claw," *clifian*, "to cleave to," can then be established.

But this is not all. The A.-S. *clifian*, O.Sax. *klibhon* (as Schade writes it), correspond to Du. *kleven*, G. *kleben*, to cleave to, with an *e*. Similarly, Kalkar records a Mid. Dan. *klever* (which we have all missed), meaning precisely "sprightly" (cf. Norf. *clever*, "active"), and secondly "clever" or "crafty." No wonder that he compares it, as he does, with our own word.

When we observe the spelling of *clever* and that of Dunbar's *cleverus*, and further observe the counties in which the dialect-word *clever* is in use, I think we may fairly assume that, after all, it is not a native word,

but is of Scandinavian (perhaps, indeed, of specifically Danish) origin. This would also account, to some extent, for the lateness of its introduction into the standard speech.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

W. Stow.—All those who are interested in London topography know more or less what is in print with regard to John Stow, the honoured historian of our city. There is, however, an obscure Stow about whom, perhaps, some one of your correspondents could give me a little information. He wrote a booklet with a title of which the first part is somewhat similar to that of the famous 'Survey.' It runs as follows:—

"Remarks on London, being an exact Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster, Borough of Southwark, and the Suburbs and Liberties contiguous to them. By W. Stow, London. Printed for T. Norris at the Looking Glass and H. Tracy at the Three Bibles, on London Bridge, 1722."

At the beginning is an "Epistle Dedicatory, to his Royal Highness, George Prince of Wales," also a quaint preface, in which we are told that one of the designs of

"this piece is to shew people how to spell and write proper their superscriptions on letters, for a bad hand and wrongful orthography, or false spelling, a fault too incident to many men as well as women in general, have caused the miscarriage of many letters; which is not only a loss to the Crown, as the general and penny post offices are a branch of the royal revenue, but may also prove a great detriment to the writer as well as to the person wrote to."

The earlier portion of the "Survey" contains a list of all the streets, lanes, &c., in London, with some quaint topographical notes interspersed. Here are specimens of these notes taken at random:—

"Luteners Lane in Drury Lane. It is commonly called Newtners Lane, but the wickedness of the inhabitants having gain'd (as well as some places by it) the name of Little Sodom, they have given it the nice name of Charles Street, as a stone shews at the west end of it."

"Paris Garden by Gravel Lane, Southwark. Here was formerly much bearbaiting, and other the like sports, which are now used at Hockley i' th' Hole; also was lately a large pond for the ducking of scolding women, but is now down, and here is a plying place for watermen."

"Hogs Yard by Tothill Fields. In this yard are almshouses founded by Dame Dacres, a lady of honour to Queen Elizabeth, and in the above said fields is a Bridewell for the correction of sturdy rogues and strumpets."

"Little Sanotuary, in King Street. Here is the ancient Three Tun tavern, kept at present by Mr. Beech the quaker."

Then follows a short account of the cathedrals, chapels, and churches of London. The volume concludes with particulars about the London Post Office, a table of



hackney coach rates, &c., and "an exact and complete list of the flying coaches, stage coaches, waggons, and carriers, with the inns they come to and days of the week they go out of London." From this one can ascertain the names of all the chief London inns at the time that the volume was published.

My copy has the heraldic book-plate of John Towneley, Esq. PHILIP NORMAN.

SHAKESPEARE ALLUSION.—The following reference to Shakespeare has not, I think, been noted in the "Allusion books" or "N. & Q.": it may perhaps be familiar to the Baconians:—

See how the Learned Shades do meet,  
And like Aerial shadowes fleet,  
More in number then were spide  
To flock 'bout the Dulichian Guide.  
The first, Muscus, then Catullus;  
Then Naso, Flaccus, and Tibullus;  
Then Petrarch, Sydney, none can move  
Shakespeare out of Adonis Grove,  
There sullenly he sits; but these  
Admire thy novell Rhapsodies,  
Dear Friend, which ever shall subsist,  
Spite of Oblivion's hiding-mist.

Anthony Davenport.

To the Author, before Sheppard's 'Loves of Amandus and Sophronia,' 1650.

G. THORN DRURY.

VERSAILLES.—Anachronisms are often amusing; and I came across one recently which I have not seen noticed. Mickle (best known by his translation of the 'Lusiad' of Camoens) wrote an elegy on Mary, Queen of Scots, in which, after mention of the death of Francis II. by which she became a young widow, occur the lines:—

No more a goddess in the swimming dance,  
May'st thou, O queen! thy lovely form display,  
No more thy beauty reign, the charm of France,  
Nor in Versailles' proud bowers outshine the day.

The palace at Versailles was built by Louis XIV., nor was there a royal residence of any sort in what was formerly a village, until Louis XIII. erected a small château as a sort of hunting-lodge in 1632. This was about seventy-two years after Mary returned, a widowed queen, to Scotland.

W. T. LYNN.

WARWICK PUNCH BOWL.—In Warwick Castle is an interesting sketch, by L. A. Hawkes, of an old woman, with the following inscription:—

"I myself have seen this Punch Bowl filled four times when the present Earl came of age. It holds 18 Gallons of Brandy, 18 Gallons of Rum, 100 Gallons of Water, lemons and Sugar in proportion. Jan. 11, 1812."

WALTER LOVELL.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

PLUS AND MINUS.—The modern quasi-prepositional use of these words is obviously not founded on any similar use in Latin, and its origin seems to need more elucidation than it has received. From evidence contained in Cantor's 'Vorlesungen über Geschichte der Mathematik,' vol. ii., second ed., 1899, it appears likely that the origin was mercantile rather than mathematical. With this agrees the earliest English example found in the material collected for the Dictionary: "Item, v. yerdys mynus the nayle, welwet blake, at xjs. liijs., iijd. ob." (1481-90 in 'Howard Household Books,' p. 317). Can any one supply other early instances? Any good examples down to the seventeenth century would be welcome. I should also be glad to have any evidence (in addition to that supplied by Cantor) bearing on the early history of the mathematical (or commercial) use of *plus* and *minus* in other countries. How far back can the equivalent use of *moins* be traced in French? HENRY BRADLEY.

Clarendon Press, Oxford.

'NORTHAMPTONSHIRE FAMILIES,' EDITED BY OSWALD BARRON.—In the able review of the above in *The Athenæum* of 30 June, p. 789, it is stated that for inclusion in the above "evidence is asked . . . of an ancestry in the male line on an estate in the county before the accession of George III. on 25 October, 1760." Can it be explained how, on that principle, the family of Dryden, of Canons Ashby in that county, is included? The male ancestry is deduced from John Turner, who in 1781 (twenty years after the accession of George III.) married the heiress of Canons Ashby and took the name of Dryden. Of course, in virtue of descent from that marriage, the present family have a female descent from the house of Dryden; but their inclusion among the nineteen families who in that county possess estates derived in the male line since 1760 gives the impression that they, like the others, were similarly descended. G. E. C.

LADY HOPE OF KERSE.—According to G. E. C.'s 'Complete Baronetage,' Sir Alexander Hope of Kerse, 1st Bt. (1637-73), married, 12 Nov., 1659, at Delft, "Mistress



Louisa Hunter." On 16 Nov., 1687, as Fountainhall records, Sir William Binning, late Provost of Edinburgh, "pursued Hope of Carse on the testament of Col. [John] Gordon," who was one of the murderers of Wallenstein. In connexion with the case a copy of Gordon's will, made at Lubeck in 1648, was got, and is now in the Commissariat of Wigtown. Although there is much evidence bound up with the will, it is not clear how Lady Hope was connected with the colonel. Her aunt is given as Mrs. Petrie, who seems to have been the daughter of Gordon's mother by her third husband, Lieut. Vitz. Can any reader solve the point? The name Hunter does not come into the documents at all. J. M. BULLOCH.

118, Pall Mall, S.W.

'DIARY OF AN INVALID.'—Napier in his 'Peninsular War,' Book II. chap. vi., points out that the celebrated Convention of Cintra was executed at a distance of thirty miles from that place:—

"Yet Lord Byron has gravely sung that the convention was signed in the Marquis of Marialva's house at Cintra, and the author of the 'Diary of an Invalid,' improving upon the poet's discovery, detected the stains of ink spilt by Junot upon the occasion."

Who was the author of the 'Diary of an Invalid' ? WM. H. PEET.

"HYPOCRITE."—The Rector of Little Chart, near Ashford, Kent, writes to me:—

"Only last evening I was amused at hearing a strange use of a familiar word in this locality. Some one inquiring for cottage lodgings asked if she could not be taken in at a certain cottage. The reply was, 'Oh, no! they have got two or three of the *Hypocrites* staying there.' These lodgers proved to be some members of a travelling theatrical company. It is curious that the word should have been used in its original sense."

It is certainly curious, as such a use of the English word is not recorded either in 'N.E.D.' or in 'E.D.D.' I wonder if any of your correspondents can furnish other examples of this classical use of the word.

A. L. MAYHEW.  
Oxford.

SERBIAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.—In his 'Simplified Grammar of the Serbian Language' Mr. Morfill remarks that "a Serbo-English dictionary is still a desideratum, and the student must betake himself to German aids." Is this still true? Can any reader tell me if a Serbian-English dictionary has ever been published? I can hear of none, yet it seems impossible that this beautiful tongue—quite the best worth

study of all the Slavonic languages, Russian alone excepted—should so long have been neglected here. Apparently Mr. Morfill's is the only Serbian grammar in English. There are fortunately many good Serbian grammars in German, such as those by Macun, Vymazal, &c.  
JAS. PLATT, JUN.

LITERARY PASTIMES.—Reading the following curious Latin couplet,

Odo tenet mulierem  
Madidam mappam tenet anna,

the singularity of which is obvious, I was reminded of a similar Latin couplet which the long-forgotten Dr. Stern, of Abyssinian fame, propounded to me when I was a very small boy staying with one of my father's friends in the country, and the precise form of which I have never come across anywhere. It ran like this when broken up into syllables:

Te . te . ro . ro . ma . ma , &c.,

and read, when combined into good Latinity, thus:—

Te tero Roma date telum latete.

Perhaps some of your learned readers can tell me the exact form of this trifle, and also give other examples in ancient and modern languages to amuse us. The Jews diverted themselves on occasions in precisely the same way, but I cannot give examples.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

"PAAUW."—In the 'H.E.D.' the word "Paauw" is defined as "the name applied generally in S. Africa to species of Bustard." Is *species* here singular or plural?

E. S. DODGSON.

PAUL BRADDON, TOPOGRAPHICAL ARTIST.—His water-colour drawings of old buildings in Lancashire and elsewhere seem in most cases, to be "worked up" from engravings and drawings. Biographical particulars of him are desired. He is of recent date, and may, indeed, still be living. C. W. S.  
Manchester.

HALF-MARRIED.—The following curious entry appears in the marriage registers of Horsley, co. Gloucester (see Phillimore's 'Gloucestershire Parish Registers: Marriages,' vol. xii.):—

"John Pegler and Ann Thomas were half-married, I proceeded no further, because they paid me but one-half, viz., 2s. 6d."—11 Aug., 1732.

I have, in the past twenty years, searched a great many registers, and do not remember ever seeing any entry of a like nature.

It is a pity the parson did not mention how far he had proceeded in the service before he discovered that the fee he required



was not forthcoming. The vicar was buried 21 Feb., 1732/3, and on 23 June, 1734, a John Pegler married Lydia Prout. What became of Ann Thomas? and was John ready with the full fee on his second venture?

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

ST. EDITH.—Was there ever a St. Edith? or is there a mistake in the translation of a will recently sent to me from Norwich, dated 1450? "the feast of St. Edith, 23 Sept." Would it be St. Giles?

(Mrs.) F. H. SUCKLING.

Highwood, Romsey, Hampshire.

LITERARY ALLUSIONS.—Exact reference wanted for the following remarks and allusions.

"Milton was never so much a regicide as when he smote King David." Apparently apropos of Milton's versions of the Psalms.

"Lowell's hideous and Boetian jest on Milton's blindness" (Swinburne, 'Studies in Prose and Poetry,' p. 40).

Landor ('Last Fruit off an Old Tree'):—Three women France hath borne, each greater far than all her men.

Two are Joan of Arc and Charlotte Corday: who was Landor's third?

Jane Austen, 'Persuasion,' chap. xx.:

"Anne [Elliot] placed herself nearer the end of the bench.....more within the reach of a passer-by. She could not do so without comparing herself with Miss Larolles, the inimitable Miss Larolles; but still she did it....."

Who was the inimitable Miss Larolles?

H. K. ST. J. S.

WATLING STREET.—'The Twelve Churches; or, Tracings along Watling Street,' was published in 1860. Is the author known? There is no name given in the 'Book of British Topography,' by J. P. Anderson, of the British Museum. ANDREW OLIVER.

SUN AND SPIRITUALITY.—The sun is said to have been the badge of the spirituality. What is the precise meaning of this word? and in what way would a badge be used in connexion with it?

JOHN T. PAGE.

"SOLIDARITY OF THE HUMAN RACE."—Was this phrase coined by the French Communists?

MEDICULUS.

BUNSEN ON THE VALE OF YORK.—On the title-page of Thomas Gill's 'Vallis Eboracensis,' 1852, is quoted: "The Vale of York is the most beautiful and romantic vale in the world, the Vale of Normandy excepted.—Chevalier Bunsen." The same sentence reappears in an article on 'Yorkshire' in

*The Quarterly Review*, October, 1868, p. 492; but in neither case is there any reference to book or authority, nor are we told when and to whom the statement was made. Is there not an error? and ought not Lombardy to be substituted for "Normandy"?

W. C. B.

MORTIMER OF TROWBRIDGE, WILTS.—Edward Mortimer, who owned property in Trowbridge and Lower Studley, Wilts, and in Norton St. Philip, Somerset, during the latter half of the seventeenth century, and who died at Trowbridge in 1704, married Katharine Houlton, sister of John Houlton of Bradford, Wilts (who married Jane Selfe, of Benacre), and of Joseph Houlton, of Trowbridge. Sarah Mortimer, the granddaughter of Edward Mortimer, married Benjamin Horlock, of Trowbridge. Can any of your readers give information about the ancestors of Edward Mortimer, and the name of his father and place of residence?

C. MORTIMER.

Albany Hotel, Hastings.

TADPOLE.—Can any one furnish a list of the local names of the tadpole used in English-speaking countries? A Scotch friend of mine says the common tadpole is a "paddy leddle," but probably there are other names for it beyond Tweed. "Bull-head," "bully," "pod-noddle," "pot-noddle," and I believe other words are current in Lincolnshire. What is American for tadpole? A. D.

HERALDIC SURNAME.—Can any reader give the origin of the surname of the family to which the following arms belong? Arg., a chev. engr. sa. between three crabs gu.

Has this bearing been assumed by more than one family? If so, by whom?

F. P—L.

BELL FAMILY OF ANNANDALE.—Information regarding this family, and their crest and motto, with any details as to the origin of these, is sought.

ALEXANDER PATRICK.

BISHOP ISLAND.—I am much interested in Bishop Island, off the coast of Clare, and should be glad to know why it was so called. There was in years gone by a monastic establishment on the island. Was the name derived from a priest? and if so, who was he, and of what family or origin? Some tale hangs by the name of the island, I presume, and possibly some romance.

ROBERT MICHELL, F.R.Corn.Inst.

"O DEAR, WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE?"—Is it known who composed this song?



Or is it a traditional child-song? I have heard different versions of it, both words and fair, though the variations are not very considerable of either. This verse was in vogue in the Isle of Man:—

He promised to buy me a fairing should please me,  
And then for a kiss, O he vowed he would tease me;  
He promised to buy me a bunch of blue ribbons  
To tie up my bonny brown hair.

In Liverpool, as an alternative to this verse, though it must surely be a separate verse, I have heard sung the following:—

He promised to buy me a garland of roses,  
A basket of lilies, a garland of posies,  
A little straw hat, and a bunch of blue ribbons  
To tie up my bonny brown hair.

Are there any other variants or any other verses? Can any one give the complete song? Is the pretty little air traditional? Where can I see the prettiest version of it?

CHARLES SWYNNERTON.

CLEMENT'S INN SUNDIAL.—What is authentically known of this figure of a kneeling negro boy, which was in Clement's Inn garden until built over, and is now in the Temple Gardens? Walford ('Old and New London,' iii. 33) says it is of bronze, and was brought from Italy, early in the eighteenth century, by Lord Clare; but in a publication of 1857 it is said to be the only specimen in London of the work of Johan van Nost, who had a lead foundry in Piccadilly, somewhere near the present White Horse Street, in the time of Queen Anne, and who cast the two curious leaden vases at the south front of Hampton Court Palace. Albert Smith, in his novel 'The Adventures of Christopher Tadpole,' alludes to the Clement's Inn figure as suggestive of "hot pies"—a mode of street gaming formerly in vogue, of which particulars may be found in Mayhew's 'London Labour and London Poor.' W. B. H.

[COL. MALET stated at 6 S. ix. 338 (1884) that the Earl of Granard has a similar sundial, which came from the Earl of Moira's house in Dublin. A letter on the subject from the late A. J. C. Hare was printed at the same reference.]

"NO RICHES FROM HIS LITTLE STORE."—Will some contributor kindly refer me to an early publication of this familiar song, and if possible identify its author? I give one verse:—

No riches from his little store  
My lover could impart;  
He gave a boon I valued more:  
He gave me all his heart.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

"RED RUIN."—The present Minister of Education notes in his 'Life of Hazlitt'

that Tennyson has made famous the above phrase, used by the essayist in his vivid description of the "fight," in which Neate makes "red ruin" of Hickman's cheek.

Did Hazlitt originate this happy expression? I confess with shame that I do not know when or where the late Laureate employed it.

CHAS. GILLMAN.

[King Arthur says to Guinevere,

The children born of thee are sword and fire,  
Red ruin, and the breaking up of laws.

See Tennyson's *Idyll of 'Guinevere,'* l. 423.]

ANGLICAN CLERGYMEN.—I shall be much obliged to any one who can furnish me with biographical notes concerning the following Church of England ministers about whom the usual works of reference (as Hennessy, Foster, &c.) are practically silent. I give, as briefly as possible, all the facts I have.

Cockbaine, Christopher; died (blind) 21 Nov., 1844; buried in churchyard of Threlkeld, Cumberland; bequeathed 50l. to the parish; does not appear to have been rector.\*

Heckstall, Brooke, born 22 April, 1724; admitted to Merchant Taylors' School, 1736; of Eman. Coll. Camb., LL.B., 1747; rector of SS. Anne and Agnes with St. John Zachary, London, 17 Sept., 1764, to 5 April, 1780; died on latter date.

Maude, John, A.M., rector of same, 10 Feb., 1690, to April, 1696; interred in church on the 20th of the month; previously vicar of Walthamstow (?).

Snowe, Richard, rector of same, 9 May, 1780, to 6 Feb., 1788; buried in church seven days later.

Teste, William, rector of St. John Zachary between 1551 and 1560.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

6, Clovelly Road, Ealing, W.

EARTHQUAKES IN WALES.—There was an earthquake shock at Neath, in South Wales, on 27 June. Can any of your correspondents oblige me with the date of an earthquake shock which I felt at Neath in the early thirties? It was before March, 1836, and I distinctly remember it. L.

CHALICE AT LEOMINSTER CHURCH.—Where can I see an illustrated account of a fine pre-Reformation chalice which was in 1853 in the custody of the rector and churchwardens of Leominster? Has any detailed account of the church plate of Herefordshire been printed? T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A. Lancaster.

\* Information concerning his sister Deborah, born in 1763, will also be welcome.



## Replies.

### HAMPSHIRE BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS.

(10 S. v. 481.)

MR. F. A. EDWARDS mentions, in his Winchester list, "T. Blagden, printer, 1784-96." According to *The Hampshire Chronicle* of 17 May, 1790, "Mr. [Thomas] Blagden, printer and bookseller" of that city (being a widower, aged thirty-four: see *Harl. Soc. Publ.* xxxv. 74), married on 9 May, 1790, "Miss [Frances] Hawkins, only daughter of the late Rev. William Hawkins, formerly vicar of Boldre and Lymington, Hants." It appears from the pedigree in Anderdon's 'Life' of Bishop Ken, vol. ii. p. 828 (second edition, 1854), that this vicar of Boldre was great-grandson of Izaak Walton, the angler, and that his father was William Hawkins, the great-nephew, executor, and first biographer of the bishop. As to William Hawkins, the biographer, and his father, Dr. William Hawkins, Prebendary of Winchester, see 9 S. vi. 371; vii. 477; 10 S. i. 127. The biographer, who had been a Winchester scholar, entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, 3 Oct., 1698, and at the Middle Temple, 25 May, 1706. Anderdon records the marriage of William Hawkins, vicar of Boldre, with the widow of — Treherne (I should be grateful for further particulars of this lady), but he assigns to them no children. On the other hand, he states that "Thomas Knapp Blagdon, of Winchester" (was he the printer or another?), married Frances Hawes, a niece of the vicar of Boldre. The vicar was of St. John's College, Oxford, B.A. 1739-40, and was at Boldre from 1751 to 1777. One Thomas Nixon Blagden, son of John, of Chichester, gent., became scholar at Winchester College in 1798. He was afterwards Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, B.D., and was appointed vicar of Washington in 1828, and rector of Ashurst, Sussex, in 1836. Was he related to the printer?

The following notes upon some of the other Winchester booksellers or printers mentioned in MR. EDWARDS'S list may be of use to readers desirous of obtaining further information about them.

Isaac James Philpot, of Winchester, married Mary Round at the Cathedral, 22 June, 1730 (*Cath. Reg.*).

William Prior, of S. Stoneham, paper-maker, bach., married Jane Roe, of N.

Stoneham, sp., aged 23, at the Cathedral, 2 May, 1736 (*Cath. Reg.*—*Harl. Soc.* xxxvi. 137).

David Henry, born near Aberdeen, 26 Dec., 1710, died at Lewisham, 5 June, 1792, and buried there 13 June. "For more than fifty years he took an active part in the management of *The Gentleman's Magazine*"; editor, with R. Cave, 1754-66; alone, 1766-78; with J. Nichols, 1778-92. His first wife, whom he married in 1736, was Mary, sister of Edward Cave ('D.N.B.' ix. 338). See *Gent. Mag.*, lxii. i. 578; Nichols's 'Lit. Anecd.' iii. 423, &c.; *Brit. Mus. Cat. of Books*.

James Ayres. Cf. John Meaisey, *infra*.

Thomas Burdon, of St. Michael's, Winchester, bookseller, bach., aged 27, married Jane Widmore, widow, aged 30, at St. Michael's, 16 April, 1765 (*Parish Reg.*—*Harl. Soc.* xxxv. 115).

John Burdon is described as having been "of College Street" in the notice of the death of his third son Charles (*Hampshire Chronicle*, 29 Aug., 1803). Charles, one of four sons, died aged 24 (Nichols's 'Lit. Anecd.' iii. 673; *Gent. Mag.*, lxxiii. i. 887). Another son, the Rev. George Burdon, M.A., rector of Falstone, Northumberland, who had been a Winchester scholar (1783), died at Ramsgate on 22 July, 1834 (*Gent. Mag.*, N.S. ii. 550).

William Greenville, of St. Mary Calendar, Winchester, shopkeeper, wid., aged 30, was licensed to marry Susannah Mayo, sp., aged 25, on 13 Feb., 1759 (*Harl. Soc.* xxxv. 324).

John Meaisey, of St. Maurice, Winchester, gent., wid., aged 40, married Mary Ayres, wid., aged 35, at St. Lawrence, Winchester, 20 Oct., 1765 (*Parish Reg.*—*Harl. Soc.* xxxvi. 25).

John Wilkes, of St. Lawrence, Winchester, printer, bach., aged 22, married Rebecca Lover, sp., aged 21, at St. Lawrence, 8 Dec., 1771 (*Parish Reg.*—*Harl. Soc.* xxxvi. 350). He owned Milland House, Sussex, near Liphook (Cary's 'New Itinerary,' third ed., p. 27), and died there in March, 1810 (*Gent. Mag.*, lxxx. i. 394, where he is described as of Ave Maria Lane, London). Buried in the same vault as his wife Rebecca and his daughter Ann (M.I. at St. Lawrence, Winchester). See *Brit. Mus. Cat. of Books*; and as to the frontispiece to his 'Hist. and Ant. of Winchester,' vol. ii., see 9 S. x. 30.

Lockyer Davis. See 'D.N.B.', xiv. 169.

James Robbins, of St. Lawrence, Winchester, printer, bach., aged 25, was licensed to marry Mary Dowling, sp., aged 25, on



28 Jan., 1789 (Harl. Soc. xxxvi. 169). Their tomb stands near the south-west corner of the Cathedral yard.

Charles Henry Wheeler, of Little St. Swithun, Winchester, gent., bach., was licensed to marry Eliza Gilmour, sp., on 18 July, 1823 (Harl. Soc. xxxvi. 334).

My identifications of Philpot, Prior, Greenville, and Meaisey must be regarded as only tentative. H. C.

KIPLING'S 'WITH SCINDIA TO DELHI' (10 S. v. 426, 518).—"Mlech" has nothing to do with Moloch or Melech. It is a Sanskrit word applied more or less contemptuously to any non-Hindu, much as the Greeks used "barbarian." Kipling is far from being a safe guide to the pronunciation of Indian terms. Take the following lines from the same poem:—

To left the roar of musketry rang like a falling flood—  
To right the sunshine rippled red from redder lance and blade—  
Above the dark Upsaras flew, beneath us plashed the blood.

Here Kipling evidently means us to say Upsāra, but the name—which denotes a kind of Eastern Valkyrie—is really a dactyl, Upsāra.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

The Sanskrit word which Mr. Kipling writes as *mlech*, and which in Hindi is pronounced and written *milichh*, has no possible connexion with the Semitic Moloch. It means a person who makes no distinction between clean and unclean food, and who is therefore, in the eyes of a Hindu, an outcast and barbarian. There is a confusion in F. W.'s reply between the two Arabic words (which have been adopted in Persian and Urdu) *malik* and *mālik* (more correctly *mālik*). The former signifies a king, and the latter an owner or possessor. *Mulk*, a country or kingdom, and *milk*, property, are respectively the correlated ideas. All these words, including Moloch, come, of course, from the same Semitic root. I may add that during thirty-five years' Indian service I never recollect being addressed as *malik* or *mālik*, though I would not venture to say that such a mode of address is unknown. *Huzūr*, majesty, and *gharīb-parwar*, nourisher of the poor, are the usual terms employed by natives in addressing a European superior.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

"MOTHER OF DEAD DOGS" (10 S. v. 509).—Carlyle's "Mother of dead dogs" is, negatively, the Limbo of intellectual collapse.

Positively it is the grand generating principle which produces, in endless diversity, the superficial gauds of commonplace and those inanities of speech and writing that have been immortalized as "damnable iteration." The sons of this vast receptacle or prolific force energetically illustrate the contention of the Preacher that "the thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done; and there is no new thing under the sun." Appropriately, therefore, the seer finds his recreation in the lanes and the fields, communing with the Eternal Silences and sole wandering by the shores of Old Convention. De Quincey, Jeffrey, and the rest, unable to command this independence of outlook and resolute trend of individual purpose, slip into the shallows, and presently swim with the surging and fulsome mass of futilities. The figure is fully delineated in "Latter-Day Pamphlets," No. v., the Stump-Orator furnishing the commentator with a convenient text. The thought of this artist, and of the cheerful agility with which he continues to play at see-saw through his vapid and ineffectual career, suggests "the dog that was drowned last summer, and that floats up and down the Thames with ebb and flow ever since."

THOMAS BAYNE.

When Carlyle had emitted a pungent phrase in speech, letter, or book, he seemingly was apt to repeat it with quotation marks. This is analogous to his habit of inventing imaginary authors, books, and periodicals to father passages upon. "The mother of dead dogs" is the Thames of his day, either literally or as a symbol for modern life in ignoble conditions. Compare his use of "Houndsditch." His regard and affection for living dogs are well known, and are suggested by his angry allusions. Some of your readers can doubtless furnish a classical phrase for a noble river of which this is the converse. It escapes me, however.

ROBERT DUNCAN.

I saw Carlyle on more than one occasion "grieving by the shore of the mother of dead dogs." He was leaning over the Embankment, contemplating the river about opposite to where the "King's Head and Eight Bells," Chelsea, now stands. He had a slouch hat with a high crown, and a long clay pipe. The shades of evening were falling, and I shall never forget the utter solitude of his presence, without a soul about but myself. He had probably often observed the dead dogs floating down the



as I have occasionally, I might say  
J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

HOLYOAKE: CHARTISTS AND SPECIAL  
LES (10 S. v. 126, 156, 191, 212,  
is a further contribution on this  
subject I may perhaps be per-  
o add that shortly before his death  
, 1893) my friend Mr. Frederick  
resented me with his staff as a  
constable during the Chartists'  
in the Metropolis. Those who had  
fortune to know Mr. Ross will  
er what a neat hand he wrote, and  
all-known calligraphy, on a slip-label  
to the staff, is the following:  
Constable's Staff, 10 April, 1848,  
Riots, 1848. Frederick Ross."

is made of very light wood—canary  
I should say—and is in length  
eighteen and a half inches; round  
est part, four and three-quarter  
and in weight exactly nine ounces.  
Previously written in these pages  
constables, and told of my twenty  
connexion with this body, and of my  
of staves (some hundreds in number)  
ery part of the kingdom. Mr. E.  
says (10 S. v. 156) that he was  
"at the mature age of twenty-  
My son, at the age of eighteen  
as last October sworn in as a special,  
king three generations of our name  
constables for this city. Eighteen  
ink, the legal age for admittance.  
STON says that his baton "has long  
appeared." I shall have pleasure  
ing him the one I have, if only he  
mise me that, for the sake of the  
shed Yorkshireman who gave it to  
ill treasure it.

F. FORSHAW, LL.D., F.R.Hist.  
re House, Bradford.

WILLIAM H. DE LANCEY (10 S. iv.  
; v. 72, 276).—The Lady Hamilton  
De Lancey's narrative was the wife  
al Sir H. D. Hamilton, who is him-  
led to in the narrative. This infor-  
as been obtained in time for inclu-  
e edition of the narrative now under  
ion.

ation on the following point is  
On the night of 15 June Sir William  
ey was dining with General Alava,  
Ambassador to the Netherlands.  
ho had commanded a Spanish line-  
ship at Trafalgar, served in the  
a under Wellington, and knew  
Duke and De Lancey intimately.

Can any of your readers who are acquainted  
with Spanish literature inform me whether  
Alava has left any autobiography or remi-  
niscences in which De Lancey may be  
mentioned? B. R. WARD, Major, R.E.  
Halifax, N.S.

DEVON PROVINCIALISMS (10 S. v. 490).—  
*Pillum* of course means dust, and Mrs.  
Hewitt, in her carefully written and generally  
accurate little book 'The Peasant Speech  
of Devon,' after giving an example of the use  
of the word, says, "*pillum* is a corruption of  
*pulvorem*, the acc. of *pulvis*, dust"; but  
this derivation appears to me to be far-  
fetched and improbable. I have searched  
through the reports of the Committee on  
Devonshire Provincialisms published in the  
*Transactions* of the Devonshire Association  
under the direction of that well-known philo-  
logist and antiquary Mr. F. T. Elworthy,  
F.S.A., and although the word is given and  
its meaning explained, no attempt is made  
to trace its derivation.

*Bodley*, I do not think there can be a doubt,  
must arise from the name of a long-estab-  
lished firm of Exeter iron-founders, which  
would appear, as is customary, on every  
kitchen range made by them, of which there  
must be a very large number up and down  
the country-side. Messrs. Bodley are under-  
stood to claim a common ancestry with Sir  
Thomas Bodley (who was an Exeter man),  
the founder of the Bodleian Library.

Whilst *pillum* is familiar to me, I have  
never heard the word *bodley* used to denote  
a kitchen range. FRED. C. FROST, F.S.I.  
Teignmouth.

Bodley was a well-known maker of kitchen  
ranges who flourished in Exeter early in the  
last century. His grandsons still carry on  
the business in the city. The use of their  
stoves was almost universal in Devon;  
hence a fireplace, nine times out of ten, in  
country places hereabouts is known as the  
*bodley*.

*Pillum* is good West-Country lingo for  
*dust*. Mrs. Sarah Hewitt, in her 'Peasant  
Speech of Devon' (1892), aptly illustrates  
the use of the word as follows:—

*She*. My dear, whot a vellum of *pillum* there is on  
tha Holserry rawd!

*He*. "A vellum of *pillum*!" Whot's that, Mrs.  
Hosegüide?

*She*. Why, dawntee knaw "vellum" is volume,  
and "*pillum*" is mucks adrowed?

*He*. Oh, yes! but what is "mucks"?

*She*. Oh, yü poor gladdie! Why, *pillum* a-wet, tii  
be sure.

Perhaps it may be well to add that  
"Holserry rawd" means Holsworthy Road.



and a "gladdie" is a fool, although the word "gladdy" is the common name for the yellowhammer. As an example of the use of "gladdie" the same gifted authoress quotes:—

"By Gor! missis, I know 'e's a fool—a rigler gladdie! Listenee tū 'n 'ow 'e chitter'th tū hisself."

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

*Pillum* is the Devonian pronunciation of a Cornish Celtic word *pilm* which means "flying dust."

To "till" is commonly used in Devonshire for "to set" a gin or snare.

H. A. STRONG.

University, Liverpool.

Halliwell includes *pilm* in the 'Archaic Dictionary,' the entry being "*Pilm*, Dust, Devon. Grose has *pillum*. Hence *pilmy*, dusty."

THOMAS BAYNE.

A certain kind of kitchen range, which, according to the 'E.D.D.,' comprises an oven and a fountain on either side of the fireplace, is called a *bodley* from George Bodley, who invented it. A "fountain," I presume, is what people outside Devonshire usually call a boiler. ST. SWITHIN.

*Bodley*, *till*, and *pillum* or *pilm* are all fully explained, with examples, in the 'English Dialect Dictionary.'

WALTER W. SKEAT.

[MR. A. J. DAVY is also thanked for a reply.]

DIRECTION POST *v.* SIGNPOST (10 S. v. 449, 496).—In the chapter of his 'Colloquies on Society' which begins with a description of the writer's walk to the Druidical Stones on the Penrith road, Southey uses the form "directing post":—

"Even on such occasions as this it is desirable to propose to oneself some object for the satisfaction of accomplishing it, and to set out with the intention of reaching some fixed point, though it should be nothing better than a milestone or direction post."

"Finger post," for obvious reasons, is the common name used in Scotland for the guiding factor at cross-roads, while "signpost," if known at all among us, must be comparatively rare. A "signboard" and a "sign" we all know, but we associate the article with the wall by a tradesman's doorway, and not with a post. A tradition, pointing to the academic career of the famous Dr. Chalmers at St. Andrews, conveniently illustrates the popular use of "sign" in this connexion. The legend is that a body of students, feeling one night happy and irresponsible, detached the signboard

of an inn and carried it in triumph to the quarters of one of their number. Presently Boniface, who had tracked the depredators, arrived, and vehemently, at the carefully bolted door, demanded restitution of his property. Then from within came a voice, said to have been that of Chalmers, pronouncing in solemn tones the text, "An evil and adulterous generation seeketh after a sign," &c. The story is probably an invention, but such things have been done at St. Andrews, even since the days of Chalmers, and its appositeness may perhaps excuse its introduction here.

THOMAS BAYNE.

In 'Musarum Deliciæ' (reprint John Camden Hotten), vol. ii. p. 409 (i.e., in 'Wits Recreations,' London, 1640), is 'The Post of the Signe.' It is a poem in praise of an alehouse, apparently "The Three Bears" or "The Dancing Bears." The woodcut represents three bears and their keeper dancing. The keeper has a cup in one hand:

Then to put you out

Of fear or doubt,

He came from St. Katherine-a.

These dancing three,

By the help of me,

Who am the post of the Signe-a.

(Second stanza.)

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

GORDON: THE NAME IN RUSSIA (10 S. v. 469).—The following records of the name exist in Russia:—

Edict (1658) of John Casimir, granting rights of citizen of Poland to Henry Gordon, Marquis of Huntly.

Same granted in 1676 to Major George Gordon.

In 1699 John Gordon was confirmed as heir of Henry Gordon and George Gordon, and as Marquis of Huntly.

Col. Gordon was A.D.C. to Stanislas Augustus.

Admiral Thomas Gordon was invited to Russia by Peter I.

There were also in Russia Alexander, Andrew, Peter, and a Lieut. Gordon.

All these are taken from consular records, and most conspicuous amongst these names is that of John Patrick Gordon, who married the daughter of Col. Bokhoven and died in Moscow in 1699.

"Gordan" is, of course, Gordon russified.

ROBERT MICHELL.

Colonic, Truro.

MAY LIGHT AND YOUNG MEN'S LIGHT IN PRE-REFORMATION CHURCHES (10 S. v. 429, 494).—I have examined many of the wills proved at Canterbury of persons resident



various parishes in the diocese of  
bury, for reference to the dedication  
churches, altars, lights, &c., in  
arches; and it would seem that the  
young men, maidens, and  
men, maintained a light in some  
parish churches. The year is that  
the will was proved.

iddenden was the light of St. Mary  
'Young Men's Light' (1463); the  
alled "Young Men's Light" (1493  
03); also "the Young Wemyn's  
(1518).

retenden, in 1519, George a Forde  
request to the light of the young men  
the light of the maidens.

hitstable were the light of Our Lady  
he men doth keep" (1533); and Our  
light called "the Wyemen's Light"

Mildred's in Canterbury was the  
Light" called the "Bachelors"  
also called the "Cross Light of  
rs" (1515).

aversham, Henry Hache in 1533  
to be buried before the Bachelors'  
ARTHUR HUSSEY.

ON HOUSE, KENTISH TOWN (10 S.  
—No doubt the Gordon House which  
at the corner of Gordon House Lane,  
e Road, is the one referred to. For a  
ne it served as two residences, but  
rance gates were shared jointly.  
s every indication that in former  
was a mansion by itself. In 1819  
Town parish probably extended as  
h as this. As for the name, it may  
ectured that the original owner was  
CECIL CLARKE.

SWISHING (10 S. v. 489).—Though  
t give the reference asked for, the  
g may be of some interest.

he *English Illustrated Magazine* of  
er, 1884, is an article entitled 'A  
Eton,' by Mr. Mowbray Morris  
the illustrations is 'A Well-known  
y Mr. H. Railton. This gives the  
ad certain birches; but there is no  
he room.

ght not to be forgotten that the  
as stolen by an enterprising boy  
twenty-five years ago. A former  
d been stolen, and another (earlier)  
d destroyed.

ember showing a friend of mine  
ars ago some of the sights of Eton.  
e got to the head master's room  
lady in charge said, as she pointed

out to us the new block, "Gentlemen used  
to cut bits off the old block and have them  
set in gold, and wear them on their watch-  
chains, but nobody seems to care about this  
one," i.e., the then new block. I had a  
pamphlet of which the title was—if I remem-  
ber rightly—"How I stole the Block." I  
regret that I gave it away.

For other magazine articles about Eton  
and Etonians see—

*Macmillan's*, January, 1888.

*The English Illustrated*, July, 1890.

*The Strand*, November, 1895, and Febru-  
ary, 1901.

*The Pall Mall*, August, 1900, and February,  
1901.

In *The London Chronicle* of 4-6 August,  
1757, i.e. vol. ii. p. 125, col. 2, is the following:

"When the Irish are bragging of their Claret, it  
puts me always in Mind of an Eton Scholar, who  
every quarter pays for his own Rods."

It is in a letter or article against the use of  
things imported from foreign countries.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

'A Boy being swished at Eton' is the  
frontispiece of a little work on corporal  
punishment entitled 'A Century of School  
Punishments,' which bears the date 1875  
but no publisher's name. It contains  
several other illustrations of the manner of  
administering corporal punishment in our  
public schools.

A pamphlet entitled 'The Rod—For and  
Against' (Star Publishing Company, 1898),  
has several illustrations of Eton swishings  
of a more or less realistic character; and a  
copy of 'The Rodiad' I once picked up at a  
second-hand bookshop in Farringdon Road  
has as frontispiece 'An Eton Swishing  
sketched by an Eyewitness.'

I remember the article in a London  
magazine WINCHESTER inquires about, and  
cut it out at the time, but unfortunately  
omitted to preserve the name of the magazine.  
Was it *Harmsworth's*?

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

In *Fores's Sporting Notes and Sketches*,  
vol. xxi. (1904) p. 246, is an article entitled  
'Eton in the Sixties.' Facing p. 247 appears  
an illustration, 'In the Bill,' to which WIN-  
CHESTER is referred. R. L. MORETON.

ROBERT HARLEY, EARL OF OXFORD (10  
S. iv. 206, 317; v. 390, 471).—The following  
extract from Carlyle's 'Letters and Speeches  
of Cromwell,' dated 2 Sept., 1648, may throw  
a little light on the parentage of Abigail Hill.  
Mention is made in it of "my Lord and Lady  
Mulgrave and Will Hill," and it is addressed



"For the Right Honourable the Lord Wharton" (Letter lxviii.) :—

"Will Hill" is perhaps William Hill, a Puritan merchant in London, ruined out of 'a large estate' by lending for the public service; who this summer, and still in this very month, is dunning the Lords and Commons, the Lords with rather more effect, to try if they cannot give him some kind of payment, or shadow of an attempt at payment—he having long lain in jail for want of his money. A zealous, religious, and now destitute and insolvent man; known to Oliver;—and suggests himself along with the Mulgraves by the contrast of 'Friends high and low.' Poor Hill did after infinite struggling get some kind of snacks at the Bishops' hands by and by ('Commons' Journals,' vi. 29, 243.)"

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

JOHN, LORD TREVOR (10 S. v. 508).—The bust at Trinity College, Cambridge, which MR. PICKFORD mentions, is said in Le Keux's 'Memorials of Cambridge,' i. 61, to be that of "Thomas, Lord Trevor"; and I suppose that Le Keux thereby meant Thomas, the second Lord Trevor of Bromham, who was of Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A. 1712. See 'Graduati Cantab.' (1823). His younger brother John, the third Lord, is not mentioned in the 'Graduati'; and their father Thomas, the first Lord, who was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas 1701-14, was of Christ Church, Oxford, where he matriculated in 1673. See Foster's 'Alumni Oxon.' The third Lord, as "John Trevor, Esq., of the Inner Temple" (where he was admitted in 1712: see 'Calendar of I.T. Records,' iii. 429), married Elizabeth Steele on 31 May, 1731, at St. Paul's Cathedral (Harl. Soc., Registers, xxvi. 99). H. C.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS WITH WORDS INSTEAD OF FIGURES (10 S. v. 349, 413, 476).—There is a clock in Southampton Street, Strand, on whose face the letters of "George Newnes" do duty as the figures (George Newnes, Limited, publishers).

If my memory serves me rightly, the office of *The Morning Post*, when it was at the junction of Wellington Street and the Strand, had a clock outside with the figures represented by "Morning Post" plus (perhaps) an asterisk. The present temporary office of the newspaper has no such clock outside.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS (10 S. v. 369, 410).—"Tos" was, I think, loose wool, that either had been or required to be "toused" (i.e. pulled, teased). "Tozy" means woolly, curly. I have heard it as the name of a poodle. I do not know whether there may be any etymological connexion between the words "tos" and "towe,"

but in the 'Morebath Churchwardens' Accounts' (Appendix to *Devon Notes and Queries*, July, 1903, pp. 74, 76) I see "iiij lb. of lame towe and vell wolle," also "a lame tow."

Coins whose edges had been fraudulently clipped were, of course, thereby reduced in value. The Pilton Churchwardens' Accounts have in 1508 "Item: for a lowans of badde grotes cryppe, iij. s. ijd." the editorial gloss being "clipped coin" (see *Som. Rec. Soc.* vol. iv. p. 55). In South Tawton Churchwardens' Accounts, 1561, I find an entry which seems to read: "Item I ask alowans of xijs. [s. or d. ?] in batyng the forthynges off ij pens ferthynges cooyng, which is the some of xviij. [d. or s. ?]." An explanation of this somewhat puzzling exercise in arithmetic would be welcome.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

Would not "an Abbott," under 1642/3, represent a certain tithe or fee paid on this land to a neighbouring abbey before the Dissolution, and subsequently to the Crown? "Say" (1652/3) was a thin sort of stuff: "buccoram," buckram; "caddas," a sort of braid or trimming. Thus the seats were covered first with the buckram, fastened on with tacks; then with the green say and caddas, studded with brass nails.

M. E. N.

"Staille" is still used for handle. At Haworth, Yorks, in the seventies, the boys of the National school were accustomed to taunt those of the Wesleyan school by shouting these lines :—

Methody Methody, mule-rort, lang-brush stail;  
Five Kerns in a cake, and t' warst mak' o' male.

A "mule-rort" would be a bray; "kern" is for currant; "mak" means kind.

JOHN H. WHITHAM.

CATEATON STREET (10 S. v. 429, 475, 497, 513).—The name appears in Manchester street records for the first time in 1668, and has continued down to the present year. No satisfactory explanation of the meaning of Cateaton has yet been contributed by local antiquaries, but many curious guesses have been made, ranging from the A.-S. *catf*, to the Greek *kata* (down, under). Cateaton Street, Manchester, was certainly in olden times a hollow way or moat-like thoroughfare, with a roadway frequently under water from the drainage of the high banks on either side. Was this the character of the London Cateaton Street? It is just possible, as Mr. Roeder has pointed out, that the name was brought to Manchester by Sir Edward



Mosley (died 1665), who had property in this particular corner of our old town. As M.P. for a Cornish constituency Sir Edward had spent much of his time in London. In later times it is certain that many London street-names were boldly transferred to the northern city, as witness our Manchester Piccadilly, Pall Mall, Chancery Lane, Bond Street, Cheapside, &c. There is also a Cateaton Street in Bury, Lancashire. G. H. R.  
Charles-cum-Hardy.

DANIEL TUVILL or TUTEVIL (10 S. v. 461, 517).—As the sender of the query at 9 S. vii. 309 concerning this little-known author, I desire to thank A. S. for his interesting note. I may perhaps be allowed to supplement it by quoting from the 1629 edition of 'Vade Mecum' the preliminary address To the Christian Reader:—

"Not to derogate in any thing, from the worth of the Author, know that this Manual of Essayes as first composed by Mr. D. T. (a man whose own endeavours in his Pastorall charge hitherto, and his both zeale and courage for the poore afflicted members of Iesus Christ, hath of late\* been sufficiently demonstrated.) It was then Dedicated to a bright shining Light of this Church distant here on earth, but since translated, and more transparent in that Tryumphant one. It hath layne a long time at the Pits of Oblivion, and the revolution of some six yeares (it is to bee doubted) would haue cast it, and covered it quite ouer, had there not been prevention.

"It is now redeemed thence for thy sake, re-intituled for thy benefit: It is Diuine and Morall, with Instruction and Direction, make it thy Vade Mecum. I will assume it to be worth thy labour. As for such passages where with it appeareth charged, they are but so many Flowers, gathered out of more copious Gardens, they are none of mine: *Tali non dignus honore*, I am not worthy of them, and haue therefore quoted my Authors in the Margent, beeing such (as I hope) will not seeme to be any disparagement to the former Worke: Nor to hold thee any longer in that, to which all this but introduceth, if the Booke please, goe but to the Hall Gate, and there thou shalt finde it only bound to thy hand: The price is not great, the Stationer may haue thy Money, but thou shalt see the profit. And I in the meane time, shal rest as euer, Thine,  
ANONYM. MUSOPHIL."

I may add that copies of D. T.'s works are in the library of the late G. W. Napier, a well-known collector and contributor to 'N. & Q.', and were sold by Messrs. Sotheby on 22 March, 1886. C. D.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S LANDING IN ENGLAND (10 S. v. 349, 391, 473).—It may be well to mention that it was said at the time, I believe on good authority, that the ex-king assumed the name of Smith in imitation

of that of William Smith, F.R.S., the eminent geologist. I think there is some evidence for this in the memoir of Smith by John Phillips, F.R.S., which was issued in 1844. I cannot, however, speak on this point with absolute certainty, as nearly half a century must have passed since I read the book. K. P. D. E.

A few days ago I saw a print (by E. Haumont, of Havre) of the steamer Express, 1850. The inscription at the foot of this print may interest readers of 'N. & Q.':—

"Steamer qui a transporté le Roi Louis Philippe et la Reine Marie Amélie du port du Havre à Newhaven, le 2 mars, 1848, pendant la Révolution Française.

Express

of

Southampton

F. W. Paul, R.N., Commander.

The steamer which conveyed King Louis Philippe and Queen Marie Amélie from the Port of Havre to Newhaven on the 2nd of March, 1848, during the French Revolution."

F. P.

"PIGHTLE": "PIKLE" (10 S. v. 26, 93, 134, 174, 317, 376, 470).—Painted on a tablet in Eversley Church is a catalogue of the gifts to the parish: and among others is the following:—

"Mr Nicholas Parvis gave six shillings and eight pence per ann. to y<sup>e</sup> Poor for ever Payable out of one Piddle of ground & one piece of other ground called Kitescroft now in William Barnes to be distributed upon Good Friday every yeare."

Belonging to me in Yateley is a piece of land of three roods known as the Workhouse Piddle. This is the local pronunciation of Pightle. JOHN P. STILWELL.

Hilfield, Yateley, Hants.

Pightle is not a rare word. I have before me a deed dated 1864 in which a field at Basingstoke is described as Joyce's Pightle. I think Mr. Birrell calls his house at Sheringham The Pightle. J. J. F.

ROBERT WINGFIELD'S DESCENDANTS (10 S. v. 488).—At p. 4 of 'Muniments of the Family of Wingfield,' by Viscount Powerscourt, it is stated that Robert, son of Sir Robert Wingfield, and grandson of Sir Anthony Wingfield of Letheringham, died without issue.

G. H. JOHNSTON, Lieut.-Col.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10 S. v. 489).—The passage beginning "Thee with the welcome Snowdrop I compare" is from a sonnet of Wordsworth's, written in 1827, and entitled 'To — in her Seventeenth Year.' Under the title is the legend,

\* "Before Rochel."



"Lady Fitzgerald, as described to me by Lady Beaumont." The lyric is one of the "miscellaneous sonnets" included by the poet in that division of his work to which he gave the title 'Poems of the Imagination' and it occurs on p. 657 of the single-volume edition of the 'Complete Poetical Works,' published in 1888 by Messrs. Macmillan with an introduction by Mr. John Morley.

THOMAS BAYNE.

"This main miracle...on the world" are the closing words of Tennyson's 'De Profundis' (Macmillan's 1894 edition, p. 532).

H. K. ST. J. S.

'SUSSEX DRINKING-SONG' (10 S. v. 508).—The "Bridge," in the song to which H. K. St. J. S. refers in his very flattering query, is Houghton Bridge, over the Arun: a bridge remarkable in Sussex landscape because it stands at the entry of Arun Gap, one of the finest and most secluded of English valleys. This bridge is of interest in history: it stands on the site of what is probably a prehistoric crossing of the Arun, and it is also the bridge by which Charles II. escaped after Worcester to Shoreham, where he embarked.

The inn there, on the left or eastern bank, kept by Mr. Duke, will bear out my verse.

H. BELLOC.

PIDGIN OR PIGEON ENGLISH (10 S. v. 46, 90, 116, 174, 454).—I have frequently heard a near relative of mine, who arrived at Hongkong in 1851, and finally quitted the colony for England in 1853, refer to the embarrassments that at that date arose from the use of pidgin English in European households. She always spoke of the jargon itself as pidgin English, and never as Canton English. The best authorities as to the actual adoption of the name in print to whom I can refer DR. MURRAY are the editors of the following papers: *North China Herald*, *China Mail*, *London and China Telegraph*, and *London and China Express*.

N. W. HILL.

Philadelphia.

MEDICAL CORONER (10 S. v. 489; vi. 13).—Would not the occasion of the coroner's office being first confined to the medical profession date from a decision in the negative (*Reg. v. Herford* 6 Jur. N.S. 750; 29 L. J., Q. B. 249) as to whether coroners had authority to inquire of arsons, and to hold inquests in case of fire? This is now provided against, says Mr. Rudolph Welsheimer, in sec. 44 of the present Act, which limits the authority of coroners to inquisi-

tions of death. See 'The Coroners' Act,' by Sir John Jervis, 1888, fifth ed., p. 4.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

NORTH SEA BUBBLE (10 S. v. 509).—If POLITICIAN is interested in Bubbles generally, he should consult the 'Historical Register,' 1720, pp. 289-96. He will find there a list of 18 projects, the petitions for which were dismissed on 12 July, 1720, by the Lords Justices in Council; also a list of about 85 Bubbles already "set up and carry'd on," including the well-known one "For carrying on an undertaking of great Advantage, but nobody to know what it is."

CHAS. A. BERNAU.

COMPANIES OF INVALIDS: THEIR RECORDS (10 S. v. 489).—MR. MACLEAN should try the War Office, though my experience tells me that he must not be sanguine of finding papers of disbanded corps. Why not inquire, too, of the Assistant Secretary, Chelsea Hospital, where are retained the only Invalid Companies?

HAROLD MALET, Col.

G. ROSSETTI'S 'TRE RAGIONAMENTI' (10 S. v. 428, 477).—I am obliged to J. F. R. and MR. W. M. ROSSETTI for their kind replies to my query, especially to the former for sending me to my copy of the Cornell catalogue. I detect a slight error in this admirable production: "pp. viii+100" should be pp. viii+102. I share the hope of MR. ROSSETTI that some day the two remaining 'Ragionamenti' will be given to the world.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

AMERICANS IN ENGLISH RECORDS (10 S. v. 163, 432, 476, 497).—I have a copy of 'Lieut.-Colonel John Lilburn Tried and Cast; or, his Case and Craft Discovered,' 1653, 4to, which contains in a contemporary hand the signature of John Custis. I have no means of proving who this person was, but think he was in all probability a Lincolnshire man.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Wickentree House, Kirtton-in-Lindsey.

GOETHE: "BELLS, BUGS, AND CHRISTIANITY" (10 S. v. 270, 416, 492).—It is more likely that the blank in Goethe's epigram should be filled with the word "Pfaffen," a contemptuous expression for a priest, like the English "shaveling" and "massmonger." Those who invented the vilest libels against Luther would certainly distort any expression of Goethe's.

M. N. G.



## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*Epigrams, and Miscellanies of John S. Farmer.* (Early Drama Society.)  
*Early English Dramatists.* (Same and Publishers.)

A careful supervision of Mr. John S. Farmer has made important additions have been made to the collection. Heywood's *Early English Dramatists*. Among the plays of the sixteenth century John S. Farmer stands prominent, and to him is accorded a place of honour in the collection. A previous volume occupied with his dramatic writings, and presents those miscellaneous works which are perhaps most familiar. Heywood's *Early English Dramatists* is best exemplified by the plays, which constitute the nearest approach to comedy that the early stage presents. A quasi-dramatic shape is assigned 'A' with which the present volume begins. A mine of old proverbs (introduced mostly found in this portion. Its value in this known, and it furnishes the basis of a proverbial lore. A singularly early (the earliest recorded) use of "liger de gerdein" is encountered in No. 68 of 'Hundred of Epigrams' (p. 143). Many of the proverbs are humorous, while some have an air of pathos. A special feature in the preceding volumes, is the 'Notebook, and Index,' which, in addition to its title, serves as a glossary. It occupies one and two hundred pages. Mr. Farmer will be strange to most students of drama. His name stands opposite 'Like ake, quod the Devil to the Colier,' a drama illustrating the doctrine inculcated in the half of the title:—

Collier of Croydon hath sold his coals  
 I made his market to-day,  
 Now he danceth with the Devil,  
 Like will like alway.

concerning whom little is known, was, to the dialect employed, a Somersetshire man. He was rector of Naunton, in Gloucestershire. He was also, says Mr. Farmer, author of 'Parte of the right liberal science: Ars adulandi,' which ran into three editions between 1576 and 1580. Nichol Newfangle was the name of the Vice.

As to this precious collection are to be attributed upon the rapid progress that is being made in it.

*Names of Bedfordshire.* By the Rev. J. Skeat, Litt.D. (Cambridge, Deighton, Co.)

A benevolent autocrat in days gone by had that no man should presume to produce a place-names until he had first proved his right to the work by a special study of general history, we should have been spared many of the treatises which darken counsel without knowledge. We should have been spared some such fictitious forms as Leighton, which imposed on the lettered public

for generations, while the country folk, knowing better, and ignoring the ingenious bookman, went calmly on saying Leighton Buzzard, as their fathers did before them. We are grateful, therefore, when one so splendidly equipped for the undertaking as Prof. Skeat turns his attention to this department of Philology. Having already performed the same service for Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and Hertfordshire, he now brings his search-light to bear on the dark places of Bedfordshire topography with illuminating results. He judiciously discusses the place-names under the heading of the suffixes, *-borough*, *-cote*, *-ford*, &c., which will enable the investigator of names in other counties conveniently to compare and match them with those here given, while a general index enables him to turn to the nominant prefix.

As some specimens of Prof. Skeat's conclusions we may note that Bedford was originally "the ford of Beda"; Stagsden, "the *dene* or valley of one Stache" or Eustache; Pertenhall, "the *heale* or nook of Pearta"; while Souldrop (a word which any minor poet might welcome into his passionate vocabulary) is merely "dirty village," *sul-thorp*! Bunyan's Elstow must in Saxon times have meant "Ælfnoth's stow," just as Elstree is known to have been "Eadwulf's tree." In discussing Melchbourne Prof. Skeat thinks that *melch* as a dialect word is only applied to fruit or eatables (p. 6). Surely this is to restrict the meaning of the word unduly. It is most commonly applied to weather that is soft and mild. In Yorkshire and other northern counties a *melch* day is one that is damp and warm.

*A Manual of Costume as illustrated by Monumental Brasses.* By Herbert Druitt. (De La More Press.)

This is an excellent work of reference which no one who takes an interest in monumental brasses or the history of English costume should fail to possess. It contains a large number of reproductions of rubbings and photographs, but we regret to say that many of them are not so clear as they might be. For the sake of accommodating their size to that of an octavo volume, the more minute detail of the figures is not seldom rendered obscure. When the reproduction is on a scale so much smaller than the originals, we do not see how it could have been otherwise.

The arrangement of the text is wise. To have based it on chronology alone would have been a serious mistake. Mr. Druitt has classified the objects he deals with under Ecclesiastical, Academic, Military, Civilian, and Female, and has wisely thought it not becoming to dwell on the beauty or ugliness of long-disused modes of dress. This is doubtless the right course to follow in a scientific manual, but we cannot help remarking how much more attractive the earlier examples are than those of a later time. Degradation began to take place towards the end of the fifteenth century, and went on steadily until memorial brasses ceased to be used. Let any one who requires proof of this compare the brass of Dame Margaret Cobham, 1395, with that of Alice, Lady Norton, 1580, or of Johanna, Lady Brooke, 1618. These, we need hardly say, are by no means the most striking contrasts that could be produced.

Had the Introduction been published separately, it would have formed by itself a most interesting essay. It abounds with noteworthy facts, many of which have not fallen under the attention of the ordinary



reader. The author, for example, tells some pitiable stories of wanton destruction occurring in times which it is still the fashion to regard as civilized. For example, in the last year of the eighteenth century the chancel of Ingham, in Norfolk, was cleared of all the memorials of the Stapleton family, which were sold for what they would fetch as old metal. A little more than twenty years antecedent to this a similar atrocity was perpetrated at Sheepy Magna, in Leicestershire.

Mr. Druitt gives an excellent engraving of the brass of Andrew of Evingar and Ellyn his wife, which exists in the church of All Hallows Barking; its date is about 1536. It is a beautiful work of art, wherein Gothic and Renaissance ideas are most curiously blended. It is, moreover, noteworthy as being, so far as we are aware, the only surviving monumental brass in England on which is represented the dead Christ on His mother's lap. Such brasses must once have been not uncommon. We know that one formerly existed in Hereford Cathedral as part of a memorial to Bishop Mayo or Mayew, who died in 1516. Wills, inventories, and churchwardens' accounts testify that this subject was frequently represented by sculpture in churches and chantries in days before the Reformation.

*List of Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in Madras.* By Julian James Cotton, C.S. (Madras.)

THIS valuable and pathetic volume contains all epitaphs of adults earlier than 1800 buried in the Madras Presidency, and such entries of later date as possess historical or local interest. It is, with the 'List of Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in Bengal,' edited a decade ago by Mr. C. R. Wilson, to which it is a companion volume, the most important effort yet made to preserve the crumbling memorials of Europeans who died in India, and is due to a systematic recension of inscriptions from European graveyards throughout India, which has been made at the instance of the Secretary of State, and so carries with it official authority. It is impossible to attempt to do justice to a work that, besides its poignant interest for individuals, supplies much matter indispensable for the historian: "Considered to-day as the only witness that there ever was a Danish East India Company, Tranquebar has become even more of a city of the dead than Serampore, in Bengal, and is famous solely for its missionaries. No less than seventeen of these Halle magisters lie buried in its graveyards, and pious hands annually repaint the letters on their tombs." No inconsiderable contributions are made to South Indian notabilities by the Huguenots. Of these the Carnacs became such a power in the land that the origin of the name Carnatic was popularly assigned them. Very pathetic is it to see the early age at which the deaths appear, especially of the military. Valuable notes are added to numerous names. Many of the monuments are erected to officers by their comrades. Conspicuous among the monuments in St. George's Cathedral is that with its Latin inscription to Bishop Heber. We despair of conveying an adequate idea of the contents of this volume, many of which speak for themselves.

*Trelawny's Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron.* With Introduction by Edward Dowden. (Frowde.)

SHELLEY worshippers will welcome the appearance, in so attractive a form, of Trelawny's 'Recollections,' with the original illustrations. To the

merits of this book, in its way a classic, Prof. Dowden bears an eloquent tribute in his introduction. As he justly says, the book gives us "three living and breathing figures: one as Trelawny conceived him, not without certain innocent and attaching human infirmities, yet admirable and lovable in noble and beautiful manhood; the second, of the breed of the Titans, but a Titan deformed in mind as well as in body; the third, Trelawny himself, the adventurer of romance, generous, courageous, self-willed, with a touch of devil-may-care-recklessness and pride." The man who plucked from the flames the heart of Shelley, and who uncovered the dead feet of Byron, has a message to the world, and this book is more interesting even than his 'Adventures of a Younger Son,' which has been favourably compared with the work of Robert Louis Stevenson. Nowhere do we come so close to the real Shelley as in the charming volume now reprinted.

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*We must call special attention to the following notices:—*

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

TO secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

WE cannot undertake to advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

COL. DURAND ("Billycock hat").—The derivation of this name from "Billy Coke"—Mr. William Coke—was put forward at 6 S. ii. 355. See, however, 6 S. ii. 224; the 'N.E.D.' which favours the derivation from *bully-cocked*; and vol. i. of Farmer's 'Slang and its Analogues.'

W. MERCER ("Après moi le déluge").—There is a full discussion of this saying in the third edition (1904) of King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations.'

INQUIRER, Dunedin, New Zealand.—We cannot trace the Ambidextral Association in the 'Post Office Directory' or in 'The Year-Book of Scientific and Learned Societies.'

M. B. ("Avalon").—See the articles at 8 S. vii. 211 and the books there mentioned.

### NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'."—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print; and to this rule we can make no exception.

# THE ATHENÆUM

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CÆSAR'S WIFE. TOLL MARSH. THE PRICE OF SILENCE. FACE TO FACE AND  
DOLOROSA. MISS WHITE OF MAYFAIR. THE HOUSE OVER THE WAY.  
BENJAMINE.  
FRENCH HISTORY. SOME AMERICAN BOOKS.  
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## NEXT WEEK'S ATHENÆUM will contain Reviews of

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## Notes.

## THE AUTHOR OF 'A YORKSHIRE TRAGEDY.'

Of all the doubtful plays ascribed to Shakespeare none is more remarkable, or has been thought to have a better title to be considered (at least in part) the work of the great dramatist, than 'A Yorkshire Tragedy.' Hitherto no one has given a probable guess at the real author of the play. This is the more curious because Mr. Fleay, in his 'Biographical Chronicle of the English Drama,' after reciting a number of circumstances which should have led him to "spot" the author, avows himself unable to do so. "Although I give way," he says,

"before this external evidence, and reluctantly admit Shakespeare's authorship of this Yorkshire play, I have not cancelled my previous efforts to find another author. There may be some possibility that such author may be found, though I do not dare to hope for it."

What Mr. Fleay did not dare to hope for I have, I believe, discovered; and I believe, moreover, that the evidences which I can produce of the reality of my discovery are so convincing that my conclusion can hardly

be disputed. Those evidences I now propose to state as briefly as possible, reserving a fuller demonstration for another occasion.

Circumstances which I need not stop to recount led me recently to read for the first time George Wilkins's play entitled 'The Miseries of Inforst Marriage.' When I had done this it struck me that there was a great resemblance between this play and 'A Yorkshire Tragedy,' although some years had elapsed since I had read the latter. It is not a play, however, which is easily forgotten, and when I read it again I found that my memory had not deceived me. In short, it took me but a little while to come to the conclusion that the two plays were written by one and the same author. What led me to this conclusion I will now relate, not, however, producing all the evidence at my command, but only pointing out the leading facts for the benefit of those who desire to study the question for themselves.

Any one who will take the trouble to read the two plays will be struck by one quality which they have in common. It is hard to express this quality in a word, but let me term it intensity. I mean by this that elemental power which is the most striking characteristic of 'Wuthering Heights,' and which makes the reading of that novel an unforgettable experience. The leading characters of Wilkins's plays, like those of 'Wuthering Heights,' are creatures of impulse and passion, and not reasonable beings. They go forward, dominated by their passions, to an inevitable doom.\* Again, any one studying the plays will become conscious of the fact that the author, though a writer of much power and vigour, had little refinement of feeling—or, to put the case more strongly, was a somewhat coarse-minded and coarse-natured man. This, as it seems to me, is the one thing that renders it impossible that Shakespeare could have written (I do not say could not have revised) 'A Yorkshire Tragedy.' He could not have drawn the character of the brutal husband in that play without having introduced some touches that would have relieved and humanized it.

Passing from these points (which might be much enlarged upon), let us proceed to examine the style of the plays, and the particular mannerisms of their author. Here

\* It is true that 'The Miseries of Inforst Marriage' ends in happiness of a sort; but this ending, as Mr. Fleay has shown, and as any reader can see for himself, is not the true one. The play, as originally written, ended tragically; and it is most unfortunate that the author spoiled it by altering the conclusion.



again we shall find a perfect consonance of qualities in them. In both there are many riming passages, many broken lines, and a general resemblance in the movement and cadence of the verse. Both, too, have a good many prose passages the style of which (supposing that Shakespeare did not revise or touch up the plays) is evidently imitated from the prose passages in Shakespeare's dramas. Let the reader compare the two following passages, and ask himself whether they do not exhibit such similarities of manner and expression as to lead to the conclusion that both of them must have proceeded from the same brain and pen:—

*Scarborough.* Trouble me not,  
Give me pen, inke, and paper, I will write to her.  
O! but what shall I write?  
Mine owne excuse; why no excuse can serve  
For him that swears, and from his Oath doth  
swerve!  
Or shall I say my marriage was inforst?  
'Twas bad in them, not well in me, to yeeld:  
Wretched they two whose marriage was compeld:  
He onely write that which my grieft hath bred:  
Forgive me *Clare*, for I am married:  
'Tis soone set downe, but not so soone forgot, or  
worne from hence.  
Deliver it unto her; there's for thy paines:  
Would I as soone could cleanse these perjur'd  
staines.

'*Miseries of Inforst Marriage*,' Act II.

*Husband.* Why sit my hairs upon my curs'd head?  
Will not this poison scatter them? O my brother's  
In execution among devils that  
Stretch him and make him give; and I in want  
Not able to relieve, nor to redeem him!  
Divines and dying men may talk of hell,  
But in my heart its several torments dwell;  
Slavery and misery. Who, in this case,  
Would not take up money upon his soul?  
Pawn his salvation, live at interest?  
I that did ever in abundance dwell,  
For me to want exceeds the throes of hell.

'*A Yorkshire Tragedy*,' sc. iv.

The above are typical extracts, which have not been selected, but chosen almost at random: in fact, almost any two passages taken from the two plays would serve the purpose equally well.

As I have stated already, there are in both plays many riming passages, some instances of which the reader will have noticed in the above extracts. As before, I give an instance from each of the plays. In the first extract a father whose daughter has committed suicide because her lover, enforced by his guardians, has married another, expresses his grief:—

Thou hast no tongue to answer No, or I, [aye]  
But in red letters writes, *For him I die*.  
Curse on his traiterous tongue, his youth, his blood,  
His pleasures, children, and possessions;  
Be all his dayes like Winter, comfortlesse,  
Restless his nights, his wants remorselesse,

And may his corpse be the Physicians stage,  
Which plaid upon stands not to honoured age:  
Or with diseases may he lie and pine,  
Till griefe wax blind his eyes as it doth mine.

'*The Miseries of Inforst Marriage*,' Act II.

In the next extract the Husband, who has murdered his two children, expresses his repentance:—

O, that I might my wishes now attain,  
I should then wish you living were again.  
Though I did beg with you, which thing I fear'd:  
O, 'twas the enemy my eyes so blear'd!  
O, would you could pray heaven me to forgive,  
That will unto the end repentant live!

'*A Yorkshire Tragedy*,' sc. x.

I do not think I am wrong in believing that in the fourth line of the above extract there is an intentional allusion to the last line of the extract from '*The Miseries*.' '*A Yorkshire Tragedy*,' in fact, is not so much a complete play in itself as the true last act of '*The Miseries*.'

I hope that the reader who has gone so far with me will at least allow that I have already made out a case for consideration, if no more than that. I am willing, however, to admit, that the arguments I have advanced might still permit a reasonable doubt to be entertained on the matter; but fortunately I have one in reserve which is (as I conceive) conclusive. There is one peculiarity in the plays under notice which is hardly to be accounted for on any theory save that of their common origin. This peculiarity consists in a trick of repetition of words and phrases, of which there are in both plays many examples. The following specimens are chosen just as they occur in '*The Miseries*':—

You shall: you shall be my Master, sir.  
Lie with my wife, and get more bastards. Do, do, do.  
What will you give me? What will you give me?  
What will you give me?  
Their soules, their soules, their soules.  
That's good, that's good,

These examples are all taken from the fifth act of '*The Miseries*.' I have not counted all the instances in that play; but there must be at least fifty of them. They are equally abundant (comparatively) in '*A Yorkshire Tragedy*,' from which the following instances are selected:—

I'm damn'd, I'm damn'd;  
The angels have forsook me. Nay, it is  
Certainly true; for he that has no coin,  
Is damn'd in this world; he is gone, he's gone.  
A vengeance strip thee naked! thou art the cause.  
The effect, the quality, property; thou, thou, thou.  
Money, money, money; and thou must supply me.  
Puh! bastards, bastards, bastards; begot in tricks,  
begot in tricks.



A trouble, trouble! Three children, like three evils,  
Hang on me. Fie, fie, fie! Strumpets & bastards.

Is it necessary for me to say anything more in support of my contention that George Wilkins was the author of 'A Yorkshire Tragedy'? Or is it possible to explain the remarkable points of resemblance between the two plays on any other theory than that of their common origin? I think not; but if any one wants further proofs, I will undertake to furnish them.

If it is allowed (as I think it must be) that George Wilkins was the author of 'A Yorkshire Tragedy,' it is obvious that he must in future take a much higher rank in our estimation than he has hitherto done. The author of a play which has been thought not unworthy of Shakespeare must have had powers within him which, owing to some unfortunate circumstances, never came to their full development. Of his personal history we know absolutely nothing; but from the fact that all the plays with which he is known to have been connected were produced in 1607 and 1608, we may fairly conclude that he was then, in all probability, a young man. Whether his career was cut short by death, or whether he simply ceased to write, we cannot tell; but it seems most reasonable to suppose that one who made so promising a beginning would have gone on to further triumphs had he lived.

What share (if any) Shakespeare had in the production of these plays must remain uncertain. But there are so many passages in them which seem to bear the stamp of the great dramatist's style that I can hardly doubt that they received the benefit of his revision, and were most likely fitted for the stage by him. That Wilkins collaborated with Shakespeare, not only in 'Timon of Athens' and 'Pericles' (which has been previously suspected, though never proved), but also in 'Macbeth' (with which no one has thought before of connecting him), I believe I shall be able to show clearly and conclusively on a future occasion.

BERTRAM DOBELL.

#### WHITE FAMILY OF SOUTHWICK.

At 10 S. iv. 473 H. C. expressed an opinion that some account of John White of Southwick, and his family, would be welcomed by readers of 'N. & Q.' Unfortunately, very little is known concerning this man, and the following notes have been delayed in the hope that a further search would discover his parentage, and decide the question as to whether he was, or was not, descended from either of the well-known

families of the same name at Farnham and South Warnborough; but this it has failed to do.

Some information concerning his relatives and his early life is to be gathered from his will. He bequeaths a small sum to the poor of Havant, "where," he says, "I was born and baptized"; to the poor of Heston and Hounslow, in Middlesex, "amongst whom I did dwell 7 years"; and to the poor of Farlington, "where I was first married." He mentions his brothers Ralph Henslowe and Francis Robins; his cousins Henry Bickley and Dr. Thomas White, Warden of the New College in Oxford; and his friends the Earl of Leicester; Sir William Cecil, Kt., the Queen's secretary (to whom he leaves a colt "for the friendship I have always found in him, with most hearty request to extend his favour towards my son in the office of Wards and Liveries"); Mr. William Uvedale and his wife; Mr. Anthonie Coope and his wife; and some others. A few notes respecting these persons and places, showing a connexion with the South Warnborough and Farnham families, may be the means of eliciting some information concerning his parents.

Havant is some five or six miles south-east of Southwick, and belonged before the Reformation to St. Swithun's Priory at Winchester, the Bishop of Winchester being the lord of the manor. It was bounded on the east by the manor of Lymbourne, belonging to the Pound family, and by Warblington, a lordship which had fallen to the Crown by the attainder of Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick, in 1499, and was granted to his sister Margaret, widow of Sir Richard Pole, K.G., with other lands, on her being created Countess of Salisbury in 1513. Warblington Castle was, according to Sir John Oglander, built by her for a residence: it was here she was arrested in 1539, and, after her execution two years later, the lordship and castle were granted by Henry VIII. to his favourite Sir Richard Cotton. On the west Havant was bounded by Bedhampton, then belonging to the Coope family. William Coope, Constable of Portchester Castle, and Lieutenant of Southbere Forest (which extended from Bedhampton to beyond Southwick), died in 1513. He was one of the executors of the will of Sir Reginald Bray. By his wife Barbara Quarles he was father of Stephen Coope, who succeeded him as Constable of Portchester Castle and Lieutenant of Southbere Forest. Stephen married Anne, daughter of William Saunders, of Banbury, and aunt



of Sir Anthony Cooke, and died in 1534, leaving his Bedhampton estates to his son Anthony, who, with his wife (Anne, daughter of Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Blatherwick), is mentioned in the will of John White of Southwick.

Heston is a parish in Middlesex, of which Hounslow was then a chapelry. The living was in the gift of Winchester College. In 1529 Thomas White, M.A., was collated to the vicarage of Heston, and in 1532 to the vicarage of Hampton on Thames; he resigned the latter in 1541, and the former in 1550 (Hennessy's 'Nov. Rep. Eccl. Par. Lond.,' pp. 192, 218). It would appear, therefore, that John White of Southwick was a near relative (perhaps a younger brother) of this vicar, and that it was during the seven years immediately preceding his marriage that he lived here.

Possibly this Thomas White was the scholar admitted to Winchester College in 1508 from "Haverhill." Mr. Kirby has very kindly examined the original register at the College, and he informs me that the description of Thomas White is "de Ha.... filius tenentis Wynton." The place-name he is not certain about, and he thinks it may perhaps be intended for Havant, as it bears a certain resemblance to the "Hauant" after Edward More's name in 1492, although it is quite unlike the "Havant" after another scholar's name in 1509. Strange to say, John White of Southwick appears to have been connected with both Havant and Haverhill; the latter, now a town of several thousand inhabitants, was apparently at that time only a small hamlet, in the parish of Sturmer, on the borders of Essex and Suffolk. John Doreward, who died in February, 1496, by his will directed that his manor of Sturmer, held of the Duke of Buckingham, as of the manor of "Haverill Halle," should remain, after the death of Margery his wife, to John Wingfield and Margaret his wife, his cousin, and their issue male (Cal. Inq. p.m. Henry VII., No. 1,144). John Wingfield was brother of Lewis Wingfield, the father-in-law of John White of Southwick. Robert Wingfield, of Upton, first cousin of John and Lewis, married Margery Quarles, aunt of Barbara, wife of William Coope, of Bedhampton (Metcalf's 'Visitations Northants,' p. 192); and their son Robert Wingfield married Elizabeth, sister of Sir William Cecil, Kt., the Queen's secretary, mentioned in the will of John White. Anne Cecil, another sister, was the wife of Thomas White, of Tuxford, Notts, son of Nicholas White, of Suffolk, and

possibly related to John White of Southwick, for Sir Daniel Norton, who married Honor White, writing in 1609 to Lord Salisbury (Sir William Cecil's son), claimed to be related to him through his wife (Dom. St. Papers, 23 Aug., 1609).

The immediate predecessor of Thomas White in the vicarage of Heston was Edward More, a Winchester scholar from Havant in 1492, and elected Warden of Winchester College in 1526. It may be only a coincidence that on the death of Edward More, in 1541, John White of Farnham (afterwards Bishop of Winchester) succeeded him as Warden of Winchester College, and Thomas White resigned the vicarage of Hampton.

According to the pedigree of White of South Warnborough given by Berry in his 'Hampshire Pedigrees,' p. 241, Richard White, brother of Robert White (1455-1512), of South Warnborough, settled in Essex, and married Mary (or Maud), daughter of Sir William Tyrell, of that county; her brother Sir Thomas Tyrell died in 1476, and in the list of estates owned by him are found lands at Wickford, Essex, and also the manor of Avon, with other lands near Christchurch, Hants (Inq. p.m. 16 Edw. IV.). In 1511 the manor of Wickford, Essex, came by inheritance to William Pound, of Drayton, father-in-law of John White of Southwick; and at Avon resided Sir Edward Berkeley and his wife Christina, daughter of Richard Holt, and aunt of William Pound. Lora, daughter of Sir Edward Berkeley, married John Blount, Lord Mountjoy, whose niece Elizabeth was the wife of Andrews, Lord Windsor, of Stanwell, Middlesex. Lord Windsor owned lands in Heston parish, and was buried in Hounslow Chapel in 1543, during the vicariate of Thomas White; his family had long held lands in Hampshire, and he was related to Nicholas Fauconer, Ranger of East and West Forest, Hants, who was buried in Southwick Church *temp.* Edw. VI. (see Fauconer pedigree in Sir Thomas Phillipps's 'Vis. Hants'; the exact relationship is doubtful, as there is evidently an error in the pedigree). His brother Sir Anthony Windsor married first Elizabeth Lovell, niece of Katherine (Hussey), wife of Sir Reginald Bray, and secondly Anne Troyes, a sister-in-law of William Pound, of Drayton. His eldest son, William, second Lord Windsor, married (as his third wife) Elizabeth Cowdray, granddaughter of Robert White, of South Warnborough.

Dr. Nicholas Harpesfield was vicar of Havant from 1526 to 1548; he was an overseer of the will of his cousin Richard



Norton, of East Tisted, father of Isabel Norton, the third wife of John White of Southwick. He was a Wykehamist, and was born at the manor house of "Wichford" (perhaps Wyeford, in Tadley), Hants, the residence of his uncle William More. His aunt Jane (Norton) was the second wife of Edward, Viscount Lisle, and thus step-mother of Elizabeth Grey, wife of Edmond Dudley, and afterwards of Sir Arthur Plantagenet, of Drayton, who was created Viscount Lisle in 1523. Aunt Jane was also godmother of Reginald Bray, nephew of Sir Reginald Bray (see Baigent's 'History of Wyke'). Richard Norton, elder brother of Isabel, married Eme, or Emlyn, Welles, daughter of Thomas Welles, of Brambridge, and first cousin of Dr. John White of Farnham, Bishop of Winchester.

Ralph Henslowe, John White's "brother," was of Boarhunt, adjoining Southwick, and married Clare Pound, half-sister of Katherine, the first wife of John White (see 9 S. vii. 436 and 10 S. iv. 270).

Francis Robins was a tailor who settled at Portsmouth shortly before 1553, when he was admitted a burgess of the town; he died about 1575, apparently without issue.

Henry Bickley was the eldest son of Thomas Bickley, of Portsmouth, by Anne, daughter of John de Port, and was one of the largest owners of property in the town; he was Mayor in 1539, 1546, and 1551, and represented the borough in Parliament in 1553. His relationship to John White was perhaps only through his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Brune, of Rowner, Hants, and granddaughter of Nicholas Tichborne by his wife Anne, daughter of Robert White, of South Warnborough.

Dr. Thomas White, Warden of New College Oxford, according to a pedigree in Hutchins's 'History of Dorset,' i. 154, belonged to the Farnham family; but the information given in this pedigree cannot be relied on. He was a Winchester scholar, from Leckford, Hants, aged twelve in 1526; Prebendary of Winchester 1541 (resigned 1574); Warden of New College, Oxford, 1553 (resigned 1573); Archdeacon of Berks 1557; Chancellor of Sarum 1571. He died 12 June, 1588. In his will (P.C.C. 41 Rutland) he mentions his brother Richard White, and appoints his two nephews, Edward and Henry White, executors and residuary legatees. It is just possible these nephews were the two Winchester scholars from Kilmeston, Edward in 1539, and Henry in 1571, for John White of Southwick owned a moiety of the manor of Kilmeston, and in his will is the following

bequest: "to Richard White, my farmour at Kylmeston, one of my short gowns, and to his wife 20s., and to every one of his children 13s. 4d." ALFRED T. EVERITT.

High Street, Portsmouth.

(To be continued.)

#### SIGNS OF OLD LONDON.

THE following list of named houses existing in the City before the Fire is compiled from the MS. catalogues of the second series of Chancery Proceedings, 1579 to 1639, in P.R.O. The signs are placed in the order in which they occur in the catalogues. In a few instances the same sign is twice referred to in the series, but in this case the second reference is omitted.

"Three Cuppes," in St. Leonard, Shore-ditch.

Red Lion, St. Botolph, Aldgate.

Angel Inn, Charing Cross.

Bull's Head, Smithfield.

Red Lion, Watling Street.

White Horse, Friday Street.

Cock and Star, Fenchurch Street.

Bell, St. Sepulchre-without-Newgate.

Queen's Head, Stepney.

Spread Eagle, St. Andrew, Holborn.

Hart's Horn, Basing Lane.

Cross Keys, London Wall.

Antelope, Smithfield.

White Hart, Holborn.

Three Nuns, Aldgate.

Crown, Newgate Market.

George, St. Dunstan (*sic*).

Swan with Two Necks, St. Thomas the Apostle.

Two Black Boys, Cheapside.

Queen's Head and Cross Keys, Stepney.

Blue Boar, Islington.

Prince's Arms, Goswell Street.

Rose Inn, Holborn Bridge.

Goat, West Smithfield.

Sword and Buckler, St. Giles-in-the-Fields.

Mitre, Bread Street.

Three Crowns, All Hallows, Lombard Street.

Vine, Kent Street, Southwark.

Black Boy, West Smithfield.

Hare and Bottle, St. Agnes, Aldersgate Street.\*

Dolphin, Ludgate Hill.

Mitre, Fish Street.

Red Bull, St. John Street, Clerkenwell.

\* The addition of "Street" to the name of this parish, now SS. Anne and Agnes, is an error which certain of the P.R.O. catalogues appear to have been rather fond of making.



Golden Bull, St. Dunstan-in-the-West, Fleet Street.

Hart's Horn (Brewhouse), St. Katherine's (sic).

Black Boy, Bermondsey Street, St. Olave, Southwark.

Mermaid, St. Mary-at-Hill.

Swan, Long Lane, West Smithfield.

Walnut Tree, St. Olave, Southwark.

Three Pigeons, Cheapside.

Red Bull, St. Clement Danes.

These appear to be all the named houses in the neighbourhood of the City about which suits arose in the High Court between the dates given.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

JEAN D'ETCHEBERRY.—DON JULIO DE URQUIJO, who has lately been examining some Baskish books in Oxford and London, and who learned English in England, has told your readers at 10 S. iv. 333 how (following a suggestion which I gave him at San Sebastian last year) he found the missing manuscript of Jean d'Etcheberry, of Sara, where the famous Axular lies buried, and where King Edward VII. lately witnessed a game of *pelota*. As a contribution towards his conscientious edition of the precious book, I offer the following quotation from p. 166 of a volume entitled "Cambo et ses Alentours, par C. Duvoisin, Bayonne, 1858." One reads there:—

"Je termine par quelques mots sur le docteur Jean d'Etcheberry, natif de Sare. Il fut médecin attitré de la ville d'Ascoitia, et composa différents ouvrages. Le P. Larramendi parle avec éloges de son dictionnaire quadrilingue, Basque, Espagnol, Français et Latin. Il déclare même avec simplicité que cet ouvrage ne lui a pas été inutile pour la composition de son grand dictionnaire. Du reste, le docteur Jean d'Etcheberry était un homme fort savant et profondément religieux, comme ses livres en font foi."

Mention was made at 10 S. iv. 256 of the dictionary in Baskish, Latin, Castilian, and French of Joannes d'Etcheberry. I quite overlooked at that time a note which had been communicated to me at Bilbao, at the end of 1904, by Don F. de Uhagón, to the effect that in *El Averiguador Universal* (in imitation of 'N. & Q.') of Madrid, 1882, Don J. M. Sbarbi states that he is in possession of a manuscript word-book, apparently of the eighteenth century, in those four languages. Don J. M. Sbarbi is a priest now living at 46, Calle de Moratin, Madrid, as Señor de Uhagón informs me. DON JULIO DE URQUIJO, having sent him a photogravure of a leaf in the MS. at Zarauz which bears the name of J. d'Etcheberry, has been informed that Señor Sbarbi is con-

vinced that his dictionary is in the handwriting of the author whose other books the former is about to publish in Bayonne.

E. S. DODGSON.

[See also p. 51.]

JOWETT OF TRINITY HALL AND THE EPIGRAM ON HIS "LITTLE GARDEN."—Most of us are familiar with this epigram, which is quoted in the 'D.N.B.' under Joseph Jowett, LL.D.; and most of us have ascribed it to Archdeacon Wrangham. It may be as well, however, to index in 'N & Q.' under the above heading the statement in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1823, pt. i. 491, by a writer signing his communication W. F. M., and dating it from Sandhurst, that the author was "a Mr. Horry, an American, who was a fellow commoner of Trinity College," even though such a statement is probably incorrect.

W. P. COURTNEY.

"IKONA," SOUTH AFRICAN TERM.—This term occurs repeatedly in one of Kipling's amusing poems on the South African War, printed in 'The Five Nations,' 1903, but no explanation is vouchsafed of its meaning or history. The following is an example:—We are no five-bob colonials—we are the home-made supply.

Ask for the London Ikonas! Ring up the—M.L! As it is not in any dictionary, it may be as well to place on record here, for the benefit of future Kipling commentators, that *ikona* is a corruption of Zulu *hai'kona*, literally signifying "not a bit of it," but employed by colonials in the sense of "I don't know." Of course its application to our mounted infantry of the line, as in the verse quoted above, was an Africander pleasantry, implying that they were greenhorns or ignoramuses.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

'PIERS THE PLOWMAN.'—When Southey wrote his 'Colloquies on Society,' in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, a close and accurate acquaintance with early English literature was a comparatively rare accomplishment. It is not particularly surprising, therefore, to find him, in the valuable and characteristic section of the work entitled 'The Library,' allowing Sir Thomas More to begin one of his speeches with the remark:—"Of whole heart cometh hope," says old Piers Plowman." Some sixty years after the production of this entertaining work there were still to be found in high academic positions men who shared the view of Southey (and presumably Sir Thomas More) regarding the authorship of the singular 'Vision of William.' One remembers having seen



somewhere, within the last twenty years, an English paper set by a University Local examiner, who desired candidates to tell what they could of certain authors, of whom "Piers Plowman" was one. This was inexcusable in the light of what had then been done by Prof. Skeat to make known all that could possibly be discovered about both the poet and his poem.

Still another example of the same inexcusable indifference to historical accuracy has just come under notice. The author of a newly published translation of the 'Memoirs of the Lord of Joinville' says *inter alia*, in her preface, that her original had been composed "before Piers Plowman had voiced the wrongs of the English people." Here, of course, it is possible to offer the defence that the poem, and not its author, is intended, and in that case one can only reply that it would have been well if the reference had been at once explicit and accurate. As it stands it is neither the one nor the other, and instead of helping the writer's purpose, it only mars her otherwise bright and serviceable survey.

THOMAS BAYNE.

**FIELDING'S FIRST MARRIAGE.**—The biographers of Henry Fielding have been, as is well known, baffled in their attempts to discover when and where the great novelist was first married. The desired information has at length been supplied by Mr. T. S. Bush, of Bath. In a letter to *The Bath Chronicle* he states that he found the following entry in the registers of the church of St. Mary, Charlcombe:—

"November ye 28, 1734.—Henry Fielding, of St. James, in Bath, Esq., and Charlotte Cradock, of ye same parish, spinster, were married by virtue of a licence from y<sup>e</sup> Court of Wells."

Mr. Bush also found from the same registers that Sarah Fielding, the sister of Henry, was buried in Charlcombe Church, "in ye entrance of the chancel, close to ye Rector's seat," on 14 April, 1768. Hitherto it has been supposed that she was interred in Bath Abbey, from the fact that a mural tablet erected to her memory by Bishop Hoadley is there to be seen. Charlcombe is a secluded parish about two miles from Bath, with a church which is one of the smallest in England. These attributes may have made it attractive to the Fieldings.

W. T—E.

"ARRIVAL": "DEPARTURE."—The student of Mr. Howard Collins's valuable 'Author and Printer,' and of the more recent 'King's English,' feels as timorous of

handling his mother tongue as the angels mentioned by Pope who hesitate to tread. Usage has caused a singular variation in the manner in which these two words are employed. The former may be a person; e.g., Mr. Oswald Crawford writes in *The Times* (12 June)—a journal frequently pilloried in 'The King's English'—about "a new, English-speaking arrival in London." I have not seen the latter word used in this manner, but its employment for *innovation* is very general, *i.e.*, something which arrives and is recognized as a departure from the regular order. Primarily, of course, the words connote no more than the acts of coming and going.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

**DEFOE TRACTS.**—As an American student of Defoe visiting England specially to examine his rarer pamphlets, may I encroach upon your space to ask whether any of your readers can aid me to obtain the opportunity to make a brief examination of any or all of the following items in Lee's list, which have so far eluded a thorough search?

1. The Liberty of Episcopal Dissenters in Scotland truly Stated. By a Gentleman. 1703.
  2. The Layman's Sermon upon the late Storm. 1704.
  3. A Letter from the Man in the Moon to the Author of 'The True-Born Englishman.' 1705.
  4. A Second Journey to the World in the Moon, &c. By the Author of 'The True-Born Englishman.' 1705.
  5. A Declaration without Doors. By the Author of 'The True-Born Englishman.' 1705.
  6. A Modest Vindication of the Present Ministry: From the Reflections, &c., in.....The Lord Haversham's Speech. 1707.
  7. Mere Nature Delineated; or, a Body without a Soul. Being Observations upon the young Forester lately brought to Town from Germany, &c. 1726.
- Please reply direct. W. P. TRENT.  
Parr's Bank, Bartholomew Lane, E.C.

**MONUMENTAL BRASSES.**—I am attempting to compile a complete record of all known articles upon, illustrations of, or references to monumental brasses in Europe, especially in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which will be issued under the title of 'A Bibliography of Monumental Brasses.' For some years I have been collecting material



for this work, which has all been recorded and arranged by means of the card index system of the American library bureau. It is desired to check this as far as possible prior to publication, and thus insure as much accuracy, both in record and in detail, as can be hoped for in a first edition; hence this appeal to the readers of 'N. & Q.' I have recently completed a collation of 'N. & Q.' from the commencement to the end of 1900 for references to brasses, and now have records of everything that has appeared in its pages to that date.

Suitable acknowledgment of any assistance given will be cheerfully and gratefully made in the preface or introduction to the book, which, it is hoped, will be ready for publication within twelve months. I have collated all the well-known volumes dealing particularly with this special subject, including the publications of the C.U.A.B.C., the Monumental Brass Society, the Oxford University Brass-Rubbing Society (now the Oxford Antiquarian Society), Haines, Boutell, Waller, Cotman, Kite, Farrer, Belcher, Davis, Stephenson, Franks, Cambridge Camden Society, Hudson, Jeans, Beloe, Bower, Badger, Dunkin, Stothard, Weever, &c.

What are chiefly needed are references from *The Gentleman's Magazine*, *Archæologia*, *The Archæological Journal*, the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries (subsequent to 1900), and from the publications of county or local archæological, architectural, or ecclesiastical societies, field clubs, &c.

I shall be glad to hear from any one willing to undertake special local research, and to advise of any work already done in or for that special neighbourhood. All communications should be addressed to me, P.O. Box 54, Mobile, Alabama, U.S.A.

STEWART FISKE.

"DISH OF TURNIPS."—In 1836 an old naval captain, a veteran of the great war, wrote his reminiscences. In describing a passage home in 1785, he says that when off the Lizard "the wind shifted to the eastward, and it was nineteen days before we arrived at Spithead, having a dish of turnips all the way up Channel." Can some one of 'N. & Q.'s' readers throw any light on this expression? I am pretty sure that it does not mean, in the abstract, "a head wind," and that, in fact, it is not a bit of naval or nautical slang. Can any one supply a reference to its use on shore?

J. K. LAUGHTON.

CHURCHES AND POST CARDS.—I have for some time been making a collection of the

churches of England on post cards, and it has occurred to me that others may have done the same. I have some 1,680 churches, every one collected or sent me by personal friends, and I am rather anxious now to extend the collection, which is rapidly becoming quite a history of architecture. There may be others who are beginning a like collection, and should they or any of your readers feel disposed to send me their churches, I will gladly return a card of the historic church of this town.

I may perhaps add that I am not using them in any competition or for any purpose of gain.

(Rev.) G. A. TAIT.

The Church House, Dartford, Kent.

GENEALOGY.—With the Editor's permission I should like to say that I wish to correspond with any one interested in the genealogies of middle-class families, with a view to the systematic exchange of manuscript copies of unpublished pedigrees.

GEORGE F. T. SHERWOOD.

50, Beecroft Road, Brockley, S.E.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—I should be glad to know the author of the following lines:—

Like ivy, woman's love doth cling  
Too often round a worthless thing.

Somewhat similar lines were quoted in the First Series, but the authorship was then doubtful, and I believe the above to be the correct rendering. Can any of your readers assist me?

STEWART FISKE.

Mobile, Ala.

[MR. B. DREW JULYAN stated in 1880 (6 S. i. 346) that the lines were entitled 'On Woman's Love,' and that as a lad in Cornwall he had copied them forty years earlier "out of, I think, *The Falmouth Selector*."] ]

Where can I get the complete poem beginning—

Play me a march low-toned and slow,  
A march for a silent tread?

J. BLINKO.

Eversley, Ramsgate.

Who wrote the following lines?

Bide a wee and dinna wearie;  
The day's no so long,  
And the way's no so drearie.

M. S. L.

HENRY PAULETT ST. JOHN, R.N., married Anna James at St. Nicholas's, Nottingham, on 3 Aug., 1789. His father was, it is believed, Paulett St. John (d. 1778 ?); who married Sibbett Lawes. From a seal in the possession of the descendants, the family seems to have been a branch of the Bletso-



**St. Johns.** Can any one give me information as to this St. John or his father or mother? Please reply direct, unless the reply is of general interest. R. STEWART-BROWN.  
5, Castle Street, Liverpool.

**THE THREE CHOIRS.**—Are not the following very early notices of the Three Choirs?

"The Anniversary meeting of the three Choirs, viz., of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, will be held at the Guildhall of the City of Worcester, on Wednesday and Thursday the 8th and 9th of September next, when all gentlemen that are Subscribers to the said meeting are desired to give their Attendance, by John Hoddinot, Organist of Worcester, Steward. And all Gentlemen that are to be performers this Meeting, are desired to take Notice, that they have particularly obliged themselves to meet at Worcester on Monday the 6th of Sept. next, in order for the better regulating the Scheme of Musick to be performed on the two Days above mentioned."—*Evening Post*, 19 Aug., 1725.

"Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern or give pleasure, That the Meeting of the Three Choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, is this year held in the City of Worcester, on Tuesday, the 3rd of September, 1734. On the two Days following will be perform'd several grand Pieces of Musick in the Cathedral Church, and a Concert of Musick each Night at the Town-Hall."—*St. James's Evening Post*, 13-15 Aug., 1734.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

**CATTE STREET.**—I do not find *cat* as an Anglo-Saxon adjective in any of the dictionaries. Perhaps PROF. SKEAT will be so kind as to elucidate the subject. I observe that he adds at 10 S. v. 507 a word to the existing lists. I find the following words or names in which *cat*, in various shapes, means "small":—

Catte Gat, the narrow way, or strait.

Catte Water, Plymouth, a narrow passage to the ancient harbour.

Catte, Catten, Cateaton Street, a narrow City Street. See 10 S. v. 429, 475, 497, 513.

Kitt's Catty or Cotty or Coity House, in Kent.

Cutty sark, in Burns.

Cutty pipe, every where; and so on.

Cattegat I lately saw translated "cat's gut" in a daily paper. But surely it was Cat-Gat or Cutty Gate before ever a cat was seen in Northern Europe or the Arabic *kitta* became an English word. W. J. LOFTIE.

**COL. CHARLES GODFREY.**—Col. Godfrey is well known in history as the brother-in-law of John, Duke of Marlborough. He was captain of Horse Guards in 1674; major and captain-lieutenant of Lord Gerard's Regiment of Horse, June, 1679; colonel of the 4th Dragoon Guards from December, 1688, until he retired from the

army in 1693; Master of the Jewel Office, 1698-1704, and Clerk of the Board of Green Cloth from 1704 until his death; M.P. for Malmesbury, 1689-90, and for Wycombe, 1691 to 1713. He married Arabella Churchill, the cast-off mistress of James II., and died 23 Feb., 1714/15, aged 66, being buried at Bath. By his wife he left two daughters and coheirs, viz., Charlotte, wife of the first Viscount Falmouth, and Elizabeth, married to Edmund Dunch, Master of the Household to Queen Anne. But he had also a son who predeceased him. This we gather from Luttrell's 'Diary,' where, under date of 27 March, 1705, we are told, "The Earl of Derby's Regiment [16th Foot] is given to Col. Godfrey's son"; and on 11 July, 1706, "Col. Godfrey, Jun., is made groom of the bedchamber to the prince." This Col. Francis Godfrey was further promoted brigadier-general on 1 Jan., 1710, but seems to have died in the year following, the vacancy in his regiment being filled up on 17 Feb., 1711.

I shall be glad to learn something of the family and antecedents of Col. Charles Godfrey.

W. D. PINK.

Lowton, Newton-le-Willows.

**DOUBLE-BARRELLED OPERA-GLASSES.**—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly furnish particulars as to when double-barrelled opera-glasses came into use in this country to replace the single-tube opera-glasses in vogue till then? The first reference to the matter which has been traced occurs in 'Vanity Fair,' where it is stated:—

"The general (Tufto) took up his opera-glass—the double-barrelled lorgnon was not invented in those days—and pretended to examine the house, but Rebecca saw that his disengaged eye was working round in her direction."

This episode is supposed to occur a few days before the battle of Waterloo in 1815, so that apparently the double-barrelled glasses were not in use then, but were in use in 1848, when Thackeray wrote 'Vanity Fair.' Any reference, either to scientific or other literature, giving a more approximate clue to their general introduction in this country would be of considerable interest. J. R.

[They were a novelty in 1846.]

**DARKNESS IN LONDON.**—The following note, which was made soon after the darkness was witnessed, has been lent to me. It tells of an event so strange as to call for a record in 'N. & Q.':—

"There was an Egyptian darkness overspread part of London one day this year [1879] from half-past ten in the morning till ten minutes to eleven,



lasting therefore twenty minutes. People could not see each other who were in the same room. It was not a fog; it was not a natural eclipse; yet scarcely any notice was taken of the phenomenon."

Is there any scientific account of what took place? If the date is known, it would be well to put it on record. ASTARTE.

**SWIFT'S CONCEALMENT OF HIS MARRIAGE.**—Has it ever been suggested that the true reason for Dean Swift's not publishing the fact of his marriage to Stella was an honest scruple in his mind as to the marriage of priests? This would explain his never meeting Stella except in the presence of a third party, and is reconcilable with his satire of celibacy in the 'Tale of a Tub.'

T. N.

**PINCUSHION SWEET.**—The sweetmeat called "humbug" has found a place in the 'New English Dictionary,' but that called "pincushion" has not. Surely the latter, which was well known, must have been mentioned in some of the children's books or similar literature of fifty years ago. Cannot a reader of 'N. & Q.' report it?

W. C. B.

**P. B., TRANSLATOR, 1708.**—Who was "P. B.," whose English translation of Minucius Felix and of Tertullian's 'Apology' was published in London in 1708? "P. B." in his prefaces describes himself as

"a Gentleman of Condition and not a Mercenary Pen. He conceals his Name, and therefore hopes for no Reward, not so much as a barren Praise."

I believe the book is not in the British Museum Library. C. W. B.

## Replies.

### CRESSET STONES.

(10 S. v. 308, 394.)

THE cresset stone at Lewannick (Cornwall) according to my measured drawing of it in *The Building News* (13 June, 1879), has a circular bowl—18 in. in diameter, and is 7 in. deep. The seven holes are each  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep. It stands upon a stone (square at the top, octagonal at bottom) 14 in. in diameter, and  $13\frac{1}{2}$  in. high. It is of granite.

There is a cresset stone with one cup in it at Westminster Abbey.

The late Rev. T. Lees, in an exhaustive paper upon 'Cresset Stones,' read before the Royal Archaeological Society at Carlisle (in 1882), defined the term "cresset" as

Middle English, from the old French *cresset*, meaning a cup or vessel containing a light, fixed on the top of a pole. He gives the following list of cressets:—

**Calder Abbey.**—Partly mutilated, but perhaps, when perfect, sixteen cups. Those existing are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep. They are placed in four regular rows. Like the abbey itself, this cresset is of New Red Sandstone, and measures  $22\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $21\frac{1}{2}$  in. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick.

**Furness Abbey.**—Also of Red Sandstone, 14 in. by 12 in. by 5 in. thick, with five cavities: the central one, 5 in. in diameter,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep; two others,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep; the remaining couple, 3 in. diameter,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep.

**Wool Church, Dorset.**—Purbeck marble, 10 in. by 8 in. by 5 in. high. Five cups, 3 in. diameter, 2 in. deep.

**Carlisle Cathedral.**—Of Red Sandstone, much decayed, impossible to judge original size. Six cups remain,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter, 3 in. deep.

**St. Mary's Monmouth.**—Probably of Pennant stone. The fragment measures 18 in. by 11 in., and shows six cups,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter, 2 in. deep.

**St. Mary's Abbey, York.**—The cresset stone originally here is now to be seen in the Museum of the Philosophical Society in that city. It is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in., and 5 in. deep. It contains six cups, placed in two rows,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter at top,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. at bottom.

**Llanthony Abbey.**—This cresset is circular (about 12 in. diameter, 6 in. deep), and possesses three cups.

**Chalgrove Church (Oxon).**—According to a list of its muniments in 1365, it then possessed a cresset with fifteen holes.

There are existing examples of cresset stones in Sweden, where they are commonly known as *vigvattens-sten* (holy-water vessels), though without any apparent reason. At Strio, in the diocese of Sund, is one with five cups; and in Nöbbelö (also in Sund) is a cresset measuring 17 in. by 13 in., and containing six cups. Preserved in Stockholm Museum are four cresset stones. One came from the church at Balla. It is 17 in. by  $12\frac{1}{2}$  in., and has six cups, 4 in. diameter and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep. Another is from Eunnarp Church, near Skane, 14 in. by 10 in., and about 6 in. deep. It has six cups,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep. A third (source unknown) measures  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 9 in., and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep. It has four cups. The remaining one has not been identified.



as regards original location. It is 17 in. by 13 in., and contains six cups.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

"PLEW" (10 S. vi. 8).—"Plew" is the French *pluie*, skin, and means the whole skin of the beaver. Many of the trappers, or "mountain men," who earned a precarious livelihood by hunting and trapping in the Rocky Mountains, were of French origin, either from St. Louis or the "North-West," as the Hudson's Bay territories were called, and their language was full of terms derived from the French. Ruxton, who is one of our best authorities for the wild life led by these hunters, says:—

"The 'beaver' is purchased at from two to eight dollars per pound; the Hudson's Bay Company alone buying it by the *pluie*, or 'plew,' that is, the whole skin, giving a certain price for skins, whether of old beaver or 'kittens.'"—'Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains,' by George F. Ruxton (Murray, 1847), p. 245.

The same author, in his 'Life in the Far West' (Edinburgh, Blackwood & Sons, 1849), makes one of his characters say (p. 19):—

"Beaver's bound to rise—human natur can't go on selling beaver a dollar a pound. Them was the times when this child first went to the mountains! Six dollars the plew, old 'un or kitten."

As to the expression "a plew a plug," it meant that a plug of tobacco cost as much as a whole beaver-skin, showing how greatly the latter had depreciated in value. Trade in the plains was almost entirely carried on by exchange of commodities, and "beaver" was the currency. In the work last quoted Ruxton says (p. 106):—

"Money is seldom given in the mountain market, where 'beaver' is cash, for which the articles supplied by the traders are bartered."

T. F. D.

"Plew" is an anglicization of Canadian French *pêlu*, which is a provincial form of French *poilu*, identical with Spanish *peludo*, Latin *pilutus*. The meaning is defined as follows in Sylva Clapin's 'Dictionnaire Canadien Français,' 1894:—

"*Pêlu, plus*, contraction probable de *poilu*. Désignation monétaire de la valeur de 20 sous (ancien chelin), inventée par les Canadiens du Nord-Ouest pour répondre à l'expression indienne *amoy pelleterie*. Les Anglais se servent pour cela du mot *skin*, *peau*."

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

AN EARLY LATIN-ENGLISH-BASQUE DICTIONARY (10 S. iv. 143, 255, 333).—I am happy to say that, after all, MR. DODGSON'S

inquiries have led to the discovery of the unpublished dictionary of Joannes d'Etcheberri in Basque, Latin, French, and Castilian, mentioned by him at the second reference. MR. DODGSON had been informed about eighteen months ago by your correspondent Don Florencio de Uhagón (Madrid) that a manuscript of this kind was in the library of Don J. M. Sbarbi (Madrid), and believes that he at once wrote to 'N. & Q.' to raise an inquiry about it; but he had quite forgotten the subject until a few weeks ago, when he asked me to investigate it. It is a satisfaction to learn from the information that I have received from Señor Sbarbi, to whom I sent a photogravure of a page of the other manuscript of Etcheberri which I am about to publish in Bayonne that there can be no doubt that the latter was the writer of the manuscript in question. It would perhaps be too long to quote here his reasons for arriving at this conclusion, in which I quite concur.

I may add that I have discovered more than thirty allusions to, and documents concerning Dr. Etcheberri, the friend of D. M. Larramendi, and medical assistant of the Jesuits at Azcoitia, although Mr. Llewelyn Thomas in his edition of D'Urte's translation speaks of the impossibility of identifying him. JULIO DE URQUIJO.

St. Jean de Luz.

[See MR. DODGSON'S note, *ante*, p. 46. We regret that the great demands upon the space of 'N. & Q.' prevent us from printing all the communications received from its numerous contributors.]

RIGHT TO ARMS (10 S. iv. 188).—The question on this subject having so far been unanswered, the following facts may be acceptable to others than MR. FOTHERGILL, who asked the question.

At present the Heralds certainly do not acknowledge any prescriptive right, although no doubt they would grant, with or without some alteration, a coat that had been used, provided the full fees were paid; the alteration of a coat, or even a crest, requires the payment of the full fees for a grant, and that if the coat had only recently been granted.

There has been so much written of late for and against the official Heralds, and so much of it beside the mark, that a brief statement of the actual facts may be useful.

The Heralds are household servants of the Crown, and as such receive small salaries, which for the whole thirteen officers amount to 252*l.* 18*s.*; besides this they are allowed certain fixed fees, on the creation of dignities, grants of arms, and searches in the official records (see return made to the House of



Commons relating to the College of Arms in 1863); but their chief income is from charges for professional services, each Herald having his own private practice, and making what charges he thinks fit.

As to the prescriptive right to arms being formerly allowed there can be no question whatever—there is ample evidence of this; and as to their granting arms at all, it arose beyond doubt from men who wanted help to design proper arms asking the aid of some herald, for it must be remembered that all the great nobles kept each a herald of his own, and Sir Christopher Barker, Garter to King Henry VIII., had been previously a herald to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

The great point (and one that appears to have been overlooked by all writers of letters and pamphlets on the subject) is the ignorance and indifference of the Heralds. It would be easy to fill pages with particulars of errors and false records made by the official Heralds from early times down. I will mention a few facts showing official ignorance of or indifference to the essential principle of heraldry, the distinction in arms not only of families, but also of branches of one family.

1. A peer now living was granted the same arms as another peer of an entirely different family as far as is known, a small augmentation for services suitable for a younger brother being added.

2. The undifferenced arms of a baronet still enjoying the ancient estates and title of his family were granted to a stranger in blood, as testamentary heir of a far removed younger branch.

3. The undifferenced arms of another baronet were granted in the present century to a man who took the same name from maternal descent from quite another line of the family, the grantee not having even inherited an ancient estate. The same arms had previously been granted with a small difference to another family on taking the name of still another line.

4. Another peer has been granted a wonderful coat compounded of the arms of two different families of the same name, various additions by way of augmentation being made.

On the other hand, Burke, &c., have been instructed to omit the crest from the achievement of one baronet, and he has been urged to obtain a new grant. Strangely enough, the Heralds attempted to write the family as ignoble in their Visitation of 1620; but the then head of the family wrote to W.

Camden, Clarenceux, his letter sealed his arms and crest (still to be seen in British Museum), the result being the pedigree and shield of sixteen quarters entered. The crest has constantly been published until of late without question.

This is put as briefly as possible—much might be added, the difficulty being to stop but it indicates the character of official heraldry.

ARTHUR J. JEWERS.

ST. ANDREW'S, ANTWERP (10 S. v. 449)

—If the following description is correct, it is evident that the monument was not erected by Mary, Queen of Scots:—

"Against a pillar facing the right transept is a medallion portrait of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, by Porbus, attached to a monument erected to the memory of two English ladies, Barbara Manbray and Eliz. Curle, who served as her ladies in waiting. One of them received her last embrace previous to her execution."—*Murray's Handbook for Travellers on the Continent: Part I, being a Guide to Holland, Belgium, &c.,* eighteenth ed., 1873, p. 148, s.v. St. Andrew's Ch. (Antwerp).

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

FLORAL EMBLEMS OF COUNTRIES (10 S. v. 509).—See the list of national emblems in Brewer's *'Dict. of Phrase and Fable,'* 1895, p. 473, s.v. 'Flowers and Trees.'

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

LAFONTAINE'S MILKMAID (10 S. v. 487).

—The same idea, substantially, forms the opening of the story of the Barber's Fifth Brother, El-Aschar, begun on the 31st of the 1,001 nights (vol. ii. Mardrus's edition).

H. K. ST. J. S.

HOUSES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST (10 S. v. 483).—Thomas Love Peacock lived at 18, Stamford Street, Blackfriars, after his marriage with Miss Jane Gryffyd in 1820 (v. biographical notice by his granddaughter prefixed to vol. i. of Peacock's *'Works,'* 1875, p. xxxvii). Is this the house that has lately had a tablet affixed by the London County Council to denote the residence of John Rennie? or has an alteration in the numbering of the street taken place since then?

It is, I think, less than a year since the County Council put up a tablet on the house in Doughty Street occupied by Sydney Smith from 1803 to 1806, when evening preacher at the Foundling Hospital.

R. L. MORETON.

"RIME" v. "RHYME" (10 S. v. 469, 514).

—My sympathy is entirely with "modern philologists"—among whom PROF. SKEAT is eminent—in their "wish to correct what has gone wrong" in our mother-tongue.



do not—it is presumed—propose  
to correct all words which in form  
became inconsistent with their origin;  
that would be as if to attempt the  
lightening and shaping of an English  
the removing of gnarls and tortuosities  
centuries of growth. Yet a gentle  
are not involving disturbance, and even  
opping of an ill-grown branch or word,  
benefit the tree or the language.

It has not a somewhat violent change  
given to the word in question? To  
and probably to others unprepared  
it seemed at first glance a misprint;  
such slips are not common in 'N. & Q.'

It seemed on me that the act was with  
I find, moreover, that this claimed  
on to old spelling was not broached  
by Dr. Johnson in 1755, though  
ing the claim for *rime*, gave the word  
ne, his opinion being that "the  
of writing it should depend on the  
t by our best writers." He gives  
examples from eight poets, of whom  
enser and Milton—write the word  
h and without the *h*, while by the  
e—Shakespeare, Butler (in 'Hudi-  
Denham, Dryden, Young, and Prior  
is not omitted. Certainly PROF.  
as carried his research much further  
n the time of Spenser; but it may  
itted that, although *rime* was  
y Chaucer, his spelling and phrasing  
a great measure passed away, and  
only with difficulty understood  
generality of English readers. It  
o be said that until the day of  
spelling was in a fluid, indefinite  
e, and that it was mainly his labour  
e its precision. And, it must be  
*rhyme* stands as his decision. But  
e said the language has not stood  
ndred and fifty years, and that the  
philology is pursued with greater  
now than in the day of the great  
pher, although much research is  
n his work.

It is certainly the question of origin,  
and history of words as shown by  
the theory which R. T.—perhaps  
ness inspired by frequent corrup-  
links "long since exploded." The  
t against the *h* appears to be that  
property of the word *rhythm*, and  
ne and *rhythm* have no relationship,  
ing from a Teutonic or Romance  
he other from the Greek. And yet  
be no racial connexion between the  
ere is certainly a sympathetic con-  
Nor does the argument of distinc-

tion of race seem likely to keep its  
position, for the Professor has shown the  
latest belief to be that *rime*—or, as we have  
been writing it, *rhyme*—is "ultimately of  
Greek origin." Should this be so, the motive  
for the change will not be apparent; it  
might be a phonetic benefit, but is it advis-  
able that one other word of double meaning  
should be added to the long list of such  
entanglements (several of one syllable readily  
occur, e.g., fine, mine, pine, till, still, date,  
toll, lean, loom, mole, mould, rail, rear),  
and that *rime* should henceforth answer  
equally for the hoar-frost and the jingle of  
verses?

SENEX.

[The insertion of the *h* in the case of Shakespeare  
is the work of modern editors. In the First Folio  
it is generally—we believe invariably—omitted.]

CHRISTOPHER MARTIN AND THE DEFENCE  
OF ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND (10 S. v.  
408).—MR. KING should consult Judge  
D. W. Prowse's 'History of Newfoundland'  
(1895), where (pp. 174-5) he will find the  
account he wants. A deposition by Martin  
will also be found in 'Calendar of State  
Papers, Colonial Series, America and West  
Indies, 1677-80,' No. 595, pp. 214-5.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.A.

ROYAL ARMS IN CHURCHES (10 S. v. 188,  
230, 294, 336).—The setting up of the king's  
arms in churches was customary long before  
the Restoration; it began, indeed, when the  
Rood, with its flanking images of St. Mary  
and St. John, came under the order of  
demolition, the arms being often substituted  
as a decoration to the Rood-loft, or beam,  
and as a reminder of the king's supremacy  
in the church.

In Canon Morris's 'History of St. Mary  
on the Hill, Chester,' the churchwardens'  
expenses of 1622 show that "the church  
was ornamented by the king's arms wrought  
on a table (or board) with gould and oyle  
cullers," the cost being 3*l*.

At Scuth Tawton the account for 1585-6  
contains the following items: "Paid...for  
the making of the tymber to paynt the  
quen's armes on, viijs. iiij*d*....for bordes  
for the same, viijs. iiij*d*....p'd the paynter,  
xxvijs." In 1605: "Item:—for that I  
was cited about the king's armes, iij*s*. ij*d*." The  
apparitor had, I suppose, reported  
that the change in the arms demanded by  
the accession of James I. had not yet been  
effected.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

MR. EDWARD PEACOCK's reference to the  
blunder in the date upon the royal arms  
in Northorpe Church finds a parallel in



St. Sidwell's Church, Exeter. At the latter, on the front of the western gallery, are the royal arms, displayed in heraldic colours, upon a panel 3 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. Above them (gilded) may be read "G. R. III., and below "1812." Of course, the fourth George did not begin his reign until 1820. This inaccuracy has existed as long as the oldest inhabitant can remember.

An exceptionally well-carved coat of royal arms in wood (3 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in.)—exhibiting much cleverly manipulated mantling, and with the original gilding and colouring still fairly bright—long stood upon the centre of the fifteenth century Rood-screen in the ancient church of St. Michael at Honiton. It was placed there in 1730, and remained *in situ* 150 years. In 1880, during the renovation of the venerable fabric, these arms were removed. Later, they came into my possession, and I still have them. The fleurs-de-lis of France are in the second quarter, and in the fourth is the Hanoverian horse. There is a facsimile of them in one of the rooms shown to the public at Hampton Court Palace, and both look like the handwork of the same craftsman.

Honiton was formerly the centre of the district producing the lace named after it. It is worth recording, therefore, that the only actual tomb known to have been erected to a specified lace-worker in Devon exists in its churchyard. This stands just outside the priests' door (north-east). A small brass let into its face is well preserved, and on that may be read:—

"Here lyeth y<sup>e</sup> body of James Rodge, of Honiton, in y<sup>e</sup> County of Devonshire (bone-lace-siller, hath given unto the poore of Honinton y<sup>e</sup> benefite of £100 for ever), who deceased y<sup>e</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> day of July A<sup>o</sup> D<sup>o</sup> 1617, ætata [sic] suæ 50. Remember the poore."

HARRY HEMS.

The supporters of the royal arms appear in the spandrels of the door of the north aisle of All Saints', Colchester, built about 1531, at the time of the suppression of chantries. The aisle appears to be the design of an Oxford architect, and has details similar to some in Balliol College, to which the living was annexed about the above period. Before that time the only aisle of the church was the north chancel aisle, or sepulchre chapel, used on Maundy Thursday and Good Friday. The windows are moulded inside and outside as at Oxford; and the tower, finished at the same time, has an entasis similar to that in St. Peter's at the Walls, Oxford.

WALTER SCARGILL.

MILLER OF HIDE HALL (10 S. iii. 328, 376).—At the former reference I asked for information with regard to a pedigree of the Miller family, published in Clutterbuck's 'History of Hertfordshire,' which appeared to be incorrect. At the latter Mr. W. B. GERISH kindly replied with some suggestions.

From examination of wills and monumental inscriptions it is now evident that the Miller pedigree, as shown by both Clutterbuck and Cussans, is full of errors. The Millers of Hide Hall were descended from the Millers of Wrotham (baronets of Oxonhoath); but in both of these printed pedigrees Hester Miller, heiress of Shipley, Derby, who married Edward Mundy, is shown as a daughter of the owner of Hide Hall, Hertfordshire, whereas she was of the main line of Kentish Millers, her father being Humphrey Miller, lieutenant-colonel in the Guards, a nephew of Sir Humphrey Miller, first bart. To add to the difficulty, Hester Mundy's monumental inscription states that she was a daughter of Col. Nicholas Miller, and niece of Sir Humphrey Miller, Bt.—an error to be accounted for by the fact that the monument was raised some years after Hester Mundy's death.

P. M.

ROPES USED AT EXECUTIONS (10 S. v. 266, 315, 375, 418, 457, 498).—Sixty years ago I saw (at the stalls which at that time lined the Mile End Road) rope for sale which, according to the seller, had been used to hang a man at the Old Bailey on the morning before. To judge from the quantity sold, the hangman of those days must have given long "drops." The rope was sold at so much a foot—sixpence, I think. O. S. T.

FUNERAL INVITATIONS IN SCOTLAND (10 S. v. 487).—The following invitation to the funeral of Lord Bellenden, father of the celebrated Mary Bellenden, was sent out by his son in November, 1706:—

"The honour of your presence to accompany the corps of my Lord Bellenden, my father, from his lodgings in Patersan's Land, near the Cannongate foot, to his burial-place in the Abay Church (Holyrood) upon Sunday, the 3rd instant, at 8 of the clock in the morning, is earnestly desired by John Bellenden."

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, DRAUGHTSMAN (10 S. v. 109, 312, 417, 498).—I am afraid Mr. SANDFORD's original query, whether there exists a portrait of this wood engraver, is being lost sight of. I think there is no doubt that Ottley's date of birth is wrong and



Redgrave's right. I have a very good opinion of Redgrave's 'Dictionary of Artists.' I do not think I should have sent this communication, however, if it were not that I wish to ask your old contributor Mr. PICKFORD to favour us with the real name of Horace Guilford, whom he mentions at p. 417 as contributing to a periodical; but he also published two books.

RALPH THOMAS.

'HOME, SWEET HOME': ADDITIONAL VERSES (10 S. v. 367, 476).—An article entitled 'The Romance of some Celebrated Songs,' by B. Mansell-Ramsey, which appeared in *The Strand Magazine*, June, 1903, also contained (with slight verbal differences) the two stanzas printed by Mr. Sterling MacKinnon.

N. T.

BASTON AND ST. IRENE (10 S. v. 468, 510).—The story of the governor being deluded into the belief that he was kissing a girl when he was only hugging a sooty ~~ass~~ has been told also by Straparola. —I think, in the third story of his second night. Many years have past since I read his 'Nights,' and my recollection of the story may be imperfect. There is something similar in a play, older than Straparola, by the nun Roswitha.

E. YARDLEY.

XAVIER DE MAISTRE'S ALLUSIONS (10 S. v. 499).—In '(Euvres de Xavier de Maistre, Société Saint-Augustin, Desclée, de Brouwer & Co., Lille, 1885, the passage referred to occurs in chap. xxx. (not xxxii.) of 'Voyage autour de ma Chambre.'

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

WALL FAMILY (10 S. v. 489).—It may possibly be of use to Mr. BODDINGTON to know that the descendants of Dr. John Wall by his marriage with Catherine Sandys were C.F. or founder's kin at Winchester College. Martin Sandys, Catherine's father, was admitted there as scholar C.F. in 1686, and his family claimed descent from the founder's sister Agnes through the families of Fiennes, Danvers, and Barker. The college MS. book of pedigrees mentions Dr. Wall's marriage with a daughter of Martin Sandys, but without details, and it gives particulars of their descendants, though several of them became scholars at Winchester. There is a collection of C.F. pedigrees at Heralds' College. Has Mr. BODDINGTON yet examined it?

The descendants of Col. John Wall by his wife Mary Brilliana seem to have been, through both of them. For she (as

I gather from 9 S. ii. 309; iii. 232; iv. 14) was daughter of Robert Martin by a daughter of Dr. Edmund Bray, of Fifield. This Dr. Bray, who was admitted as C.F. at Winchester in 1691, claimed the kinship through his father's mother, Susanna, daughter of Sir John Danvers, Kt., of Culworth, and wife of Edmund Bray, of Fifield (see Baker's 'Northamptonshire,' i. 606). The College pedigree book does not mention Dr. Bray's descendants, but it contains an old newspaper cutting, marked in ink with a date which looks like Feb., 1759. According to this cutting, Brilliana, widow of Edmund Bray, M.D., fourth daughter of Alexander Popham, Esq., and niece to the late Right Hon. Robert, Earl of Oxford and Mortimore,\* died on "Wednesday, the 17th instant," at the house of Robert Martin, Esq., of Fifield. The other side of the cutting has an advertisement of *Baldwin's Daily Journal*, printed only for R. Baldwin at the Rose in Paternoster Row, London, and sold by the printer of "this Paper," by R. Bond in "Gloicester," and by the "Newsmen." In 1759 the 14th, not the 17th, of February was Wednesday.

H. C.

"SWERVE" (10 S. v. 426).—One would hardly expect to find in 'The Century Dictionary,' published in 1891, a word which, according to Mr. THOMAS, has "been used in cricket for the last two seasons." The word used in baseball, however, is not *swerve*, but *curve*. Under that word Mr. THOMAS will find information in 'The Century Dictionary' and also in the 'N.E.D.'

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.A.

CHEPSTOW CASTLE AND SIR NICHOLAS KEMEYS (10 S. v. 446).—Thanks to the invaluable columns of 'N. & Q.,' and the courtesy of Mr. Herbert A. Evans, of The Grange, Littlemore, Oxford, I have obtained from that gentleman full information on the points contained in the query appended to my note on the above.

It appears that Mr. W. H. Greene (now believed to be deceased) was about a dozen years ago a contributor on local antiquities to *The Chipstow Advertiser* (from which paper possibly my original cutting was obtained); and that Mrs. Bromedge was at that period a lady of advanced years, who, previous to her removal to Bournemouth, had lived the greater part of her life in Chipstow. On reference, too, to Cox's 'History of Monmouthshire,' at Mr. Evans's suggestion, I

\* He died 21 May, 1724 (G. E. C.'s 'Peerage').



find mention made of Mrs. Williams, the custodian of the castle, as follows:—

"The castle [Chepstow] and site belong to the Duke of Beaufort, but were held on a lease of lives which expired in 1799 on the death of Mrs. Williams, the late occupier, though by the kindness of the Duke of Beaufort, her husband still retains possession of the castle. This lady, who was alive in my first expedition, and furnished me with much information, was eighty-five years of age. Her family by the female line afforded rare instances of longevity; her mother, Mrs. Hutton, lived to the age of 101, her grandmother reached 103, and her great-grandmother, Mrs. Charles, who died aged 106, performed the office of midwife to Lady Gage, when she had passed her hundredth year."—Coxe's 'Monmouthshire,' 1800, p. 377.

There can be little doubt, therefore, that Mrs. Williams received her account of Sir Nicholas Kemeys's death traditionally from her predecessors, and that it would be quite trustworthy. That the gallant baronet was barbarously murdered by order of Col. Ewer for his stubborn defence of the castle for the king is also confirmed by William Winstanley in 'The Loyall Martyrology' (London, 1665), p. 68, wherein we find:—

"Sir Nicholas Kemish, an eminent Cavalier, whose Worth and Gallantry cannot be sufficiently mentioned.....This gallant Knight put to his helping hand and surprised Chepstow Castle.....The Castle was (afterwards) stormed and taken by Colonel Eure, where this renowned Knight, for his Gallant Loyalty, was by the barbarous Enemy slain in cold blood."

ST. DAVID M. KEMEYS-TYNTE.

10, Royal Crescent, Bath.

LIEUT.-GENERAL HENRY HAWLEY (10 S. vi. 6).—MR. CHARLES DALTON takes exception to the age and Christian name of Lieut.-General Hawley, as given in my recent work on Fontenoy and the June number of *Blackwood*. There is a good deal of mystery about the age and early career of this personage. MR. DALTON claims to have discovered his parents' marriage certificate, dating from 21 Jan., 1683/4; and assumes that the future general was born within a year. This is surely a very large assumption; for Hawley may well have been the child of a previous marriage. In the absence of any record of his baptism we are compelled to fall back on tradition and the probabilities. According to Campbell MacLachlan, 'Life of William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland,' he was born "before 1679" (see also, for age, the article in the 'Diet. Nat. Biog'). His first commission, again, was dated 1694; and as he had put in fifty-one years' service at Fontenoy, he was probably "nearer seventy than sixty," as the reviewer in *Blackwood* states.

With regard to his Christian name, he is always referred to in dispatches as "Lieut.-General Hawley," without initials, but as invariably he signs himself "J. H. Hawley," Autograph letters in the Public Record Office place this beyond all doubt; and they are my authority for styling him "John."

F. H. SKRINE.

BURNEY FAMILY (10 S. v. 510).—The father of Capt. James Burney, who died in 1884, aged ninety-one, was the Rev. Charles Burney, D.D. (son of Chas. Burney, Mus. Doc.), who married in 1783 a daughter of Dr. Ross, of Chiswick, and kept a school at Hammersmith, which he afterwards moved to Greenwich. I cannot trace William Burney in the pedigrees of the family of Charles Burney, Mus. Doc.

G. H. JOHNSTON, Lieut.-Col.

I believe the querist could get the information required by referring to the 'Diet. Nat. Biog.,' vol. vii. p. 415. I married a lady of the name of Burney about fifty-six years ago, and could give more particulars if wanted.

F. V.

8, Ladbroke Road, W.

"DUMA" (10 S. v. 426, 472; vi. 12).—As the distinguished Russian folk-loreist Gosp. Evgen. Anichkov, who gave us last month at Oxford the Ilchester Lectures on comparative Slavonic folk-songs, told me, the word *Duma*, i.e. thought, was chosen by the Russian Government, in preference to any other name, to denote the new national assembly of councillors, merely as the most harmless term, since it had been already applied to such a council of deputies in the sixteenth century. According to the authority both of Miklosich (cf. his *Old Slavonic* and his comparative Slavonic dictionaries, Vindobonæ, 1862-5, and Vienna, 1886) and of Goryaev (comparative Slavonic dictionary in Russian, Tiflis, 1896-1901), there is no doubt that *Duma* is originally akin to, or of common Indo-European parentage with, the Icelandic word *dómur*, the Gothic *doms*, and Anglo-Saxon *dōm*, our doom. It does not prove, of course, that Rurik, the Scandinavian founder of the first Russian state at Novgorod, in the ninth century, introduced into Russia the Old Norse judicial institution of a *Dómur*. By the way, one may regret the strong prejudice expressed by a leading man like Leo Tolstoi against the new *Duma*. He is said to have condemned and "doomed it to death," before having given it a fair trial.

H. KRESS.



"O DEAR, WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE?"  
S. VI. 20.)—MR. SWYNNERTON can find a song, three stanzas, with the music, noted in the original edition of William Appell's priceless 'Popular Music of the Olden Time,' vol. ii. p. 732, circa 1855 (the unamulated edition, absolutely trustworthy), "sung as a duet at Harrison's party," not later than 1792. It is printed in *The British Lyre; or, Muses' Repository* (New dated 5 Jan., 1793):—

Dear! what can the matter be?

I cheer! what can the matter be?

Dear! what can the matter be?

Johnny's so long at the Fair.

Desired to buy me a Fairing should please me;  
Then for a kiss, Oh! he vowed he would tease

Desired to bring me a bunch of blue ribbons,  
To tie up my bonny brown hair.

And it's (*Da Capo*).

Desired he'd bring me a basket of posies,  
A garland of lilies, a garland of roses,

A straw hat, to set off the blue ribbons,  
That tie up my bonny brown hair.

Version unknown. With variations.  
Set by me in 1828.

J. W. EBSWORTH.

St. Mary's Priory, Ashford, Kent.

The earliest copy of this song appears to be printed in 'The British Lyre; or, Muses' Repository,' published in 1793; it is called a favourite duet. Both verses set by MR. SWYNNERTON are to be found in a before-named publication. The air is printed in Chappell's 'Popular Music of the Olden Time,' vol. ii. p. 732.

WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS.

[Further replies next week.]

ON INSCRIPTION (10 S. vi. 8).—My father, the sixth Lord Monson (an assiduous collector to 'N. & Q.' in the "fifties"), the owner of Gatton Park (which was sold by my late brother Oxenbridge to Mr. Jeremiah Cole in fifteen years ago), always looked for inscriptions on the urn under "Gatton Hall," in the park near the house, as very poor jokes. The four inscriptions, if my memory does not deceive me: "Vox populi vox Dei"; "Stat sortibus urna"; "Salus populi supplex"; and the fourth, the line of your correspondent, of which, of his constant references to the initials H. M., 1765, my father gave me, as far as I can recollect, no nation.

Gatton property had no long connection with the Monson family, having been sold by Frederick, fifth Lord Monson,

my father's cousin and predecessor, from Sir Mark Wood. EDMUND MONSON.  
Brooks's Club.

In this inscription, "H. M. dolus malus abesto," I think that the capital letters are simply used as an abbreviation of "huic monumento." WALTER B. KINGSFORD.

In a 'Handbook to Reigate,' by R. F. D. Palgrave, published in 1860 at Dorking, is the following:—

"The little temple protecting a classic urn, among the trees behind the house, was Gatton's Town Hall. We are now so far removed from the days of 'pocket boroughs,' and the electoral rottenness we have to struggle against is so much more the ignorance of many voters than the servility of a few, that the inscription upon the urn's base, 'Stat sortibus urna,' would hardly of itself explain to a stranger the use for which the temple was designed; unless indeed metaphor be construed as a prophecy, and *urna* translated into 'ballot-box.'"

T. MILLS.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.* (Vol. VII. O—P.) *Ph—to Piper.* By Dr. James A. H. Murray. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THE double part of the 'New English Dictionary' which now appears begins the second half of vol. vii. Owing to the lost etymological history of many of the words, and the entangled meanings of the *picks*, *pikes*, *piles*, *pinks*, and similar groups, it may well have been the hardest piece of work yet done in the 'Dictionary.' The opening portion gives the words in *ph*, constituting virtually a letter in themselves, "not originally nor phonetically belonging to *p*. With insignificant exceptions, they are derivatives from Greek words in *φ*, which the Romans, not identifying it with their *f*, represented by the digraph *ph*." A history of the digraph and the substitution for it of *f* in popular and mediæval Latin, in Italian and Spanish, and exceptionally in English, e.g. *fancy*, forms the first article in the section. Most of the words beginning with *ph* are scientific or philosophical, the most extensive group being the compounds of *photo*, which in themselves occupy fifteen columns and are 240 in number, all except six consequent upon the introduction of *photography* in 1839. *Photosphere* was employed in 1664 by Dr. Henry More. With much labour the earliest use of *photography* has been traced to Sir John Herschell in 1839. *Phantasmagoria*, a name for an exhibition of optical illusions in London in 1802, belongs to that date; *phantasm*, however, then spelt "fantasme," goes back to the 'Ancient Riwle,' 1225. *Phantasmal* is first employed by Shelley. *Phantom* appears in the 'Cursor Mundi.' Under meaning 3, a mental illusion, appears Wordsworth's "She was a phantom of delight." *Pharmaceutic* is met with so early as 1541, and *pharmacoepia* in Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy.' *Pharos*, for a lighthouse in general, occurs in Leland's 'Itinerary,' 1532. *Phases* of the moon belong to the nineteenth century, but as a plural of *phasis*



to the seventeenth. *Pheasant*, earliest form "fesaund," the Phasian bird, has an interesting history. Coleridge in 1825 seems to have introduced *phenomenal*, though Bacon is responsible for *phenomena*. *Philabeg* is an erroneous form of *filibeg*, a kilt. An excellent history of *philander*, substantive and verb, is given. Bacon in his 'Essays' uses *philanthropia*. *Philip* is said to be used of a sparrow, perhaps in imitation of its chirp, "phip." *Philippina* has a short but interesting account. It is very curious to find the term *Philistine*, "applied (humorously or otherwise) to persons regarded as the enemy," employed by Dekker. Of *Philomela*, it is said that with reference to the ancient myth it is properly feminine, and involves the error of attributing song to the hen bird. In the history of the philosopher's stone, Chaucer is the first authority cited. With regard to *philosophical* and its confusion with "scientific" it might be noted that about 1840 there was a trade known as a philosophical instrument maker. *Phœbades*, priestesses of Apollo, is used by Chapman. Late uses of *Phœbus* for the sun-god might be found in song. An excellent account is supplied of *phœnix*. *Phosphorus* has a curious history. *Phrase* and its compounds offer abundant points of interest. *Phrenologist* is first heard of in 1815. Many of the words in *ph* are sufficiently crabbed. *Pianoforte* first occurs in a playbill of Covent Garden in 1767, *piano organ* so early as 1844, and *pianola* in 1901. *Pibroch* occurs in 1719. With *pic* begins a noteworthy collection of disconnected words: *picador*, *picaroon*, *piccadill*, *piccaninny*. *Pick* as a substantive and verb has a great variety of significations, many of them very quaint, curious, and uncertain of origin; cf. *pick-a-back*, to *pick* one's way, to *pick up* one's crumbs, and many others, including *picket*, *pickfork*, *pickings*. *Pickle*, in the form "a rod in pickle," goes back to the time of the Marprelate controversy. Of *pickle-herring*, a very full account is given. *Pick-me-up* is first encountered in 1867. *Picnic* seems of very dubious origin, and has changed greatly in meaning. In connexion with many words the information supplied is encyclopædic. Steele is the first authority for *picturesque*. *Pidgin* or *pigeon English* is derived from the word "bigeon," a Chinese effort to pronounce "business." It is curious to find in reference to a word so familiar as *pie*=a dish, that except in Gaelic, no related word is known outside English. In 1362 it was a popular word. Of *piece* it is said that the ulterior origin is obscure, and that the arrangement adopted is to a great extent provisional. A *piece* of woollen cloth, it may be said under 4a, used to be, half a century ago, about fifty yards. *Piepowder* is of course from the Latin. *Pier* is of unknown origin. In the case of *perce*, as in that of *piece*, the ulterior origin is declared uncertain. *Piety* is an early form of *pity*. *Pig* is one of the words in common use, but of obscure origin, with which this portion of the work abounds. *Pigmy* as an endearing diminutive probably arose from the fond prattle of nurses. *Pike* has manifold senses, including *peak*, and the study of them offers much difficulty. *Pilfer* is conjecturally derived from *pelfre*=spoil. Under *pilgrastic* will be found much curious information. *Pilgrimage of grace* in its earliest form is *pilgrimage for grace*. *Pill* is another ordinary word with a strange history. *Pillcock* is a darling, a minion. *Pillory* is of uncertain origin. Important histories are supplied under *pillow*, *pink*, *pilot*, and innumerable other

words. No previous section, indeed, repays so well as does this, and the difficulty that attends words in *pi* gives rise to much conjecture. The last word, *pipe*, with its combinations, affords matter of unending interest. In connexion with *pipe*, to whistle like a bird, a quotation from Blake might be commended.

*The Sketch-Book*. By Washington Irving. (Boswell & Sons.)

How far the appearance in "The York Library" of *The Sketch-Book* of Geoffrey Crayon gives place in the same attractive form of other works of Washington Irving we know not. We welcome, however, the reappearance of the first volume of the most English of American authors, and are thankful for the appreciative observations with which it is prefaced. The effect of the early vol. of Irving upon the English public is not exaggerated.

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MR. EDWARD BAKER, of Birmingham, has in his Catalogue 241 a copy of the rare black-letter edition of Chaucer, 1561, 21l.; first editions of 'The River of Life,' 1775, 15l. 15s., and of 'The Critic,' 1781, 3l. 15s.; first complete edition of Bacon's 'Essays,' 15l. 15s.; Traill and Mann's 'Social England,' 4l. 4s.; Cooper's Novels, first editions, 21l. 6s. 10s.; Nash's 'Mansions,' 6l. 6s.; Fung's 'Wagnalls's Dictionary,' 3 vols., 4to, 3l. 3s.; Hamerton's 'Paris,' 2l. 2s. Under Occult we find Conway's 'Demonology,' 30s.

Mr. Thomas Baker has a Clearance Catalogue (No. 496) of Theological Works, including a library of an Irish priest. Among the items Migne's 'Patrologia Latina, Cursus Completus,' 222 vols. in 215, half red morocco, new, 1839, 2l. 18s.; Baring-Gould's 'Lives of the Saints,' 16 vols., 2l. 10l.; a complete set of 'Civilta e Lettere,' 176 vols., 12l. 12s.; 'Athanasii Opera Omnia,' 3 vols., folio, 1608, 2l. 7s. 6d.; M'Cintock's 'Biblical Cyclopædia,' 12 vols., 3l. 18s.; 'Biblia Hebraica Magna Rabbinica,' 4 vols., folio, 1724-7, 5l. 12s. 6d.; Parsons's 'Three Versions of England,' 1603, 4l.; Rock's 'Church of our Fathers,' 4 vols., 1l. 16s.; and Shaw's 'Description of the Middle Ages,' 1843, 3l. 15s. The list takes a wide range, for we find the names of Newman, Dean Vaughan, Spurgeon, Dean Stanley, and many others.

Mr. Richard Cameron, of Edinburgh, has a specially interesting item in his new list, consisting of over a thousand letters and documents addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Spring Rice, 1837-8, consequent upon an inquiry into the Pension List, when all pensioners—military and naval officers, literary men, and others—were called upon to furnish statements as to the terms upon which their pensions were granted, with details of services rendered. The documents are in six thick folio volumes, and are priced 5l. 5s. Among portraits and views are a set of the Kings of Scotland and Queen Mary, 9 plates in frames, 1680, 35s.; John Sobieski Stuart, in full Highland dress, from a painting by Ross, 1848, in frame, 25s.; 36 large coloured plates of Old London, letterpress by Habershon, 12s. 6d.; Buck's View of London, rare, 1749, 35s.; and Battle of Culloden, 5s. 6d. Other items include a large number of works on Edin-



Jacobite Relics of Scotland,' first  
1792, 2s. 6d.; Jamieson's 'Dictionary,'  
suppl. 1870, 10s.; 'Supplementary volume, 1879-87,'  
Hill's 'Footsteps of Dr.  
Scotland, large paper, 1890, 30s. (pub-  
lished by)  
Cooper, of Hammersmith, has a set of  
of the Kent Archaeological Society,  
vols. 10.; 'The Encyclopædic Dic-  
tionary,' 2. 15s.; 'Grose's 'Antiquities of  
Wales,' 4.; Lockhart's 'Scott,'  
original cloth, 25s.; 'Speaker's Com-  
mentary,' 2. 10s.; Thiers's 'Consulat et  
Empire,' Paris, 1845, 3.; Reclus's 'Geo-  
graphy by Ravenstein, 21 vols., 4.; Roscoe's  
Pape, 10 vols., 1824, 2. 2s.; The Revised  
Pape, Oxford Press, 1885, 15s.; 'Lloyd's  
Pape,' 23 vols. 1878-1900, 3. 15s.; and  
'Essays,' 3 vols., 1843, scarce, 30s. There  
is a varied list of Theological Works.  
My Library we have a Clearance List.  
which are new as published: Lunnholtz's  
'Mexico,' 18s. 6d.; Brandon's 'Gothic  
Architecture,' 18s. 6d.; Mrs. Bishop's 'Korea,'  
Charles Dickens's Letters, 3 vols., 8s. 6d.;  
and 'Microcosm of London,' 3 vols., 1904,  
15s. 6d.; and 'Ramsay and the Earlier Poets  
and Poets,' 12s. 6d.  
Drayton and Sons, of Exeter, send us  
a list of Nos. 180-81. Among items in the  
list is the very scarce edition of 1837 of 'John  
Doyle's (H. B.'s) 'Political  
Economy,' large folio, McLean, 1830, 9. 9s.;  
random Press facsimile of the First Folio  
of the 1,000 printed, 10l. 10s.; Britton's  
'Antiquities,' 6 vols., folio, 1836, 9. 9s.;  
and 'Scott,' 1842-7, 13 vols., royal 8vo.,  
'Don Quixote,' 4 vols., royal 4to, full  
coloured, Madrid, 1780, 5. 10s.; 'Claude de  
Lorraine,' royal folio, Boydell, 1819, 7. 10s.;  
'English Words not Generally Used,' 1674,  
Borlase's 'Antiquities of Cornwall,'  
'Under America are two rare coloured  
Salem and "New York," c. 1700, price  
large coloured prints by Morland are  
in second list is devoted to Theology,  
as a set of the "Library of Anglo-  
logy," 88 vols., 63s.; and Dr. Smith's  
of the Bible,' 4 vols., 42s.  
William George's Sons, of Bristol, have  
a broadside, 'Penn's Treaty with the  
Indians, 15 by 19 inches, 10s. Under Biblio-  
Francis Fry's 'Descriptions of the  
the New Testament,' 2s.; and under  
is a set of the Ex-Libris Society's  
3s. A copy of Solon's 'Ancient Art  
of the Low Countries,' is priced  
Under French are the 'Biographie  
' 52 vols., Paris, 1811-28, 5. 5s.; and  
'Glossary,' 3 vols., blue calf, a choice copy,  
Under Gladstone are 'The State in  
to the Church,' 1839, 2s. 6d.; and 'The  
Press and Vaticanism,' 2 thick vols.,  
or items include Granger's 'Biographical  
tra-illustrated, 1824, 5. 5s.; a series of  
of William Morris, printed with the  
of 8 vols., 8. 8s.; The Coronation  
of Queen Victoria, a roll five feet long,  
editions of 'The Stones of Venice,'  
and 'The Seven Lamps,' 3. 3s.; the

"Border Edition" of the Waverley Novels, 48 vols.,  
15l. 10s. (in paper covers over the cloth, as issued  
at 48 guineas net); F. S. Ellis's 'Lexical Concord-  
ance to Shelley,' 16s.; Walpole's 'Anecdotes of  
Painting,' Major's edition, 5 vols., russia, fine  
copy, 1828, 6l. 6s.; Aspin's 'Naval and Military  
Exploits,' plates beautifully coloured, 1820, 4l. 4s.;  
Brayley's and Britton's 'Beauties of England and  
Wales,' 1801-15, 24 in 25 vols., 5l. 18s.; Dugdale's  
'Monasticon Anglicanum,' 8 vols., 1817-30, 20l.;  
and 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' with the supple-  
mentary volumes, 9l. 15s.

Mr. Frank Murray, of Derby, has a copy of  
'Baulme for Bleeding England and Ireland, 1643,  
rare, 4l. 4s. A number of works will be found  
under Derbyshire, including Dr. Cox's 'Derby-  
shire,' 3. 3s.; Glover's 'History,' 27s.; Jewitt's,  
21s.; and Lysons's, 36s. 'The Bagshawes of Ford,'  
very scarce, is 3. 3s. Among the general entries  
we find Florio's 'New World of Words,' 1611,  
3. 3s.; Shirley's 'Noble and Gentle Men of Eng-  
land,' 2. 10s.; Milton's 'Defence,' first edition,  
1602, 2l.; Lindley's 'British Fruits,' 3. 10s.;  
Booth's 'Battle of Waterloo,' 25s.; and first edition  
of Horace Smith's 'Tin Trumpet,' 25s.

Messrs. James Rimell & Son have Blome's 'The  
Gentleman's Recreation,' 1686, 12l. 12s.; early  
editions of Borrow, 14 vols., 12l. 12s.; Duke of  
Buckingham's 'Court of George III.,' 3l. 5s.;  
Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' 1660, 3. 15s.;  
Carlyle's 'Past and Present,' 1843, 3. 13s. 6d. (pre-  
sentation copy to Mrs. Buller); Valpy's 'Classical  
Library,' 1833, 5l. 5s.; Coleridge's 'Fears in  
Solitude,' first edition, 1798, and 'Frost at Mid-  
night,' bound with others, 14l. 14s.; Weaver's  
'Art of Dancing,' 1720, 3. 13s. 6d.; Drayton's  
'Poly-olbion,' 1622, 11l. 10s.; Hakluyt, 1903-5,  
7l. 10s.; Herbert of Chesham's 'Occasional Verses,'  
1665, 7l. 7s.; complete sets of Jesse's Historical  
Memoirs, 30 vols., Nimmo, 1901, 9l. 12s. 6d., and  
Lady Jackson's Works, 14 vols., 6l. 10s.; a set of  
'Punch,' original issue, 1841-98, 15l. 10s.; an extra-  
illustrated copy of Sandford's 'Kings of England,'  
1677, 5l. 7s. 6d., and Horace Walpole's Works,  
1840-48, 19 vols., 21l. (from the Huth Collection).  
Old works on music include Glareanus, one of the  
earliest writers, 1516-1629, 8l. 8s.

Mr. James Roche has Upham's 'Buddhism,'  
Ackermann, 1829, 3. 10s.; 'Dramatists of the  
Restoration,' 1872, 3l. 15s. 6d.; Le Brun's 'Galerie  
des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais, et Allemands,'  
1792-6, very rare, 8l. 18s. 6d.; and Woodburn's  
'Gallery of Rare Portraits,' 1816, 4l. 18s. 6d. Under  
Naval and Military is a collection of old cavalry  
illustrations, very rare, 1776, 5l. 15s. 6d.; and under  
Theatrical is 'Galerie Théâtrale,' 144 plates, repre-  
senting the costumes of the old and new French  
stage, Paris, circa 1850, 2l. 12s. 6d. Under India  
we find Forbes Watson and Kaye's 'People of  
India,' 468 portraits, 8 vols., 1868-75, 10l. 8s. 6d.  
There are many beautiful books of prints, including  
Bartolozzi's Works, edited by Tuer, 2l. 12s. 6d.;  
'The Stafford Gallery,' 3l. 18s. 6d.; and Finden's  
'Gallery,' 2s. 8s. 6d. There are also some scarce  
publications of the Arundel Society.

Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co. offer a set of  
Hansard, 1806-92, very scarce, 210l.; 'The Annual  
Register,' 1758-1902, 31l. 10s.; Biographies of the  
Queens and Princesses of England and Scotland,  
33 vols., 1842-70, 22l. 10s.; Bentley's 'Miscellany,'  
1837-48, 12l.; Ashmole's 'Berkshire,' 1723, 7l. 10s.;



'Lodges in Windsor Great Park,' executed by special command of Queen Victoria, 1839, 5*l.* (from the library of the Duke of Cambridge); Buck's 'Antiquities,' 1721-49, 73*l.* 10*s.*; Byron's Works and Moore's Life, with Finden's plates, 10 vols., 4*to*, large paper, 1830-39, 19*l.* 19*s.*; Dyer's 'Cambridge,' extra-illustrated, 1814, 7*l.* 10*s.*; Camden's 'Britannia,' with 6,240 additional plates and maps, 1806, 50*l.*; 'Don Quixote,' the first edition of the first English translation, 1620, 35*l.*; 'Chronicles of Great Britain and Ireland,' edited under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, 1858-98, 75*l.*; Lord Vernon's privately printed edition of Dante, extremely rare, 4 vols., folio, 1858-65, 16*l.* 10*s.*; and George Eliot's Works, 25 vols., all first editions, 31*l.* 10*s.* A set of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' with oaken case, is offered for 18*l.* 18*s.*, and in a note it is recorded that *The Times* net cash price for this is 79*l.*, and that this work was "the occasion of the Nadir of Modern Advertising." There are a number of important works under India and Ceylon. Under Ruskin is a very choice set of best editions, 75*l.* A fine set of 'N. & Q.,' 1850-1902, is priced 42*l.*

Mr. James Thin, of Edinburgh, has two lists, Nos. 151 and 152. The items in the former include Bentham's Works, 1843, 22 vols., 7*l.*; the largest-paper copy of 'Border Antiquities,' 1814, 3*l.*; the Edition de Luxe of the Brownings' Poetical Works, 23 vols., 9*l.* 9*s.*; 'The Century Dictionary,' 6*l.* 15*s.*; 'Pictures from the Private Collections of Great Britain,' 4 vols., elephant folio, 1872, 6*l.* 15*s.*; Kinglake's 'Crimea,' 8 vols., 3*l.* 10*s.*; Roberts's Holy Land, 5*l.* 10*s.*; Nisbet's 'Heraldry,' 1804, 7*l.* 15*s.*; a fine set of *The Scots Magazine*, 1739-1826, 97 vols., half-russia, 10*l.*; 'The Somers Tracts,' 16 vols., 3*l.*; Stephens's 'Old Northern Runic Monuments,' 4*l.* 10*s.*; Rawlinson's 'Herodotus,' 3*l.* 15*s.*; *Journal of the Statistical Society*, 1868-1905, 12*l.*; Wright's 'Vocabularies of our Forefathers,' 12*s.* 6*d.*; Green's 'Short History,' 4 vols., 2*l.* 15*s.*; and Froude's 'England,' Library Edition, scarce, 5*l.* 10*s.* There are some important works relating to Scotland, including *Archæologia Scotica*, Billings's 'Antiquities,' Bannatyne Club, National Manuscripts, &c.

The second is a Short List of New Books at Greatly Reduced Prices. Among these are Earle's 'Two Centuries of Costume in America,' New York, 1903, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Kristeller's 'Early Florentine Woodcuts,' 1897, 18*s.* 6*d.*; and Mrs. Frankau's 'Eighteenth Century Colour Prints,' folio (published at 8*l.* 8*s.*), 2*l.* 10*s.*

Mr. James Thorpe, of Brighton, has Dickens's 'Edwin Drood,' in parts as issued, 10*s.*; Park's 'Topography of Hampstead,' 1814, 30*s.*; Waverley Novels, Cadell, 1846, 85*s.*; first editions of 'Kenilworth,' 'Abbot,' and 'Peveril of the Peak'; Sir Henry Irving's edition of Shakespeare, 8 vols., 30*s.*; Horsfield's 'Sussex,' 1835, 70*s.*; Lower's 'Worthies of Sussex,' 1865, 15*s.*; *The Theatre*, 39 vols., 85*s.*; Wright's 'The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon,' 10*s.* 6*d.*; 'The Aldine Poets,' 32 vols., 1890-3, 42*s.*; Camden Society, 1838-49, 65*s.*; William Howitt's 'History of the Supernatural,' 15*s.*; 'Imperial Dictionary of Biography,' 16*s.*; Lodge's 'Portraits,' 8 vols., 26*s.* 6*d.*; and 'Views of London,' 1840, 17*s.* 6*d.* There are Pickering's Diamond editions and a number of medical works.

Mr. Wilfrid Voynich has another Short Catalogue (No. 18) of scarce works. The descriptions

given of each item are so full that these lists are valuable for reference. A book of great interest to students of the early history of America is Sir Thomas Herbert's 'Travels,' as the last part relates how Madoc ap Owen Gwyneth discovered America "above three hundred years before Columbus." The author quotes some verses in Welsh. The book was published in London, 1638, and is 2*l.* 6*s.* Another rare work is 'De Naturæ Divinis Characteris,' by Corn. Gemma, containing curious pictures of monsters, 1575, 2*l.* 10*s.* The sixth edition of the Bible in Italian, with the Apocrypha, Venice, 1487, is 12*l.* 12*s.* Under Broadides are some relating to the Naples Revolution of 1647. There is much of interest under Classics, including a rare edition of Ovid, Parma, 1508, 4*l.* 4*s.*; and Seneca, Bergamo, 1552, 2*l.* 2*s.* Among English books printed before 1640 is one secretly produced in 1584, Macchiavelli's 'Il Principe con alcune altre Operette,' 5*l.* 5*s.* Under English Literature is a curious book, Cave Beck's 'The Universal Character, by which all the Nations in the World may understand One Another's Conceptions, reading out of one common Writing their own Mother Tongues,' 1657, 1*l.* 1*s.* Under Mathematics is 'Victorius (B.) Faventinus—Albertus de Saxonia—Thomas Bradwardinus Anglicus,' numerous mathematical diagrams, 1506, 6*l.* 6*s.* Bradwardine died in 1349 Archbishop of Canterbury, and was commonly known as Dr. Profundus. He is referred to in 'The Nun's Priest's Tale.' To England falls the honour of having produced the earliest European writers on trigonometry.

Messrs. Henry Young & Sons, of Liverpool, have a collection of Horace Walpole's chief works, 35 vols., the first octavo issue, 1806-51, 45*l.*; Molière's 'Œuvres,' with hand-painted engravings, Paris, 1791-4, 27*l.* 10*s.*; a complete set of Surtees's Sporting Novels, 1853-88, 27*l.*; Gerarde's 'Herball,' 1653, 18*l.* 18*s.*; 'Arabian Nights,' Smirke's illustrations, 1802, 9*l.* 9*s.*; 'Historical Portraits,' 12*l.* 12*s.*; 'The Royal Gallery of Art,' 12*l.* 12*s.*; Gell's 'Pompeii,' 1817-32, 8*l.* 8*s.*; original editions of Morris, Tennyson, and the old dramatists; and some fine portraits and prints, including Reynolds's 'Lady Seaforth,' May 10th, 1787, 25*l.* The illustrations add much to the interest of the catalogue.

### Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

We cannot undertake to advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

A. O. G., Cobourg, Ontario.—Better fitted for the paper in which it first appeared.

R. D. S.—Not suitable for us.

### NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'."—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.



# BOOKSELLERS' ADVERTISEMENTS (JULY).

JUST ISSUED.

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## Notes.

FIELDING'S 'JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE  
TO LISBON,' 1755.

It is a fact well known to bibliographers that two issues, or, to speak more accurately, two editions, of this book were published during the year 1755. This fact has, nevertheless, apparently escaped the notice of auctioneers and booksellers, as I have seen no reference to it in their catalogues; and I therefore propose to give a short collation and description of the two editions, in order that they may be differentiated for the future.

We owe it to Mr. Austin Dobson that the fact in question was first brought to light. In the Introduction to the beautiful reprint of the 'Voyage to Lisbon' which he edited for the Chiswick Press in 1892, Mr. Dobson gave a short sketch of the history of the two editions, and an account of the principal features by which they are distinguished. It was on Thursday, 6 February, 1755, that the 'Journal' was first announced in *The Public Advertiser*, to be quickly followed by a publisher's notification that Fielding's work

would appear on "Tuesday, the 25th inst., in One Volume Duodecimo, Price 3s. bound," and that it was "Printed for the Benefit of his Wife and Children." The book was duly published on the promised date, and reviews of it appeared in *The London Magazine* for February, and in *The Gentleman's Magazine* and in *The Monthly Review* for March. It is from the brief notice in the last-named review that practical proof is supplied of the priority of the shorter version, even if internal evidence were not sufficient to decide the point. This notice says incidentally that the "Comment on Bolingbroke" occupies twenty-seven pages. To speak precisely, in the shorter version it occupies twenty-seven pages and a half (pp. 201-28), while in the longer version it occupies only twenty-two and a half (pp. 223-245). It is clear, therefore, as Mr. Dobson points out, that as the book was first published on 25 Feb., 1755, the shorter version was the one reviewed, and consequently is the earlier.

The employment of the terms "shorter version" and "longer version" is necessitated from the fact that a comparison of the first issue of the book with the version which in 1762 was included in Fielding's 'Works' shows that the first issue was apparently "manipulated" by the suppression or excision of a number of passages. But during the progress of Mr. Dobson's reprint it was discovered that there existed another issue, published by the same publisher, and having the same date, dedication, and title-page, but corresponding in all respects with the version published in 1762. Mr. Dobson accounts for this second issue on the ground that the great earthquake of Lisbon, which had taken place on 1 November, 1755, afforded good "topical" reasons for a reprint. This solution receives some colour from the fact that the advertisements of the book, which had ceased for eight months, were resumed on 4 December. Millar, the publisher, on this occasion availed himself of the opportunity of reprinting the book, not as it had been edited for the press, but as it had been originally left in manuscript by its author. It is not probable that the first edition had been exhausted, as a careful examination of the two issues shows that the first four leaves, containing the half-title, title, and 'Dedication to the Public,' were not reprinted, but were transferred bodily to the second edition.

The title of the two editions is as under:—

"The | Journal | of a | Voyage to Lisbon,  
By the late | Henry Fielding, Esq.;\|



[Vignette.] | London : | Printed for A. Millar, in the Strand. | MDCCLV."

The following are the collations of the two versions:—

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The type employed for the first edition or shorter version is much larger than that used for the second edition or longer version, which will account for the former containing thirty more pages than the latter, although this is not apparent on a cursory inspection of the books. The collation shows, however, that the last forty-five pages (including the unpagged fly-title to 'A Fragment') are misnumbered.

The passages that were suppressed in the first edition, but were restored in the second, relate in the main to the captain of the ship, and to the captain's nephew, who is happily described by Mr. Dobson as a military cecomb of the type of Ensign Northerton. These passages (one of which is of considerable length) are reprinted by Mr. Dobson in the notes to his edition. In the first edition, moreover, the name of Fielding's landlady at Ryde, the prototype of many a seaside landlady in fact and fiction, is Mrs. Humphrys, whereas in the second she appears as Mrs. Francis. The variations between the two editions render it necessary that the Fielding collector should have both upon his shelves. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

## "VERIFY YOUR REFERENCES."

THE injunction "Verify your references!" recently revived in the pages of 'N. & Q.' is one which increasingly demands attention. It is bad enough to have careless slips concerning easily ascertained facts thrust upon our notice day after day in the press, and these even in high-class newspapers; but it is intolerable that what may be excused because of the extreme haste with which daily journals have to be produced should be found in books published under distinguished auspices or written by authors of repute, who should be trusted to take some care in dealing with matters of fact.

In 'The Cambridge Modern History' (vol. ix., 'Napoleon,' published this year) there appears, for instance, in chap. xxii, 'Great Britain and Ireland, 1792-1815,' by Mr. G. P. Gooch, M.A., M.P., late Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, the statement (p. 689), "The old King's Jubilee (October, 1810) had scarcely been celebrated when the clouds finally gathered round him." Yet reference to so easily accessible a work as 'The Annual Register' would have shown that "the joyful event of our beloved Sovereign entering the 50th year of his reign"—which was in accordance with the Mosaic idea of a Jubilee—was both officially and popularly celebrated in October, 1809.

The same period is responsible for a question which may be put to Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch as to the authority upon which he represents—not once, but three times—George, Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), as being commonly known as "The Prince Regent" several years before he actually became so. Mr. Quiller-Couch in 'The Mayor of Troy' carefully dates his story as one of 1803, but in chap. v. he causes admirers of his hero to exclaim:—

"There is no man like him!"

"If we exclude a certain resemblance—"

"You refer to the Prince Regent?"

That this is not a mere slip is shown by the fact that in chap. xvi. we are told that there was seen at Portsmouth in the spring of 1804

"that rotund, star-bedecked figure in the stern sheet, beside the Port Admiral—that classic but full-blooded face crowned with a chestnut wig—Who could it be if not his Royal Highness the Prince Regent? Yes, it was he."

And the existence of a Prince Regent years before there was one—though George, Prince of Wales, was originally named as Regent in a Bill of 1789, which, while it passed the House of Commons, was dropped in the



House of Lords because his father had temporarily recovered his sanity, and though the question of a possible Regency was mooted again in 1804, owing to a brief relapse—is once more emphasized in chap. xx. But the characters of "Q." would seem to revel in the joys of anticipation, for Mr. Orlando B. Sturge, a "pressed" actor, exclaims (in chap. xiv.) in the spring of 1804, "Phœbus, what a name!" though Byron did not publish until four years later his 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers,' with the famous lines,

Oh! Amos Cottle—Phœbus! what a name  
To fill the speaking-trump of future fame!

It may be that a novelist can claim some licence in regard to mere matters of historical detail; but what is to be said in extenuation of the blunders of those who make a boast of being specially well informed? There has just been published a volume of 'Essays in Literature and History,' by J. A. Froude, with an introduction furnished by Mr. H. Belloc, M.P. In this introduction it is condescendingly said of Froude:—

"That the man was by nature accurate, well read, and of a good memory, appears continually throughout this book, and the more widely one has read one's self, the more one appreciates this truth. For instance, there is often set down to Disraeli the remark that his religion was 'the religion of all sensible men,' and upon being asked what this religion should be, that Oriental is said to have replied, 'All sensible men keep that to themselves.' Now Disraeli could no more have made such a witticism than he could have flown through the air; his mind was far too extravagant for such pointed phrases. Froude quotes the story [in 'A Plea for Free Discussion'], but rightly ascribes it to Rogers, a very different man from Disraeli—an Englishman with a mastery of the English language."

In face of so positive a statement, what ordinary reader could believe that it really was "that Oriental"—as Mr. Belloc unworthily calls Disraeli—who used this particular phrase, and in 'Endymion,' the last novel he wrote? In chap. lxxxi., in an account of an interview between Prince Florestan and Waldershare, the latter observes, "Sensible men are all of the same religion." "And pray what is that?" inquires the prince. "Sensible men never tell."

The perpetrator of this blunder, when it is admitted that the saying is a deliberate "crib" from an earlier authority, may claim that he was technically correct in stating that Disraeli did not "make" this witticism. But neither did Rogers. The original of the story, as far as it can be traced—for it may not be the original, after all—

is to be found in one of Speaker Onslow's notes to Bishop Burnet's 'History of his Own Time.' Burnet had been describing Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury, and Onslow noted:—

"A person came to make on him a visit whilst he was sitting one day with a lady of his family, who retired upon that to another part of the room with her work, and seemed not to attend to the conversation between the earl and the other person, which turned soon into some dispute upon subjects of religion: after a good deal of that sort of talk, the earl said at last, 'People differ in their discourse and profession about these matters, but men of sense are really but of one religion.' Upon which says the lady of a sudden, 'Pray, my lord, what religion is that which men of sense agree in?' 'Madam,' says the earl immediately, 'men of sense never tell it.'"  
—Oxford University Press edition (second, 1833), vol. i. p. 175.

But allusions to familiar sayings of the past are apt to be astray; and even so notably "well-read" an author as Mr. Austin Dobson—though he does not boast in print to be so—has fallen into a singular error in a note to the "Temple Library" edition of Hazlitt's 'Lectures on the English Comic Writers.' In the introductory lecture on 'Wit and Humour,' Hazlitt made use of the quotation, "From the sublime to the ridiculous, there is but one step"; and Mr. Dobson's note is:—

"'From the sublime.' 'De sublime au ridicule il n'y a qu'un pas.' This is given indifferently to Talleyrand and Napoleon."

"Indifferently" indeed, but in a different sense of the word from that intended by Mr. Dobson, for Thomas Paine had made the phrase famous in 'The Age of Reason,' the dedication of which is dated 27 January, 1794, though some portions of the work were added in October, 1795. Among the latter is to be found the following:—

"The sublime and the ridiculous are often so nearly related that it is difficult to class them separately. One step above the sublime makes the ridiculous, and one step above the ridiculous makes the sublime again."

And Paine was so pleased with the idea that in a note towards the close of this same Part II. he used it again, in order to have a fling at Burke:—

"When authors and critics talk of the sublime, they see not how nearly it borders on the ridiculous. The sublime of the critics, like some part of Edmund Burke's 'Sublime and Beautiful,' is like a windmill just visible in a fog, which imagination might distort into a flying mountain, or an archangel, or a flock of wild geese."

These are but samples of a large sack, but they suffice to show the wisdom and necessity of the advice to "verify your references."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.



## WHITE FAMILY OF SOUTHWICK.

(See *ante*, p. 43.)

WE now come to John White as the owner of Southwick Priory. On 7 April, 1538, William Norton, the last prior, surrendered the priory into the hands of the King. A writer in the recently published volume of the 'Victoria History of Hampshire' says:

"The Priory of Southwick was assigned to one John White, a mean fawning servant of Wriothesley's. He wrote to Wriothesley five days after the surrender, saying that by the provision of God, and his master's help, he has attained to what he has desired all his life, viz., an honest house in which to bid his guests welcome. He complained, however, that the stuff in the house was but slender, only four feather beds, and the furniture old, and in manner rotten. He also was much aggrieved with Dr. Layton, for he took away hence twelve of the best of the bacon hogs hanging in the roof, which the other visitors had given him. It is not surprising to learn that he was in such trouble with the monastery servants that he knew not what to do. Not one of the husbandry servants would stay with him, though they knew in what need he stood of them in the sowing of barley."

It appears to have been nearly a year later, viz., on 15 March, 30 Henry VIII. (1538/9), that John White, described as of "Southwyke, co. Southampton, gent.," for a payment of 25*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, received the grant of the "house and site of the late Priory of Southwyke, the church, belfry, and churchyard, and all messuages," &c., "to hold of the Crown in chief as the twentieth part of one knight's fee, and a rent of 28*s.* yearly" (Patent Roll, 30 Henry VIII. part 6, m. 17, 6). In his will John White makes the following reference to this grant:

"William Noxton [*sic*], last Prior of Southwicke, and the convent of the said priory, by deed dated 7 April, 1537 [*sic*], surrendered the scite of the late priory into the hands of the King. Shortly after the said King, of his goodness to me the said John White, being then his servant, sworn in the room of a squire for his body, and for money paid to Sir John Williams, Kt., treasurer of the Court of Augmentation, and to Sir Brian Tuke, Kt., treasurer to the King's Chamber, demised to me the scite of the said late priory.....I would that my posterity should have the 7th April, being then Passion Sunday, in a perpetual memory, and that the poor people may be something refreshed always on Passion Sunday.....Every Passion Sunday next after my decease, and from thence for ever, immediately after the service be finished, I will that there be given among twenty of the most needy people within the parish of Southwicke 20*s.*;

and 3*s.* 4*d.* at each of the parish churches of Portchester, Wymering, Widley, Farlington, and Havant, "the said moneys to be paid out of my manor of Southwicke."

In 1553, fourteen years after purchasing the priory, John White was admitted a Burgess

of the Corporation of Portsmouth, and the following year he was appointed Seneschal, or Steward—a post said to be somewhat similar to that of Recorder. In the borough records there is an account of a court held by him in December, 1554, when Roger Staynton, the Master Gunner of Portsmouth, was disfranchised for using indecent and insulting language to the Mayor, and was also heavily fined for carrying off "one gunne of Iron" belonging to the town. John White was Sheriff of Hants in 1556; and in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth he appears to have been employed by the Government in superintending the erection of fortifications round Portsmouth.

He died on 19 July, 1567, and left instructions to be buried "in the Church of Southwicke, in the vault under the marble tombe that I made, in which marble tombe the bones of my late loving wyves, Katherine and Anne, doth lye." This tomb still stands in its original position, within an aperture in the north wall of the chancel. It is an altar-tomb, and in the centre of the flat upper slab are effigies engraved in brass of John White and Katherine, his first wife; below are smaller effigies of their five sons and four daughters, and above are two shields: one bearing the arms of John White, as given by Berry ('Hampshire Pedigrees,' p. 193); and the other, the same arms impaling Pound (Quarterly, 1, Argent, on a fesse gules three mullets of the field, between two boars' heads couped sable in chief, and in base a cross formée fitchée of the last, for Pound; 2, Argent, three fleurs-de-lis azure, for Holt; 3, Argent, a chevron between three eagles' legs erased sable, for Bray; 4, Argent, a saltire engrailed gules, for ....). On the wall above the tomb are painted shields with the arms of White impaling Wingfield, quartering Goushill and Warren; and White impaling Norton. The inscription on the tomb has been given (10 S. iv. 271).

The first wife of John White was Katherine, daughter of William Pound, of Drayton; and their eldest son Edward was born in 1536. Of the children whose effigies appear on the tomb, only two sons, Edward and Thomas, and three daughters, Mary, Anne, and Edborough, appear to have survived their father. Thomas White, the second surviving son, was of Stubbington and Newlands—the latter, a farm in the parish of Southwick, he inherited under his father's will; he was a Winchester scholar, from Southwick, aged twelve in 1556, and was probably the Thomas White of Newlands



who was appointed overseer of the will of Lady Anne Lawrence in 1602. A list of his numerous descendants, many of whom settled in the Isle of Wight, is given by Berry.

Mary, the eldest daughter of John White, married Richard Norton, the occupant of Newlands farm. His will (P.C.C. 22 Holney) dated 26 April, 1569, was proved 9 May, 1571. He left a small sum to each of the churches of Southwick, Bishops Sutton, and Nutley ("where my mother lieth buried"), Hants, and to Clymping, Sussex. He mentions his children Anthony, Benjamin, and Isabel, all under age; his farm at Bishops Sutton, and his manor of Penesholte; and he appoints his cousin Benjamin Tichborne one of the overseers of his will. His widow married secondly Richard Warneford, by whom she had a daughter Elizabeth, living 1580.

Anne, the next daughter, married John Britten, and inherited the lease of "Beawmoules" in North Fareham: they were both living in 1567.

Edborough White married Peter Bullaker, and had a daughter Elizabeth, living 1567, and a son Edward, living 1580. Edborough and her husband inherited the lease of the farm of Chillinge, which John White had "by the gift of Queen Mary and King Philip." Chillinge (probably the farm of that name on the shores of the Solent, in Titchfield parish) had previously belonged to Richard Uvedale (son of Sir William Uvedale and Dorothy Troyes), Captain of the Isle of Wight, who was hanged at Tyburn, 28 April, 1556, for complicity in the Dudley conspiracy (see 'Uvedale Family,' by G. Leveson Gower, p. 53). Mrs. Edborough Bullaker and Mrs. Marie Warneford were living in 1598, and are mentioned in the will of their cousin Henry Henslowe, of Boarhunt.

John White married secondly Anne, daughter of Lewis Wingfield, and widow of Anthony Pound (see 10 S. iv. 271); the date of the marriage was probably 3 January, 1548/9, not 1547/8, as given in the Inq. p. m. mentioned by H. C. (10 S. iv. 473). A son John was born 1550—Winchester scholar from Southwick, aged thirteen in 1563; under his father's will he inherited the manor of "Kilnston Plonkenet." Anne White died 23 November, 1557, and the inscription to her memory given at 10 S. iv. 271 is said to be on a brass plate affixed to the north side of John White's tomb, but now hidden by pews.

The third wife of John White was Isabel, daughter of Richard Norton, of East Tisted,

and widow of George Dabridgecourt (died 26 February, 1558/9), of Stratfieldsaye. The marriage settlement, executed before the marriage, was dated 22 November, 1559; the marriage recorded in the register at Stratfieldsaye, on 8 December, 1559, of "Mr. Thomas Whyte and Mrs. Dabridgecourt" ('Hampshire Marr. Reg.,' v. 12) doubtless refers to this couple.

An Inquisition was held at Winchester on 26 August, 1567, after the death of John White, and he was found to have been seised of the site, &c., of the late monastery of Southwick with the church, &c., of the manor or lordship of Southwick; of tenements in Petersfield under grant of July, 36 Henry VIII. (1544); of the manors of Herberlin and Bury; of Wicker and Morrells, in Portchester; and of half the manor or lordship of Kulmeston. The Inquisition recites that by deed dated 22 November, 1559, he settled before their marriage upon his wife Isabel the manor of Burhunt Herbert, and an annuity out of the manor of Southwick. He died on 19 July, 1567, Edward, his son and heir, being then aged thirty-one years.

ALFRED T. EVERITT.

High Street, Portsmouth.

(To be concluded.)

SCOTT'S 'GUY MANNERING' AND 'ANTIQUARY.'—Sir Walter Scott's 'Guy Mannerling,' 1815, and 'Antiquary,' 1816—the two novels which immediately followed 'Waverley'—resemble each other closely in many points which I do not remember to have been observed.

The plot turns upon a missing heir who was kidnapped in childhood; there is a military officer who has distinguished himself in the East, and whose fame has preceded him; there is a proud and conceited baronet; there is difficulty with the young lady's father on account of the supposed illegitimacy of her suitor. A time-serving lawyer who seeks to profit by his client's misfortunes; a mendicant who is instrumental in the restoration of the family fortunes; an undesirable alien who does illegal things with the connivance of the squire, and whose pocket-book is a feature of the examination before the magistrates; a magistrate who preserves the papers of a previous inquiry; and a cave on the sea-coast used by smugglers and criminals, all come in the main lines of the two stories; but there are many smaller points which will occur to careful readers.

In what edition during the author's lifetime was any revision made of the text of



the novels? I have been using 'Guy Mannering,' 3rd ed., 1815; 'Antiquary,' 5th ed., 1818; 'Rob Roy,' 3rd ed., 1818; and have noted the following slips.

*Guy Mannering.*

Vol. i. p. 65, "sybil" (all Scott's old women are "sybils"); 'Antiquary,' i. 327, ii. 283, iii. 57, 76; 'Rob Roy,' iii. 71.

*Antiquary.*

Vol. i. p. 46, Scott uses "cænobite" in the sense of solitary monk or hermit.

131, Sir Arthur is called Sir Robert; and ii. 42.

190, "let Lovel and I."

215, "black ebony."

219, "he sunk into slumber."

244, "everybody has played the fool in their turn."

308, for "versions" read *visions*.

332, Lovel is called "Neville"—a name which is supposed to be kept as a revelation for the very last.

Vol. ii. p. 40, for "natural" read *national*.

169, "an' anger him" should be *that had anger'd him*.

177, the lieutenant is styled "captain," but this may be purposely.

268, burial service in breviary (see 10 S. iv. 75).

308, "Like the rest of her ancestors, she adhered to the Roman Catholic faith."

318, 323, "anti-chamber."

Vol. iii. p. 202, "every one has their fancy."

288, "Monkbarns will call," read *we'll*.

317, "anybody may think as they please."

*Rob Roy.*

Vol. i. p. 12, "tied up in a parcel of red tape"; for "of" read *with*.

Vol. ii. p. 122, the hero arrives in Glasgow on Thursday, but the day is subsequently described as the sabbath, pp. 122, 157, 161-2, 195, 199, 219, 224. W. C. B.

"YAM": ITS ORIGIN.—In his 'Notes on English Etymology,' 1901, Prof. Skeat says:

"Yam.—I have had a great deal of trouble in trying to locate this word. The fact is that the name originally came from Benin, on the W. African coast. This is settled by a passage in Hakluyt's 'Voyages' (1599), vol. ii. pt. 2, p. 129. In a description of a voyage made to Benin in 1588, we there find: 'Their bread is a kind of roots; they call it *inamia*.'"

Prof. Skeat would no doubt be interested in the vocabularies in the second volume of Sir Harry Johnston's 'Liberia,' just published. He will there find that *yam* in the *Yai* tongue of Liberia is *jambi*, and in the *Volof*, spoken in Senegal, is *nyambi*. From

quite another source I happen to know that *yam* in the Serer (a dialect related to Wolof) is *nyam*. I conclude from this linguistic evidence that Benin is too far east to be the home of this term. Its real native country is Liberia and Senegambia.

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

BISHOP FAMILY OF BRAY, BERKS.—The pedigree of Winch, entered in the Heralds' Visitation of Berkshire, 28 March, 1665, records a Simon Winch, of Fifield in Bray, then aged thirty-one, married to Ann, daughter of Robert Bishop, of Bray. A Chancery suit of 1691 (Winch v. Winch, Reyn. 428/188) supplies a scrap of the pedigree of this family of Bishop, which runs as follows:—

Robert Bishop above named married Mary —, who made her will as of Oakley [Green in Bray], widow, 20 April, 1656, proved in the P.C.C. 18 Sept. following. Their daughter Ann married at Bray, 24 April, 1654, Simon Winch, by whom she had a son Richard Winch, of whom hereafter.

— Bishop, son of Robert, had issue:—

1. George Bishop, of Bray, gentleman, died 3 Nov., 1690, intestate.

2. Elizabeth, married John Lidgold, of Burnham, Bucks.

3. Mary, died before 1668.

4. Margaret, aged twenty-one in 1668, married in 1670 George Yeildall, and died in 1675, a widow, intestate, leaving an only child, Elizabeth, born 1671, married c. 1690 her cousin, the aforementioned Richard Winch of Bray, gentleman, son of Simon and Ann, and plaintiff with his wife in the Chancery suit of 1691.

5. Sarah, dead in 1691.

6. Rebecca, married to William Yeildall, of Easthampstead, Berks.

The will of Mary Bishop, of Oakley Green, 1656, mentions a grandson, James Bishop, whom I do not at present place.

GEORGE F. T. SHERWOOD,

50, Beccroft Road, Brockley, S.E.

"LEALAND" IN W. MORRIS.—In 'The Hall and the Wood' ('Poems by the Way,' 1896) occurs this stanza:—

And by the hilts a slug-horn lay

And there beside a scroll;

He caught it up, and turned away

From the lealand of the bowl.

The strange expression in the last line seems to mean merely the dining-table; which is called in other stanzas also "the field of wine" and "the meadow of the cup"; and doubtless, if the poem had been longer, would have



become "the acre of the dish," or "the pightle of the platter," or "the close of the tankard," or what not.

But I should like to point out that the 'N.E.D.' does not give *sub verbo* either this or any other instance of the word *lealand* used metaphorically. Now W. Morris is an author whose peculiarities are entitled to the utmost respect. H. K. St. J. S.

LORD'S PRAYER, c. 1430.—It may be well to note that the fifteenth-century version of the Lord's Prayer printed by Mr. A. R. MALDEN at 9 S. x. 345 is taken from the 'Fons Jacobi,' MS. 103 in the Salisbury Cathedral Library. In 1900 the Early English Text Society published part i. of this quaint and interesting 'Jacob's Well.' F. J. F.

DEVIL'S ADVOCATE IN TIBET.—The following extract from an account of the home-coming of the Tashi Lama (*The Times*, 7 June) reads like an episode of Bartholomew Fair:—

"The hall was cleared and the floor swept. Then came another round of tea, which gave place to a religious controversy between two monks. These hitched up their clothes, slapped their hands together, stamped their feet, looking for a verbal opening just as a pugilist looks for a chance to get in with his left. One represented Satan and the other some sacred personage, the discussion dealing with the birth of Buddha. Satan said Buddha was born with red trousers; after which sally he went into loud risers of laughter, which drowned the indignant reply of his opponent. The saint then declared that Satan had a tail, whereat every monk in the room laughed delightedly. And so the two kept at it for about half an hour, frequently verging on blows which never ensued. When Satan looked a winner all over, the controversy was declared closed and the saint the victor—another injustice to the Devil, who is no more popular in Tibet than in Exeter Hall."

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

PENNEFATHER: ORIGIN OF THE NAME.—Etymologists in general may be puzzled as to the origin of this name. I cannot lay claim to any ingenuity in the following discovery, as I came across it by mere chance when searching for something else.

In the Latin will of William Le Fuller, made in the ninth year of the reign of Edward II., printed in *The Genealogist*, vol. i. p. 344, the testator bequeathed some annual rents, arising from house property in London, to "Will'i Panyfadre . . . habend et tenendu' eidem Will'o hereditib' et assignatis suis imp'petun'." Now the name "Panyfadre" is undoubtedly Spanish, and ought to be given in three words, thus: "Pan y Padre"—Pan being the father's surname, and Padre the mother's maiden

name. The probability is that Señor Pan y Padre came to England at the time of the marriage of Edward I. with Eleanor of Castile, and that in course of time his surname became anglicized into "Penefather" or "Pennefather." It is not suggested that the William Panyfadre mentioned in the aforesaid will was the direct ancestor of the Cromwellian soldier Cornet Matthew Pennefather, the founder of the Irish family of this name (Burke's 'Landed Gentry'); but there is good reason to think he was of the same kith and kin. England is full of families whose respective ancestors bore foreign names in the far past.

CHARLES DALTON.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"PLUM": JACK HORNER.—Can anything be said as to the age of the nursery rime of 'Little Jack Horner'? What is the earliest known trace of it or mention of it? The earliest reference to it at present before me is that by W. Taylor in *The Monthly Magazine* of 1813: "Little Jack Horner, we fear, misapplies the word *plum*, when he calls a dried raisin or currant by that name." This probably carries back the rime into the eighteenth century. And of course, *pace* W. Taylor, the appellation "*plum*" for raisin was well-established usage in the early part of that century, when, *e.g.*, Dr. Watts in his 'Logic' instanced the definition of a grocer as "a man who buys and sells sugar, and plumbs and spices, for gain."

I may add that our first example of "*plum*" in the sense of "a good thing," "the best thing" in a book, among salaried appointments, &c., is distinctly figurative, from the plum pulled out by Jack Horner from his pie.

Information as to the antiquity of the rime, or early examples of this use of "*plum*," will be thankfully received.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

[The supposed historical allusions in Jack Horner's lines are given at 2 S. iv. 156, 215; v. 83, 178.]

"PLUM"=RAISIN.—Is it known how the word *plum* in certain connexions, as in the (modern) use of *plum-pudding* and *plum-cake*, came to be applied to a dried grape or raisin, which is neither etymologically nor historically a "*plum*"? The earliest evi-



dence of this use known to us belongs after 1700, when "plum-pudding" began to make its appearance. Before that date our forefathers feasted at Christmas on *plum-potage* (quots. 1573 to 1682), *plum-porridge* (1591 in Lilly, 'Endymion,' to 1727 in Arbuthnot, 'John Bull'; resuscitated by Scott in 'Marmion'), *plum-broth* (1614-1750); Digby, writing to Pope in 1724, quotes the statement that "Christian cheerfulness" was "not incompatible with Christmas pyes and plum-broth." In 1635 also we find in Glapthorne's play 'Lady Mother,'

Your schoolefellow,  
With whom you us'd to walk to Pimblcoe,  
To eate plumbe cake and creame.

(See 'Pimlico' in 'New Eng. Dict.')

But there is reason to think that in all these delicacies "plum" really meant plum, that is to say, dried plum or prune. By 1713, however, it had become customary to add currants and raisins to plum dishes in order to add to their sweetness; thus, in a recipe of that date for making plum-broth given by Nares, we find the ingredients were a leg of beef, a piece of the neck, three pounds of prunes well stewed, two pounds of currants, and three pounds of raisins. Possibly about this time the raisins finally took the place of the plums, as being sweeter and free from stones, while the dishes retained their old names as *plum-broth*, *-porridge*, or *-pudding*, whence a later generation might draw the inference that the plums in question were raisins. The identification may have begun in the nursery or in the kitchen, and become general; it appears in Johnson's 'Dictionary,' 1755, where sense 2 of *plum* is said to be "Raisin; grape dried in the sun." Curiously, this is illustrated by the quotation "I will dance, and eat plums at your wedding. Shakespeare." I do not know where this passage occurs; if any reader can locate it, I shall be glad; but there is not the slightest reason to believe that raisins were called "plums" in Shakespeare's time; indeed, this abuse of the word was unknown to Bailey in 1730. And what was the nature of the Christmas pie, out of which Little Jack Horner extracted his plum? The *modus operandi* suggests that it was a covered plum-pie in a dish. As *plum-broth* already contained raisins as well as plums in 1713, it is possible that plum-pudding, at its first introduction, may also have had both fruits; but apparently raisins were the main ingredients in 1711, when a vindication of Sacheverell says that the expression "a dark light morning" is "just as proper as

I had a good Plumb Pudden to-day with a mixture of Flower and Raisins."

We shall be obliged to any one who can supply evidence of raisins being called "plums" before this date, or contribute any further light upon the transference of the name.  
J. A. H. MURRAY.

BULLIM: ITS LOCALITY.—Sir Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras, writing home to his wife in 1826, and describing the scenery of the Nilgiri Hills, which he was then visiting, compares it to the country about "Bullim": "It is Bullim, but Bullim on a grand scale."

Can any reader say where Bullim is? Lady Munro was born a Miss Campbell, daughter of Mr. Campbell, of Craigie House, Ayrshire. Is there a Bullim in that neighbourhood? I have heard the neighbourhood of Dunkeld also suggested. Assuming that Bullim is in Scotland, I cannot find it in any accessible atlas.  
G. S. F.

Ootacamund.

ST. CHARLES BORROMEO: HIS PORTRAITS. I possess a fine painting, by a great master of the Spanish School of the sixteenth century, representing 'St. Charles Borromeo adoring the Crucified Christ.' Are there any other portraits in existence? Is there anything mentioned in works on St. Charles Borromeo about such portraits or religious paintings containing his portrait?

R. ICHENHÄUSER.

Brook Street Art Gallery, W.

MANOR MESNE.—This term appears in deeds relating to Denton, Lincolnshire, 1462 and 1538; in neither case was any one mentioned in them lord of the manor, but some may have held a lease of it. Is it a recognized term for a leased manor?

ALFRED C. E. WELBY.

26, Sloane Court, S.W.

PRESEREN, SLAVONIC POET.—I shall be glad of references to any book or periodical containing remarks on the poems of Dr. Franz Preseren, or renderings into English. Preseren wrote in Slovenian, a language little studied here, and he has been styled the Slavonic Petrarch. In some respects he resembles Byron, whose 'Parisina' he translated into Slovenian. A magnificent edition of his works was published at Laibach in 1900.  
JAS. PLATT, JUN.

FRENCH CHÂTEAUX.—I should be much obliged if any one familiar with the south of France, Corrèze and Gironde, could give me information about some castles which



were standing before the Revolution—Cazenac, De la Douze, Mayac, Limerac, and Mondiole. The Seigneur of Mondiole, Henri d'Abzac, fled to England at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, but while he lived kept up communication with his relations in France. It would be interesting to know if his château or those of his relatives survived the Revolution.

D. T.

**CHERRY IN PLACE-NAMES.**—Can any one inform me as to the meaning of Cherry in place-names such as Cheriton, Cherrybeare, Cherrybrooke, and possibly Chercombe?

OSWALD J. REICHEL.

A la Ronde, Lymptone, Devon.

**E. C. BREWER'S SCHOOL AT MILE END.**—I have two water-colour drawings representing the Rev. E. C. Brewer's School at Mile End in 1838. Can any one inform me if the proprietor of this school was the late Rev. E. Cobham Brewer, and whether the building still exists?

R. FREEMAN BULLEN.

**INSCRIPTION AT CONSTANCE.**—In the Cathedral of Constance I found the following inscription in brass lettering on the floor:

I. N. L. B. de  
ROLL a Bernau  
E. C. C. & W. C. C.  
ob. 19 August  
1832, Æt. 71  
R.I.P.

I shall be very grateful to any reader who will tell me what the first three lines of this inscription mean. The verger could not help me.

CHAS. A. BERNAU.

Pendeen, Bowes Road, Walton-on-Thames.

**"EYELASHES OF THE ROAD."**—By whom were roadside wastes so called?

MEDICULUS.

**HUMPHREY HALLEY.**—In some Chancery Proceedings, Public Record Office: Young v. Halley, 1693, touching the settlement of the estate of Edmund Halley, sen. (who died in April, 1684), mention is made of the payment of "a small legacy of 5*l.* due to Elizabeth Partridge from the will of Humphrey Halley, deceased." The same document sets forth the payment of an annuity from the estate of E. Halley, sen., to "Mrs. Susan Sandwith in full till her death."

In the deed dated 21 April, 1694 (see 10 S. v. 266) the property thereby transferred is described thus:—

"In Minceing Lane and Fanchurch Streete, in the parish of All-Hallows-Stayneing; Old All-Hallows-Stayneing, in London, on the ground heretofore

purchased by the said William Halley of Susan Sandwith, heretofore of London, & afterwards of Altonbury in the county of Huntingdon, widow deceased."

The Domestic State Papers, by Bruce, show these items:—

"1633, March 19. Letter from Christopher Fulwood, Middleton [Yorks?] to his brother, Humphrey Fulwood, Broken Cross Gatehouse, London: sends a warrant to prevent seizure of his estate at Middleton, to be shown to George Halley, in London, their cousin."

"1637, Sept. 13. A receipt for 7*l.* 6*s.* paid by Humphrey Halley on behalf of John Abbott, the Mayor of Huntingdon, as portion of the ship-money charged on Huntingdon, by writ 12 Aug., 1636."

Who was Humphrey Halley? and what relationship existed between him and William Halley and Edmund Halley, sen. (ob. 1684)?

EUGENE F. McPIKE.

1, Park Row, Chicago, U.S.

**CHINGFORD CHURCH:** "NUNQUAM NON PARATUS."—A friend in South America writes to me that there is a mailed figure on a stone in this church, the hand holding a battle-axe, with the motto "Nunquam non paratus." My friend possesses some plate marked with the same crest and motto, and is anxious to trace its history. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' throw light on the matter?

SOUTH AMERICAN.

**"RED LION," HENLEY-ON-THAMES.**—Was it Blucher or General F. W. Bulow who addressed the people from a window at the "Red Lion," Henley-on-Thames? When did the incident occur? J. S. Burn's history of Henley-on-Thames does not refer to it.

EDWARD LATHAM.

**ST. PETER'S IN CHEPE: ST. JOHN ZACHARY.**—I should be glad to know whether the early registers of St. Peter's in Chepe and St. John Zachary still exist, and also if there is any list of the monuments in these churches previous to the Great Fire.

P. M.

**"FOUR CORNERS."**—I should be glad of any information as to the game of "Four Corners, played at the Swan, Chelsea," as depicted in a small print by Carington Bowles, 1788. It appears to have been a variety of skittles, with four pins set diamond-wise to the bowler. Is it the same game as the French *carreau*?

R. BLUNT.

Glebe House, Glebe Place, Chelsea, S.W.

**"BREAKING THE FLAG."**—Is this a very old expression? In the days of Trafalgar flags were shot away, and thus very literally broken from the mast. But nowadays the breaking of the royal standard from the main, when the king sets out to sea, apparently



means nothing more serious than the unfurling of the flag, the shaking of it out to the breeze.

W. L. RUTTON.

**PALM SUNDAY AND HILL-CLIMBING: CHURCH ALES.**—Palm Sunday seems to have been a time when the villagers kept up an annual custom of assembling on hills and having a feast. It is said that this is "a remnant of remote antiquity"; also that Gregory the Great ordered that at the annual feast of the dedication of churches the people should build booths round the church and there feast themselves, in lieu of offering their ancient sacrifices. Sir R. C. Hoare remarked that the custom of ascending hills on Palm Sunday is not confined to Silbury (near Avebury); it prevails on other conspicuous eminences, such as Clea Hill (near Warminster), Martinsell (near Marlborough), and other hills. Can any one give the date and wording of Pope Gregory's order? Did "church ales" originate from this order?

T. S. M.

[The first example of "church-ale" in the 'N.E.D.' is 1419. See the various illustrative quotations there given, and also 6 S. x. 244, 391.]

**THOMAS RUSSELL, OVERSEER OF SHAKESPEARE'S WILL: RICHARD STANLEY.**—Apparently, from the will, this gentleman was of Warwick. According to one of the old Quaker registers at Somerset House, Grace Russell, daughter of Thomas Russell, of Warwick, married Richard Stanley, yeoman, of the manor of Arrow, co Warwick, 16 June, 1687. Was this lady a descendant of the Thomas Russell mentioned in the will? and is his pedigree extant or his further connexion with Shakespeare recorded? Who also was Richard Stanley? I have heard that he was a grandson of Sir Foulke Stanley, whose coat of arms is said to have been that of the Isle of Man, yet have failed to note any reference to a Sir Foulke in 'The House of Stanley,' by Draper.

JOSIAH NEWMAN.

Hatch End, Middlesex.

**"LE FLUDOUS."**—This is two or three times (e.g., in l. 772) the attribute of "Syr Gyffroun" in 'Li biaux Disconus' (Ritson). I am quite at a loss for an explanation. Will some one help me?

H. P. L.

**STRODE'S REGIMENT.**—Which of the present regiments of the line represents Strode's Regiment of Foot of 1760? Is there any printed history of this regiment?

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Dundrum, co. Down.

## Replies.

### ST. EDITH.

(10 S. vi. 29.)

ACCORDING to the 'Old English Calendar,' the feast of St. Editha is upon 15 September. Dr. Husenbeth in 'Emblems of Saints' (1882, third ed.) gives her day as 16 September, and her date as 984. He remarks that in ancient art she is represented "as a nun, with royal insignia, washing the feet of the poor."

Dr. Owen in 'Sanctorale Catholicum' (1880) mentions two saints of this name. The St. Edith who was an abbess and patroness of Pollesworth, in Warwickshire, was honoured upon 15 May. The other's particular day, he tells us, was 16 September, and the date of her death 950. Of her he remarks:—

"St. Edith, virgin, daughter of Edgar, King of England, and patroness of Wilton Abbey. It is said that while she was a nun at Wilton she used oft gayer clothes than her profession asked, and she was therefore blamed of St. Ethelwold. She answered neither unsuitably nor full courteously. 'God's doom,' said she, 'that may not fail, is pleased only with conscience.' Therefore I trow that as clean a soul may be under those clothes that are arrayed with gold as under thy slight furskins."

In a foot-note is a quotation from Lambard's 'Kent' as follows:—

"At a small village in Kent, near to Otford, called Kemsing, St. Edith was greatly honoured for preserving corn from blasting, mildew, and other harms."

In a small illuminated book I possess, printed at Ratisbon, St. Edith is represented in abbess's attire, crowned, holding a book in her right hand and a crozier in the left. In a brief record of her therein we learn that her mother was S. Wilfrida, the daughter of noble parents, for whom King Edgar conceived a violent passion, and whom he carried from Wilton Abbey when she was receiving her education there. After a time she returned to the abbey, and took the veil. Her daughter, born in 962 (St. Edith), was thus brought up in a convent, never knew the world, and at the early age of fifteen became abbess of Winchester, Barking, and another house. She also erected a church dedicated to St. Dionysius, in which her body was placed after her death, which occurred at Wilton, 16 September, 984, in the twenty-third year of her age. The incident described above is given as follows:

"Being reproved by St. Ethelwald, Bishop of Winchester, for the gay dress she wore, 'My



father,' the maiden replied, 'the mind may be as modest and God-fearing under fine clothes as under a serge habit. The God I love looks to the heart, and not to the dress.'<sup>21</sup>

There are at least two St. Gileses. St. Giles the Athenian (Ægidius)—to whose honour St. Giles's at Edinburgh and many other of our churches are dedicated—died in 700. His day is 1 September. The other St. Giles was one of the early associates of St. Francis of Assisi. His day is 23 April, and his date is ascribed to 1262.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

St. Edith of Wilton was the daughter of King Edgar by Wilfrida, a beautiful nun, whom he had carried off forcibly from her seclusion. For this sacrilege, says Mrs. Jameson ('Legends of the Monastic Orders,' 1890, p. 95), Edgar was placed by St. Dunstan under an interdict for seven years. Wilfrida, as soon as she could escape from the power of the king, again took refuge in her convent, and there brought forth a daughter, Editha, whom she educated in all the learning of the times, and who was a marvel for her beauty as well as for her sanctity and her learning. She refused to attend her father's Court, but expended the rich dowry he gave her in founding the nunnery at Wilton, now the seat of the Earls of Pembroke.

Even at the time when all princess-nuns wore costly garments St. Edith had a weakness for splendid attire, which might well qualify her for the tutelar-sainthood of dress-makers. Being rebuked on this account by St. Ethelwold, she replied that "pride may exist under the garb of wretchedness, and a mind may be as pure under these vestments as under your tattered furs." And "mere man," in the person of St. Ethelwold, is said to have held his peace. Ray has "Pride may lurk under a threadbare cloak." Was it not St. Augustine who said that pride may lurk even in rags?

One was under the impression that St. Edith's Day was 16 September; but Mrs. Suckling's quotation makes it the 23rd.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

At least two St. Ediths are recognized by hagiologists, and St. Edith of Polesworth and St. Edith of Wilton are liable to be mistaken the one for the other. The latter is commemorated on 16 September; but it is not improbably she whose feast was on the 23rd of that month in the fifteenth century. She was born in a convent, and became an abbess at fifteen. She died a virgin, and

without being martyred, at the age of twenty-two; and the thumb with which she had crossed herself was found to be uncorrupted long afterwards and venerated in consequence by the faithful.

ST. SWITHIN.

St. Edith was a Saxon virgin, and was born at Kemsing, three miles from Sevenoaks. In the church at Kemsing is a small stained-glass window to her; and in the village, at the green at that end of the road to the station, is St. Edith's Well. The interior of the church is very fine and interesting. It is a quicker and better way to alight at Otford Junction, and walk the two miles thence to Kemsing Village by the foot of the Downs.

I am not quite certain of the date in September, but my notes have it the 16th. The Rev. W. M. Cunningham, Catholic Church, Sevenoaks, would no doubt answer further inquiries on the subject.

JOHN A. RANDOLPH.

St. Edith, abbess, sister of King Edgar, died 14 May, 980, and her niece St. Edith, virgin, Edgar's daughter, died 15 Sept., 984.

On 18 July was observed the feast of SS. Edburga and Edith, virgins, daughters of Redwald, King of the East Angles. They died in 620. JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

There appear to be two St. Ediths or Edithas honoured in the calendar on the 15th of September, not the 23rd. St. Giles is commemorated on 1 September.

Mrs. Suckling will find a valuable article by H. DE B. H. on 'The Various St. Ediths in the Western Calendar' at 7 S. vii. 163. Mr. Harry Hems also published an interesting letter on the subject of St. Edith in *The Illustrated Church News* of 9 March, 1895.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

There is a long account of St. Edith, the daughter of King Edgar, in the 'D.N.B.'

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

There certainly was a St. Edith if we are to credit Alban Butler. He states that she was a natural daughter of King Edgar, and was brought up by her mother Wulfrida in the monastery of Wilton, where she became a nun, her mother having become the abbess. She built the church of St. Denis at Wilton, and died on 16 September, 984, aged twenty-three. William of Malmesbury states that her festival was kept with great veneration on 16 September, and a life of this saint was written by Capgrave.

FRED. C. FROST, F.S.A.



with five delightful pictures by Hugh Thomson. It is there described as anonymous, and consists of the stanzas given by MR. EBSWORTH.

It seems to me that the song is incomplete. Was there not a triumphant ending to Jenny's expectation? In that case another stanza would be required, which, if it exists, I hope some one will supply. Thomson's last illustration would appear to be founded on the idea, as it represents Johnny's return from the fair and his sweetheart with posy in hand and little straw hat on head, which prove that he had kept his promise.

JOHN T. CURRY.

I append the third verse of "O dear, what can the matter be?" which I have known for many years as a whole song. The air is, I fancy, traditional. This third verse is, I think, a modern addition, but it was once given to me as the end of the song:—

Hark, hark! here he is running;  
See, see! see he is coming;  
Hark, hark! here he is running;  
Johnny's come back from the fair.

ELMA STORY.

In 'Old English Ditties,' selected from W. Chappell's 'Popular Music of the Olden Time,' by J. Oxenford, London, 1861, the above song is printed in practically the same words as those given by MR. SWYNNERTON. Only two verses are noted.

A. H. ARKLE.

[MR. J. T. PAGE also refers to the version in 'Old English Ditties.']

ACTS XXIX.: LOST CHAPTER (10 S. vi. 9).—The name of the discoverer of this MS. should be C. S. Sonnini, not Lounoni. The long-lost chapter was published as an eight-page pamphlet in 1871 by Geo. J. Stevenson, 54, Paternoster Row, headed "never before published." The title-page says: "Translated by C. S. Sonnini, from an original Greek Manuscript, found in the Archives at Constantinople, presented to him by the Sultan Abdoul Achmet." This Greek MS. appears to have been translated by Sonnini, and the translation inserted in his 'Travels in Turkey and Greece.' The French edition of 1801 is in the British Museum; no English translation is there. In addition, he wrote 'Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt.' This has been translated by Hunter and by Monk.

The pamphlet also states that "a commentary on the chapter will shortly appear, containing corroborative proofs, and references to existing facts." It does not seem to have been issued. No. 11 of the *British Ecclesia* will contain part ii. of the subject;

we may possibly gain further information there.

That there was a copy in Greek appears clear. Is it known where it now is, and will it bear examination? Is it genuine, or a forgery? An English copy found as an inset in a French book requires good evidence. In a note in the pamphlet we are told: "A copy of the firman of the Sultan, granting permission to C. S. Sonnini to travel unmolested in all parts of the Ottoman dominions, can also be produced."

T. FORSTER.

5, West Avenue Road, Walthamstow.

Longmans published in 1801 an English edition of Sonnini's (not Lounoni's) 'Travels in Greece and Turkey' but, so far as I can see, it contains no reference to Acts xxix.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

"HYPOCRITE" (10 S. vi. 28).—When Nassau Senior was being examined in divinity for Greats, he construed *ὑποκριταί* "play-actors." He was asked to give the E. V. equivalent, which he could not or would not do. The examiner, losing his temper, put irritating and sarcastic questions, which Senior answered in the same vein, and was plucked. He wrote to his father: "I am ploughed for Greats; never mind, I shall get a First Class next time." He put on Whately as a tutor, and kept his word, having probably made himself more familiar with the E. V.

NESTOR.

EARTHQUAKES IN WALES (10 S. vi. 30).—The earthquake referred to took place on or about 29 Dec., 1832, there being references to the same in Spurrell's 'Carmarthen,' Dillwyn's 'Swansea,' and *The Cambrian* newspaper of the period. ARTHUR MEE, Cardiff.

GEOFFREY DE LUSIGNAN (10 S. v. 488).—The Geoffrey de Lusignan mentioned in Charter Roll 41 Hen. III. M. 13 was the fourth son of Hugh X. of Lusignan and Queen Isabella of Angoulême. He was Lord of Jarnac and (*j.u.*) Viscount of Chatellerault in France, and Lord of Hastings in England, and died before July, 1263, leaving issue by his wife Jane (*suo jure* Viscountess of Chatellerault, &c.) a son Geoffrey II., who married Petronilla de Sully and *d.s.p.* 1305, and a daughter Eustache, Lady of St. Hermine. She married in 1276 Dreux de Mello III., Seigneur de l'Orme, by whom she was mother of the Dreux de Mello (Drogo de Merlon) who succeeded his uncle Geoffrey de Lusignan. Petronilla de Sully married



contract dated March, 1308, *Histoire de la Maison Royale de France*, i. 430), as second wife, John II., of Dreux. These particulars are a pedigree of the Lusignans I about twelve years ago. Much lists as to the various Geoffrey's; see 'L'Ancienne Famille de France', by Charles Farcinet, second ed., by le-Comte, 1899. RUVIGNY.

PASTIMES (10 S. vi. 28).—MR. I be pleased when he reads the notation from Camden's 'Revised ed., printed in 1614, p. 345: I end with this of Odo, houlding as Mule, and Anne with her tablepost the maker much foolish labour, set verse, and euery word is the very backward and forward.

um, madidam mappam tenet Anna. appam madidam, mulum tenet Odo." excellent example of a palindrome may also consist of a word, as or of a sentence, as "Madam, with which salutation our first posed to have introduced himself er Eve. It will be remembered ample discussed in this series (i. 375; iv. 35, 175) was shown CETHY at the last reference to be rather than a palindrome. I do e will find anything magical or in the verse given by Camden.

JOHN T. CURRY.

LAR's first quotation is not a out a mediæval hexameter, and

um; madidam mappam tenet Anna. that the second is also a hexa-

, manu nuda; date tela; latete; mere guess.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

by PROF. BENSLEY next week.]

'WITH SCINDIA TO DELHI' (10 8; vi. 32).—F. W., who speaks reference of *mālik* as a form of probably referring to a common used by natives in Northern addressing a superior. When o object politely to an order, Huzūr *mālik*, "The Presence e., "You can, of course, do as out—"

W. CROOKE.

ry may be at fault, but I am der the impression that when I a servant would often begin to say to me (after receiving an

order, for instance) with the words, "Huzoor *mālik* hai." The *huzoor* was sometimes suppressed, I think, and only the words *mālik hai* pronounced. As there was usually no third person present on such occasions, I conclude that unless the *mālik* were addressed to the circumambient air, it was intended to apply to myself. To be sure, *mālik* was never used alone, as *huzoor* and *gharib-parwar* were, but always in conjunction with *huzoor* or *ap* (the respectful form of "you"). I should add that my acquaintance with India was limited to the North-West Provinces.

F. W.

HOLYOAKE BIBLIOGRAPHY (10 S. v. 441, 491).—Immediately on the appearance of my note MR. AXON wrote to me, and I forwarded him my parcel of books, &c. A fortnight later MR. GOSS's reply appeared, and MR. AXON has passed the whole material on to him. In it there are several items which MR. GOSS is glad to see. I make this note merely to finish the matter so far as 'N. & Q.' is concerned; for now, instead of two persons working independently on the same thing, only one will undertake the task, through the publicity given to the matter in 'N. & Q.'

RALPH THOMAS.

"NO RICHES FROM HIS LITTLE STORE" (10 S. vi. 30).—These verses were written by Helen Maria Williams, and set to music as a glee for four voices by Robert Cooke. They are printed as follows:—

No riches from his scanty store  
My lover could impart;  
He gave a boon I valued more:  
He gave me all his heart!

But now for me, in search of gain,  
From shore to shore he flies;  
Why wander riches to obtain,  
When love is all I prize?

The glee was published by Birchall, music-seller in Bond Street, about 1800.

WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS.

LADY COVENTRY'S MINUET (10 S. v. 307, 355, 518).—In a copy of *The Universal Magazine* for 1753 in the British Museum the musical piece on p. 321 is called 'A New Country Dance; The Countess of Coventry's March.'

There is a piece of music in the British Museum Library entitled 'Lady Coventry's Minuet.' On the same page is a duetto for voices on this same minuet, called 'Se Lontana Ben mio tu sei.' The above was published about 1740, according to the British Museum Catalogue. This minuet was the theme of a set of variations, by Mr.



Tacet, in 1770; the latter is also in the British Museum Library.

T. MILLS.

BISHOP ISLAND (10 S. vi. 29).—Do not names like this, Bishopsgate, Bischofsheim, Bishopsley, and Bishop Stortford, infallibly indicate ecclesiastical property—more correctly, episcopal property? Bishop this and Bishop that occur all over the country and the place-name is probably connected with other localities identified with church property, like Abbey Street in Bermondsey, Priors Hardwick in E. Warwick, Nunthorpe and Nuneaton, and the numerous Minsters. Both Bishopston in Renfrew and Bishopbriggs (more correctly Bishop-riggs) are stated by Mr. Johnston, in his 'Place-Names of Scotland,' to be of the same origin, *i.e.*, they were respectively a "town" and "lands or rigs" appertaining to the Bishop of Glasgow. Bishopsbourne in E. Kent, near Canterbury, belonged to the Archbishops of Canterbury; but who the particular bishop was with supervision of the coast of Clare an Irish correspondent can perhaps say. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

The full name in Irish is "Island of the Hungry Bishop," and the eponymistic story is that an avaricious bishop withdrew to it, with his hoard, during a time of famine on the mainland. The storms of winter presently made access to it impossible. Provisions failed, and the bishop was starved!

C. S. WARD.

REGISTERS OF ST. KITTS (10 S. iv. 327).—Seeing MR. GRUSELIER's query at the above reference, I wrote to the Venerable the Archdeacon of St. Kitts (Rev. F. Caunt), asking him if he could oblige me by making the inquiries indicated by your correspondent. After some little delay he has sent me the following list of the parish registers of St. Kitts, with their earliest dates, though he has not yet been able to make a complete list of them. I trust it may be of service to MR. GRUSELIER:—

1. Holy Trinity, Palmetto Point, 1732.
2. St. George, Basseterre, 1747.
3. St. Thomas, Middle Island, 1759.
4. St. Anne, Sandy Point, 1801.
5. St. Mary, Cayon, 1825.

If the Archdeacon (as I have asked him to do) sends me any further list, I will forward it.

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

Antigua, W.I.

"CLEVER" (10 S. vi. 25).—Among the Suffolk taxpayers for 1327 are four called "le Claver." In the list for 1674 are one

Clever and several called Clover. Clover is a fairly common name in Suffolk at the present day.

S. H. A. H.

BURIAL-GROUNDS AND CATHEDRALS: THEIR CONSECRATION (10 S. vi. 9).—MEDICULUS will find the first part of his question answered by referring to Article XX. of the Church of England in any Common Prayer Book. As to cathedrals, he should refer to Hook's 'Church Dictionary,' under the heading 'Consecration of Churches.'

FRANK L. PENNY.

TOM THUMB'S FIRST APPEARANCE IN LONDON (10 S. v. 385, 454; vi. 13).—The newspaper extract and other information which I gave at the first reference are sufficient to prove that the photograph purchased by CLIO could not have been taken in England in 1843. A valued correspondent of this journal, R. B. P., has also referred me to an account, with illustrations, of Tom Thumb's first appearance at the Princess's Theatre, which is contained in *The Illustrated London News* of 24 Feb., 1844, p. 124. The performance must have been transferred to the Egyptian Hall a little later, as the "General" was on exhibition there in the following April.

I very much doubt if such things as "cabinet" photographs were in existence in 1843. My youthful recollections of that period extend only to the hideous "daguerreotype," which had to be looked at in a cross light before it became visible. I speak under correction, but so far as memory serves me, I think the "carte-de-visite" did not come in till after the Crimean War, and the "cabinet" photograph a year or two later. But this has nothing to do with Tom Thumb, except to afford collateral evidence that CLIO's photograph must be assigned to a later visit of the "General" to London.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Tom Thumb's appearance in London in the buskin was, of course, much before 1846; but it would be interesting to know the exact diminutiveness of the actor who impersonated him in Fielding's burlesque opera in 1730, which was altered in 1778 by Kane O'Hara. It must have been in Fielding's burlesque that Mrs. Cibber (born in 1710, and consequently about twenty years of age) acted the part of Tom Thumb at the Haymarket Theatre. But the following interesting theatrical announcement from *The Craftsman* of 29 April, 1732—in which the Miss Robinson who took the part of Tom Thumb the Great must have been the unfortunate



Maria Robinson, pupil of Hannah More—evidently relates to Fielding's play, although, in this case, it was acted at Drury Lane:—

Never Acted there before.

For the Benefit of Mr. Chetwood

By His Majesty's Company of Comedians, at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane, on Wednesday next, being the 3d Day of May, will be presented.

The Tragedy of Tragedies: Or, The Life and Death of Tom Thumb the Great.

In three Acts. The Parts of King Arthur and Queen Dollalolla by Mr. Mullart, and Mrs. Mullart, who perform'd them originally. Lord Grizzle by Mr. Cibber, jun. Queen of the Giants by Mr. Bridgewater. The Princess Huncamunca by Mr. Harper. The Ghost of Gaffar Thumb, by Mr. William Mills. And the Part of Tom Thumb the Great, by Miss Robinson. With proper Habits, Scenes, Machines, &c. Decorated in a new Manner.

To which will be added, a Ballad-Opera, call'd The Devil to pay; or, The Wives Metamorphos'd.

The Part of Jobson by Mr. Harper; Nell by Miss Raftor.

With several New Entertainments.

William Rufus Chetwood for some time kept a bookseller's shop in Covent Garden. He was also for twenty years prompter to Drury Lane Theatre ('Biographia Dramatica').

Wheeler's 'Noted Names of Fiction,' 1870, p. 364, says:—

"It may be noted how on ballad authority we learn that 'Tom a lyn was Scotsman born.' Thus *The Quarterly Review*: 'Now.....Tom-a-lyn, otherwise Tamlane, is no other than Tom Thumb himself; who was originally a dwarf, or dwergar, of Scandinavian descent, being the Thaumlin, i.e., Little Thumb, of the Northmen. Drayton, who introduces both these heroes in his "Nymphidia," seems to have suspected their identity.....The prose history of Tom Thumb is manufactured from the ballad; and by the introduction of the fairy queen at his birth, and certain poetical touches which it yet exhibits, we are led to suppose that it is a *refacimento* of an earlier and better original.'"

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

SIR JOHN FASTOLF (10 S. iv. 145, 214; vi. 14).—BARON SETON OF ANDRIA makes no mention of the 'Paston Letters.' May I, then, be permitted to draw his attention to Prof. James Gairdner's three-volume edition of this fascinating collection, published in 1872? There are among these letters very many from Sir John Fastolf, from which one gains a shrewd idea of what manner of man he was; and in the lengthy, but highly interesting Introduction he figures frequently. At p. lvii Prof. Gairdner gives us a brief outline of the man's remarkable career, and at p. lxxxvii a character sketch. At p. lxxxix we read of the building of Caistor Castle—for Sir John was over seventy before he was able to realize his life's dream of erecting a magnificent dwelling-house on his

ancestral estate—of the number of acres it covered, of its "six-and-twenty chambers besides the public rooms, chapel, and offices," and of the large amount of its furniture, &c.

It is evident that the able administrator and stout old soldier turned merchant made an uncommonly good thing out of those regular journeyings which his fleet of barges took between Yarmouth and London; and if he was not exactly popular with his fellow-men, it may have been because his wonderful aptitude for fortune-making, and his strong, oft-expressed dislike to give long credit either to Governments or private persons, were the reverse of palatable to those who were less enterprising or businesslike than he.

Falstaff must surely have been an original creation of Shakespeare's fertile brain, and was no wilful caricature either of "the historic Fastolf" or of the martyr Oldcastle, so ruthlessly sacrificed by his quondam friend the fifth Henry. We have, indeed, Shakespeare's own assurance that in depicting Falstaff, Oldcastle was "not the man" intended.

ELEANOR C. SMYTH.

32, Stanmore Road, Edgbaston.

More particulars of this celebrated man will be found in vol. iv. (East and West Flegg Hundreds) of the 'Churches of Norfolk,' by T. Hugh Bryant, published by *The Norwich Mercury Company*, Norwich. These volumes are ably written, and deserve the attention of all lovers of ecclesiology and manorial history.

(Rev.) ASSHETON SMITH.

MISS METEYARD (10 S. v. 450, 496).—Some forty years ago a publication (I think, forty numbers) was issued, entitled 'Men of Eminence.' It contained photographs of celebrities with their biographies. Miss Meteyard's portrait appeared. My copy bears a note of the date—September, 1865.

CLIO.

Bolton.

"MINININ," A SHELL (10 S. v. 449, 497; vi. 15).—It is surely possible that there is a word *minnie*, meaning "very small," from the Gaelic *min*, "small," with a diminutive suffix, and that a *minnievin*, i.e., a "very small one," is what MR. MURRAY heard. Or perhaps an intrusive *n* has crept in for the sake of euphony.

STANLEY LITTLETON.

Redhill.

TADPOLE (10 S. vi. 29).—In South Northamptonshire the tadpole is known by children as a "pot-ladle." There is an evident similarity between this name and



the Scotch "paddy-leddle" mentioned by A. D. Under 'Pollard, a tadpole,' in her 'Northamptonshire Words and Phrases,' Miss Baker adds: "Called also Poll-head, Polly-wriggle, Pot-ladle. In Suffolk and Norfolk, Polly-wiggle and Purwiggy."

JOHN T. PAGE.

Another proof of the fact that a 'Dictionary of Dialect Synonyms' is much to be desired: see 9 S. xii. 444. ST. SWITHIN.

[Reply by Mr. T. BAYNE next week.]

HERALDIC SURNAME (10 S. vi. 29).—The arms Arg., a chevron engrailed sable between three crabs gules, are those of Bridger, an old family of Sussex and Kent. I fancy some of the Brydges families of Sussex bear cognate arms. C. L. D.

Arg., a chev. eng. sa. between three crabs gu., are the arms borne by the families of Bridger or Briger, co. Gloucester, and of Coombe, Sussex. So says Papworth. He also gives from Glover's 'Ordinary' the same blazon (without mentioning the tincture of the chevron), and attributes it to the families of Briger or Bridger or Bryger, without saying where they are seated.

FRED. C. FROST, F.S.I.

"ALBION" HOTEL, ALDERSGATE STREET (10 S. vi. 6).—There is an exhaustive list of taverns in London where Freemasons' lodges have been held in the current number of *Quatuor Coronati*, which is the chief journal of Masonic research.

JAS. CURTIS, F.S.A.

DIRECTION POST *v.* SIGNPOST (10 S. v. 449, 496; vi. 34).—I have frequently heard "handposts" used in South Northamptonshire.

JOHN T. PAGE.

KIPLING FAMILY (10 S. vi. 7).—The district named by Mr. W. E. WILSON abounds in Kiplings. The cradle of the race was Kiplin village, near Richmond, Yorks. Any one interested will find early records in works issued by the Surtees Society, the North Riding Record Society, &c.

W. BARNES HELMEROW.

CRICKET: PICTURES AND ENGRAVINGS (10 S. iv. 9, 132, 238, 496; v. 54, 96, 177).—I have a coloured reprint entitled 'Representation of the Noble Game of Cricket as played in the celebrated Cricket Field near White Conduit House, 1787.' It is oval, measuring about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches. There are two wickets of three stumps each, without balls. The game is apparently single wicket. The bats of the batsmen and the two umpires are long and curved. The

players, the umpires, and the male spectators (? other players), excepting one little boy, wear breeches and white stockings; the hats are various, e.g., small cocked hats and hats not very unlike the modern straw hat; the players wear queues. In the background is a large house, which is perhaps White Conduit House.

According to 'The Amusements of London,' by William B. Boulton, 1901, vol. i. p. 66, White Conduit House stood "in a space bounded approximately to-day by the present Penton Street, Cloudesley Road, Alton Street, and Denmark Road." Mr. Boulton says that Mr. Bartholomew, the proprietor, in 1754 provided bats and balls for his customers and encouraged the game of cricket in the adjoining meadow, laying "the foundations of the vast organization of the modern game"; and that

"in 1784 the club which met in that meadow included the Duke of Dorset, Lord Winchelsea, Lord Talbot, Colonel Tarleton, and no less a light of the cricket world than Thomas Lord, the founder of the Marylebone Club" (pp. 67, 68).

I have also a printed cotton handkerchief measuring about 35 by 26 inches. It has a group of the following cricketers: W. Denison, "Esq.," Clarke, Mortingell, Pilch, Lillywhite, Parr, N. Felix, "Esq.," Guy, Hillyer, O. C. Pell, "Esq.," Dorrington, A. Mynn, "Esq.," Sewell, and Dean. At the top (middle) is a man with a cricket bat in his hand, standing on a flying bat (animal). In the other parts of the margins are six figures of cricketers, wearing flat caps, representing "Play!" "Forward!" "Leg Half Volley," "Home Block," "The Draw," and "The Cut"; ten rules, beginning, "1. The Ball must weigh not less than five ounces and three quarters"; also at the bottom (middle) a picture of a cricket match or game. Among the few spectators are a man wearing a cocked hat, one wearing a tall hat, and some ladies in coalscuttle bonnets.

Nine of the group of cricketers wear tall hats; Parr wears something like a billycock; N. Felix, Esq., a cap; Hillyer, no hat or cap; A. Mynn, Esq., a low "tall" hat; Dean, a cap. Pilch and A. Mynn (especially the latter) are big men. W. Denison, Esq., and Lillywhite are clad in frock coats, &c. I think that the handkerchief came to my house about 1850. A friend of mine, learned in cricket, judging by the doings of the men in the group, puts its date at 1845. It is dedicated "To the admirers of the noble game of cricket."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.



**Miscellaneous.****NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.**

*Magnus Cato.* Translated by Benet printed at Westminster by William Cambridge, University Press.)

are reprinted is the second of the eight the famous book belonging to the collection. Moore, Bishop of Ely, presented in University of Cambridge, and already contribution for the important series of prints. Like all the series, it belongs to the career, and, like the *Arceite* and Lydgate's *Temple* of ed in the same series, it is believed to

works, again, it is issued in facsimile garden, who certifies that 250 copies been printed, and that the impressions abbed off the plates and the negatives Dublin ascribes to Lydgate the translation parts. This seems probable enough. ever, expressly declares it to be the (for Benedict) Burgh, the opening edition of 1483 being: "Here begynneth or prohemye of the booke callid Caton, e hath ben translated out of latin in to y Mayster Benet Burgh, late Archedecken and hys chanon of Saint Stephens at which ful craftly hath made it in for the erudicion of my lord Bousher, yrat that tyme to my lord the erle of This rendering of the "precepts" of seven-line stanzas, each prefaced by a sh. It is very prosaic and sufficiently the *Parvus Cato* occupies three pages *Magnus Cato* is in four books. The to *Parvus* or *Facetus* is attributed by Daniel Church, a domestic in the Court. The bibliographical interest of these exceptional; their execution is marvel-

of *Sir Perceval: Studies upon its Origin, ent, and Position in the Arthurian Cycle.* L. Weston. Vol. I. (Nutt.)

Miss Jessie Weston began in her studies of *Sir Gawain* and that of *Sir Lancelot* h of them contributed to the admirable library" of Mr. Nutt, she continues in work, which constitutes the seventeenth the same series. This latest volume, be followed by another, deals especially *Perceval le Gallois* of Chrétien de Troyes ntinuation of Wauchier de Denain. In to Prof. Foerster and Prof. Golther, on holds that there were Arthurian mere *lais*, but finished literary produce Chrétien de Troyes, who is taxed with shamelessly and wholesale from a pre- Very interesting is the theory that in ets of the Bleheris-Gawain-Grail story onfused remembrance of nature-worship ed in the cult of Adonis or Tammuz. ible for us to deal at length with the f the book, and we must content our- pronouncing the whole a very erudite ting work, and commending its study lers. A noticeable feature in the *Sir*

*Perceval* of Chrétien de Troyes is that the purity of life needed by one destined to accomplish the quest of the Grail is far from being observed by the hero, whose conduct is no whit more exemplary than that of Sir Gawain and other knights who incurred the condemnation of Roger Ascham.

*Cicero's Books of Friendship, Old Age, and Scipio's Dream.* (De La More Press.)

*Sappho: One Hundred Lyrics.* By Bliss Carman. (Same publishers.)

Of these additions to "The King's Classics," edited by Prof. Gollancz, each is in its way noteworthy. The former consists of a translation by John Harington of Cicero's *De Amicitia*, and two by Thomas Newton of the *De Senectute* and the *Somnia Scipionis*. All these renderings belong to Tudor times, and are characteristically racy. Harington, who was the father of Sir John Harington, the translator of Ariosto, married a natural daughter of King Henry VIII., and was in the service of Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth, and was with his second wife committed to the Tower. His translation, which may be read with much interest, is dedicated to Katherine, Duchess of Suffolk. Newton's translation of *The Book of Old Age*, first published by T. Marshe in 1569, is an admirable piece of work. The volume has as frontispiece an illumination from a fourteenth-century MS. of Cicero in the Harleian Collection.

In the *Sappho* Mr. Carman gives full translations of supposedly recovered lyrics of the poet. The scheme is one of the most ambitious that could be attempted, and a moderate amount of success may be regarded as a matter for congratulation. The frontispiece reproduces Sappho from a Greek gem in the British Museum. An introduction by Mr. C. G. D. Roberts treats the leap from the cliff as a myth.

*The Dream of the Rood.* Edited by Albert S. Cook. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

*Pierce the Ploughman's Crede.* Edited by the Rev. W. W. Skeat, Litt.D. (Same publishers.)

THESE are two of the convenient editions of our old English classics which the Clarendon Press is producing at a moderate price for the benefit of students. *The Dream of the Rood*, a short poem of 156 lines, apparently belonging to the seventh century, has sometimes been attributed to Caedmon, but Prof. Cook agrees with Dietrich in ascribing it to Cynewulf as the best specimen of his work. The editor discusses its authorship and literary characteristics in a full introduction, and appends notes and glossary.

Prof. Skeat's excellent edition of *The Ploughman's Crede* has been before the world for nearly forty years, and is too well known to require commendation. It remains the fullest and most complete that can be placed in the hands of young scholars who desire to study their own language. The curious statement that a dying friar was "put under a pot," apparently to hasten his end (l. 627), still needs elucidation.

*The Reader of Blackwood Hall, with a Full Account of Dr. Johnson's Ancestry.* By Aleyn Lyell Reade. (Privately printed.)

A CURIOUS fate has been that of the author of this book. Moved by an ambition, now pretty generally diffused, to trace his own pedigree and connexions, he began in 1898 researches concerning both, "fol-



lowing up those branches of the family that had fallen into poverty and obscurity as carefully as those to whom fortune had been more kind." While thus occupied he dragged into his net, through the Hickmans of Stourbridge (see Pedigree VII.), no less a fish than Dr. Johnson. This has doubled his task, the portion devoted to carrying back to Henry Ford the maternal ancestry of Dr. Johnson, and to tracing his connexion with the Jessons of West Bromwich, the Barnesleys of Trysull, the Harrisons and Hardwicks, and similar tasks, occupying as much space as is devoted to the labour originally undertaken. As to the books printed by Michael Johnson, the father of Dr. Johnson, Mr. Reade refers students to our own General Indexes. Particulars are supplied of the trial of Michael Johnson for carrying on illegally the trade of a *Byrseus*, in English a tanner. The result of this trial is unknown, the books in the possession of the Clerk of the Peace for Lichfield going back only to 1855. With exemplary diligence, facts bearing upon the relatives of Dr. Johnson and those in any way connected with him have been traced out. On some points on which Dr. Birkbeck Hill was at fault Mr. Reade indicates a satisfactory conclusion, and he all but establishes the fact that Johnson's family was much less obscure than the lexicographer was in the habit of asserting.

In the Reade pedigree we come across many persons of interest. Among these are Paley of the 'Evidences'; Sir Thomas Reade, whose position at St. Helena brought him into close association with Napoleon; Charles Reade, the novelist; Dinah Maria Mulock (Mrs. Craik), the author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman'; and many others. It is impossible to convey an idea of the claims of a book which is a veritable labour of love, is enriched with numerous pedigrees and illustrations of scenes and persons, and is a remarkable specimen of genealogical labour.

*Journal of the Folk-Song Society.* No. 8. (84, Carlisle Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.)

VERY satisfactory work is being done by the Folk-Song Society, with whose objects we naturally sympathize. The tunes given in the present portion are gathered from seven counties, including London. Some of them are very quaint, one especially, 'A Withy Carol,' which Mr. F. SIDGWICK printed at 10 S. iv. 84, and which represents the castigation inflicted on the infant Christ by His mother. It is, of course, regrettable that the task of preserving these productions has been deferred to a period when the ballads are but rarely encountered, and when modern squeamishness calls for abridgment or excision. A very respectable product attends, however, modern labours, and we heartily commend to our readers an institution under dignified patronage, and boasting such zealous officials as Miss Lucy Broadwood, Hon. Secretary, and Mrs. Laurence Gomme, Hon. Treasurer.

*Monumental Inscriptions and Extracts from Registers at St. Anne's Church, Soho.* Edited by William Essington Hughes, F.R.Hist.S. (Mitchell, Hughes & Clark.)

To the editor of the present volume is due the excellent condition of the parish registers of St. Anne's, Soho, which are now secured in a way which we have declared to afford a good example to all parishes with valuable registers. Seven children of George II., while he was living as

Prince of Wales in Leicester Square, were christened in St. Anne's Church, which makes Soho more of a royal parish, and earlier as a residential quarter, than Kensington. The chief foreigner buried in the churchyard is the King of Corsica, concerning whom Mr. Hughes quotes the lines

Fate poured its lessons on his living head,  
Bestow'd a kingdom, and denied him bread.

Hazlitt has a long inscription giving the date of his death as September, 1830. Dryden and Burke were first buried at St. Anne's, and then removed to Westminster Abbey. Mr. Hughes advocates the publication of the registers of the parish, which is too big a task to be accomplished without assistance by the Harleian Society. The few arms given of the families buried in the parish have been drawn by Mr. Arthur Jewers, F.S.A. Among the inscriptions is that of Charles Trelawny Brereton, who, we may mention, though the fact is not noted, was the father of the famous Trelawny, friend and biographer of Shelley and Byron. The arms of Trelawny Brereton are supplied. The list of names is very interesting.

THE REV. F. HARRISON has forwarded *Four Terriers of North Wrexall Rectory*, extracted from the Registers of the Bishop of Salisbury. These, which are dated 1588, when the Rev. Thomas Goddard was rector, are reprinted from the *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*.

## Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

We cannot undertake to advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

W. J. FISHER ("There, but for the grace of God").—Dean Farrar, in the fourth sermon in 'Eternal Hope,' attributes this saying to John Bradford.

CORRIGENDA.—10 S. v. 393, col. 1, l. 20 from foot, for "if" read *unless*; 10 S. vi. 34, col. 1, l. 16 from foot, for "direction" read *directing*.

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CONTRIBUTIONS TO HISTORY. BIBLIOGRAPHY.  
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LOIS PHYSIQUES AVEC LES LOIS BIOLOGIQUES. ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.  
AN INTRODUCTION TO GREEK EPIGRAPHY. THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT  
WORCESTER. THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT NOTTINGHAM.  
J. L. TOOLE.

**LAST WEEK'S ATHENÆUM contains Articles on**

IMPERIAL STRATEGY. OXFORD IDEALISM.  
A GERMAN POMPADOUR.  
NEW NOVELS:—Coniston; A Benedick in Arcady; Joseph Vance; Bess of the Woods; Mr. and  
Mrs. Villiers.  
SPORTS AND PASTIMES. COUNTRY BOOKS AND GUIDES.  
OUR LIBRARY TABLE:—The Defenceless Islands; Memoirs of my Dead Life; Bagehot's Literary  
Studies; Sociological Papers; The Fothergills of Ravenstonedale; Raffles, the Amateur Cracks-  
man; Pierre Loti on India; By Order of the Company and the Old Dominion; A Chelsea Auto-  
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LIST OF NEW BOOKS.  
LE GRAND SALUT; "TO QUAIL"; WHERE WAS THE 'ORMULUM' WRITTEN? THE  
BIRTH-YEAR OF HENRY V.; 'THE TIMES' BOOK CLUB; M. BÉRARD AND THE  
LÆSTRYGONES; THE VOYNICH COLLECTION OF LOST AND UNKNOWN BOOKS;  
SALE.  
LITERARY GOSSIP.  
SCIENCE:—Recreations of a Naturalist; La Précision des Lois Physiques; Gossip.  
FINE ARTS:—Two Etchers; Egyptian Antiquities in Liverpool and London; Photographing at the  
British Museum; Sale; Gossip.  
MUSIC:—Gossip; Performances Next Week.  
DRAMA:—Sir Theodore Martin's Monographs; FitzGerald's Translation of Calderon; Gossip.

**NEXT WEEK'S ATHENÆUM will contain Reviews of**

A. C. SWINBURNE'S WILLIAM BLAKE.  
E. WILLIAMS'S STAPLE INN.

*The ATHENÆUM, every SATURDAY, price THREEPENCE, of*

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS,

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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1906.

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## Notes.

"LA VIE EST VAINE":

L. MONTENAOKEN.

(See 7 S. viii. 329; 8 S. vi. 26; 9 S. xii. 54; 10 S. iv. 92.)

FOR a long time I have been trying to find some corroboration of the statement made by the late William Sharp (cf. 8 S. vi. 26; 9 S. xii. 54) that the poem 'Peu de Chose et Presque Trop,' the first two stanzas of which are quoted at the head of the eighth part of 'Trilby,' by G. Du Maurier, was written by Léon Montenaeken, a Belgian poet, and have only just been successful in my quest. By the way, 'Trilby' is the title of a short story by Charles Nodier, first published in 1822, the scene being laid in Scotland. It would be interesting to learn when and where Montenaeken's poem first appeared in print—whether in 'Trilby' (pub. 1894 ?) or earlier; also how Du Maurier became acquainted with it. At any rate, here are a few particulars for those readers of 'N. & Q.' who, like myself, have been haunted by the poem. The hundreds of English versions that have been made and published testify to its popularity. A letter of mine in *The Academy*

of 22 July, 1905 (p. 766), elicited no response; *The Saturday Westminster Gazette* of 24 February last kindly inserted an inquiry for me, but without result.

An English version of the first two stanzas (headed "After the French of Alfred de Musset") appeared in *T.P.'s Weekly* of 30 January, 1903, p. 371. The lines have also been attributed to Maeterlinck (cf. 'The Burgraves,' Pitt Press Series, p. 136, notes; *Journal of Education*, April, 1905, p. 269) and others.

On 15 March last I was informed by Messrs. Chappell & Co. that M. Montenaeken really does exist, and I have now to apologize for ever doubting it. I only doubted it, however, so long as I was unable to procure any evidence of the fact. This has now been forthcoming, as Messrs. Chappell say they have a letter from him on the subject of their purchase of the copyright in the poem in connexion with the song published by them, 'A Song of Life,' music by Teresa del Riego. The second page contains the three original stanzas (these appear in the *Daily Express* of 3 July, 1902), an English version by the author, and the words to which the music has been set. Messrs. Novello, Ewer & Co. also publish an English version, called 'Peu de Chose (Life is Vain),' music by Cécile Sarah Hartog; and there is another song based on the poem, published, I believe, by Ricordi.

The question of authorship is now, I think, settled beyond dispute; but if M. Montenaeken happens to see these remarks, he may be able to furnish some particulars concerning Du Maurier's connexion with his poem.

As another instance of much in little in French poetry may be mentioned (cf. 10 S. iii. 148):—

Un jour de fête,  
Un jour de deuil,  
La vie est faite  
En un clin d'œil,

by, I believe, Méry (but where ?).

In a poem called 'L'Harmonie imitative de la Langue française,' by Antoine Pierre Augustin de Piis (1785), occur the lines:—

Souvent l'idée a l'air de devancer les signes,  
Tant on peut énoncer dans deux lignes !  
On s'éveille, on se lève, on s'habille, et l'on sort;  
On rentre, on dîne, on soupe, on se couche, et l'on dort.

Truly, as has been said, the whole of life is summed up here in two lines by the concision of the French language.

Here is another specimen of the capacity of the French language for expressing a great deal in a few words:—



On entre, on crie,  
Et c'est la vie;  
On bâille, on sort,  
Et c'est la mort.

These lines were written in an album (1836) by the poet Ausone de Chancel (cf. *L'Intermédiaire des Chercheurs*, 25 March, 1891, col. 170).  
EDWARD LATHAM.

#### PHOEBE HESSEL AND FONTENOY: WILLIAM HISELAND.

SEVERAL correspondents have asked why my recent work on Fontenoy contains no reference to the well-known case of Phoebe Hessel. My reason for ignoring this old lady is a demonstrably incorrect statement in her epitaph, as given in the histories of Brighton. It runs thus:—

Phoebe Hessel,  
Who was born at Stepney in the year 1713. She served for many years as a Private Soldier in the Fifth Regiment of Foot in different parts of Europe, and in the year 1745 she fought under the command of the Duke of Cumberland at the Battle of Fontenoy, when she received a Bayonet Wound in her arm. Her long life, which commenced in the reign of Queen Anne, extended to that of George IV., by whose munificence she received comfort and support in her latter days. She died at Brighton, where she had long resided, December 12, 1821, aged 108.

Now the 5th Foot took no part in Fontenoy. The 3rd (the Buffs), then styled "Lieut.-General Howard's," won undying glory there; and Carter suggests that the numeral 5 was substituted for 3 by a careless stone-cutter ('*Curiosities of War*,' 1871, p. 188). It is obviously impossible to accept such an hypothesis as any foundation for Phoebe's claim to centenarian rank. Those who are interested in her story will find it discussed at 1 S. vi. 170 and 5 S. i. 222.

There is another reason for doubting Mrs. Hessel's presence at Fontenoy. It is that people who have outlived all contemporaries often succumb to the temptation of linking their obscure names with some great landmark in history of ancient date. In the sixties there lived an American clergyman who posed as the very last survivor of Bunker's Hill, fought in 1775. His story of the battle, as told in countless pulpits, was highly dramatic. He used to describe the British grenadiers advancing in faultless line; the orders given by the "continental" officers to delay firing until the whites of the enemy's eyes were visible; the crashing volleys and bayonet charge. But when the veteran was gathered to his fathers, a sceptic examined the registers at his birthplace, and

discovered that the old impostor was unborn in 1775.

The disused graveyard attached to Chelsea Hospital contains a flat tombstone which thus sketches the career of another old soldier:—

"Here lies William Hiseland, a veteran if ever soldier was, who merited well a pension if long service be a merit, having served upwards of the days of man. Antient but not superannuated, engaged in a series of wars, civil as well as foreign, yet not maimed or worn out by either. His complexion was fresh and florid, his health hale and hearty, his memory exact and ready, in stature he exceeded the military height, in strength he surpassed the prime of youth. And what renders his age more patriarchal [*sic*], when above one hundred years old he took unto himself a wife. Read, fellow-soldiers, and reflect that there is a spiritual warfare as well as a warfare temporal. Born 7th August, 1620, died 7th February, 1732, aged 112."

If we accept these figures we must credit Hiseland with having lived in nine reigns, reckoning the Commonwealth as one. But does his epitaph deserve more credit than that of his sister in arms?

F. H. SKRINE.

[At 10 S. i. 406 Mr. F. T. HIRGAME made a note that Morgan Street, St. George's-in-the-East, had been renamed Hessel Street in honour of Phoebe. See also 10 S. ii. 16, 74. At the latter reference Mr. J. T. PAGE gave the inscription on her tombstone. It begins with the words "In Memory of," and there are a few other slight verbal differences.]

#### WHITE FAMILY OF SOUTHWICK.

(See *ante*, pp. 43, 64.)

EDWARD WHITE of Southwick was Sheriff of Hants in 1574; was elected Burgess of Portsmouth in 1575; he married Mary (born 1534), daughter and coheir of Anthony Pound, of Drayton. In his will (P.C.C. 11 Tirwhite), dated 25 November, 1589, and proved 9 March, 1580/1, Edward White refers to his brothers Thomas and John, his sister Warneford and her daughter Elizabeth; and to his sister Bullaker, who is to "hold farm of Lymbourne until my son Thomas shall be twenty-one." Trustees are appointed for the education and bringing up of his son Thomas, and his eldest son John is appointed executor; his wife Mary is not mentioned in the will, she therefore probably predeceased him.

John White succeeded his father at Southwick. He was elected a Burgess of Portsmouth in 1591, and an alderman (or Mayor's Assistant, as they were then called) the following year; he was Sheriff of Hants in 1599. By his wife Frances, daughter of — Butler, of Badminton, co. Gloucester,



and three daughters, Honor, Bridget, Mary. He died in 1607. An Inquisition was held at New Alresford on 26 September, 7 James I. (1609), when he was found to have been seised of the site, &c., of the manor of Southwick, and of the manors of Wick, Burhunt Harbert, Harberlyn, Morrells, Bellony, Newlands, and of the rectories of Southwick, Wandsworth, and Wymering; half the manor of Wotton, and the manor of Culmeston Plugnett; the tithes of the church of Widley, &c. An inventory of 18 October, 1606, is recited therein, by which John White made a settlement on the marriage of his eldest daughter Honor to Sir Daniel Norton, of Tisted, Hants, by which Daniel received the Southwick manor, and all the other property, charged with the payment of 5,000*l.*, viz., 2,600*l.* to Bridget White, second daughter of the manor, at the font-stone in the Temple Church, London, and 2,400*l.* to Mary White, youngest daughter. It was also found that John White died at Southwick on 15 November, 5 James I. (1607); that his wife Frances was still living there; and that Honor, wife of the said Sir Daniel Norton, Bridget, and Mary, his daughters, were then aged eighteen years, fifteen years and eleven months, and fifteen months respectively.

Bridget, the second daughter, married Sir John Kingsmill, Kt. (died 1625), of Wotton, Hants; she died in 1672. For Burke's 'Extinct Baronetages.' Mary, the youngest daughter, married Sir John Cave, son and heir of John Cave, of Wotton, co. Leicester, and had issue a son, William, aged one year in 1619 (Visitation, 1619).

Sir Daniel Norton, who married Honor, was the eldest son of Sir Richard Norton, Kt., of Rotherfield, in East Tisted, by his second wife Katherine, daughter of John Kingsmill, Kt., of Sidmanton, Hants. (Sir Richard Norton's first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William Wayte, of Wotton, Hants, and widow of Richard Pound, of Wotton, Hants, daughter of Anthony Pound by Anne, daughter of Sir William Wingfield.) Sir Daniel was knighted by the Sheriff of Hants in 1608 and 1626, and was Sheriff of Hants in 1624 and 1628. In 1628 he was named Sir Daniel and his wife were honoured of entertaining King Charles I. at his Court at Southwick for several days between June and September. He desired to be near his favourite Buckingham, who was then at Portsmouth, before his second expedition to Rochelle. He was of Buckingham's assassination on

23 August was brought to the King while he was at prayers in the chapel at Southwick; it affected him so greatly that he retired at once to his chamber, remained there for two days, and apparently was not able to return to London with his Court before 6 September.

In November, 1632, Sir Daniel Norton was in London, and received a message from Sir John Eliot, "the patriot," then imprisoned in the Tower, requesting him to call and see him. At the ensuing interview Sir John expressed an earnest desire that his son should marry with Sir Daniel Norton's daughter; the question of settlements was arranged, and it was decided that young John Eliot should proceed at once to Southwick to become acquainted with Miss Honor Norton. On the same day Sir Daniel wrote a letter to his wife, telling her, if John Eliot and his daughter "should like the one the other, that then they might marry as soon as they would." This was written on Monday the 26th. Dame Honor acted promptly: the young couple were married at "West Barrant" Church, adjoining Southwick, on Wednesday the 28th, at nine o'clock in the morning, before the arrival of the licence which Dame Honor had sent for. Unfortunately, however, for all parties concerned, Sir John Eliot died in prison a few hours only before the marriage, and therefore his son and heir, being underage, was in ward to the King. An information was exhibited in the Court of Wards and Liveries "against Sir Daniel Norton, Kt., and Dame Honor his wife, John Ellyott, esquier, and Honor his wife, Francis Trenchard, gent., and Jonathan Fletcher, clarke, for the Ravishment of the said John Ellyott, our Warde, and marrying him to the daughter of the said Sir Daniell Norton without the licence of the said Courte"; and fines amounting to 4,000*l.* were imposed upon the offenders. A detailed account of this interesting case, with the answers of the several defendants, appears in *The Genealogist*, N.S. i. 21.

Sir Daniel Norton died in 1636. His eldest surviving son was the well-known Parliamentary colonel Richard Norton—Cromwell's "Idle Dick Norton." Dame Honor Norton appears to have been as devoted as her son to the Parliamentary cause, to judge by the following extract from *Mercurius Aulicus* of Wednesday, 16 August, 1643:—

"It was also signified from thence [Portsmouth] that the Lady Norton, mother to that most noble Colonel who hath done such wonders of late days,



and governess for the present of the town of Portsmouth, for the Committee dare do nothing without her advice, was very busily employed in making some new works about Portsey Bridge; and was not only every day in person amongst the workmen, whom she encouraged much by her presence, but brought with her also every day 30 or 40 maids and women in a cart (they may live to be so coached hereafter) to dig and labour in the trenches. .... It was further signified from thence that the Committee by her direction had caused a dungeon to be made there as dark as hell, that if the liberty of the subject should be laid up there nobody should have hope to find it, intended for such malefactors, as it now appears, who either do refuse to take the new oath, or to pay their taxes, or otherwise shall show any good affections to his sacred Majesty."

The will of Dame Honor Norton, the last of the White family of Southwick, was dated 12 April, 1648 (P.C.C. 220 Grey). She desired to be buried in the parish church of Southwick, near where her husband was laid, and she bequeathed to her granddaughter Honor Eliot the parsonage of Portsea and Portsmouth, and the site of the manor of Stubbington, held under lease from Winchester College; the bequest was to be void if her son Richard paid to the said Honor Eliot, or her assigns, the sum of 500*l.* on her marriage, with an allowance in the meantime of 40*l.* per annum. The Stubbington here mentioned, then a manor, is now a farm within the borough of Portsmouth, and is not Stubbington, near Titchfield, where her cousins resided. There are also bequests in her will to her son Edward Norton, and to her daughters Honor Eliot, Katherine May, wife of James May, and Mary Norton; she also refers therein to her deceased children Thomas and Elizabeth, and to her late house in Covent Garden. The will was proved by her son Richard Norton, the executor and residuary legatee, on 26 November, 1651.

ALFRED T. EVERITT.

High Street, Portsmouth.

MASQUERIER'S PORTRAIT OF NAPOLEON.—Amongst some correspondence of the Rev. Dr. T. F. Dibdin I found the following interesting letter, addressed to him by John James Masquerier (1778-1857):—

Brighton, May 17, 1835.

MY DEAR DIBDIN,—On my return here from town I found your letter and prospectus, which had been left by Col. Charlewood, I am delighted at your present success, and be assured that all in my power shall be done to forward your views—neither Pedder or myself expect more than one copy each—he is off for the Continent, and I intend going in a few days, for the summer months.

What you ask concerning the picture of Bonaparte can be answered in a few words. In the year 1800 I was painting a portrait of Capt. (since

Admiral) Schank to whom I expressed seeing my mother who was then reside and he, being a Commissioner of the Board, kindly procured me a licence to pose. When in Paris I got through the friend acquainted with Josephine, the to be at the Thuilleries, where I saw B the gray great coat which has since known, but which at that time was from all the portraits I had previously the French thinking that a great man sarily be dressed in finery. I howev him as I saw him, and the picture was gland by more than 20,000 persons, in late Prince of Wales and Tallien, who London on his return from Egypt and the Exhibition room the following test the likeness of the First Consul:—

"J'ai vu le Portrait du General Buonaparte par Mr. Masquerier, et je l'ai trouvé très ressemblant."

"TALLIEN. Londres, ce 24 Mars 1800."

The picture was afterwards sold for the purpose of going to America where it is now I know. I can send you the print of it, having a copy of the produce of the picture was about beginning, as I believe you know, of fortune. This is quite enough of self. Yours sincerely, J. J. MASQUERIER.

P.S.—Do you remember Bob. Poste again with you?!!! It was somewhere at the Square.

Masquerier was living at Paris when, on the outbreak of the Revolution, she was arrested, and remained in prison until 1794. The artist escaped, and he names was evidently the first of the names he had of returning to her. It was Tallien, whose portrait he had painted, introduced him to Josephine. The picture then made of Napoleon was a material elaborated into the work 'Napoleon reviewing the Guards in the Court of the Tuileries' was exhibited in Piccadilly, 1800, and is now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire. Vide 'D.N.B.' Burdett-Coutts.

ALECK ABRAHAM.

GOATHAM AND THE 'N.E.D.'—It is surprising that a work of such high authority as the 'New English Dictionary' should lend the weight of its authority to a statement that the identity of the Gotham of the ancient tales remains unsettled? The compiler of the otherwise illuminating work under 'Gotham' states at the end of the article that "there is a village so called in Nottinghamshire, but it is not certain that the place alluded to."

Having had the whole matter under review for some time, I lay it down as a fact of contradiction, that nobody is at present disputing the location of the Gotham at the village half-a-dozen miles from Nottingham.







of that day). Besides this paten, there exists another precious relic of Wilson's ordination day—the little memorandum book which his friend gave him soon after the ceremony, having first inserted in his own handwriting the account of the day's proceedings. It is a very small duodecimo, bound in brown leather, with brazen clasps, and, together with some MSS. of the bishop, is in the possession of Sion College, London.

In 1690 a portrait of the archdeacon, in his clerical habit and scarf, was painted by Luttrell, and engraved by the celebrated artist John Smith. One impression of the engraving had long been in the British Museum, whilst a second (which formed part of the ten thousand mezzotints collected by the late Lord Cheylesmore) was added to that collection about 1904.

The archdeacon was author in 1701 of 'St. Patrick's Purgatory in Lough Derg, co. Donegal,' giving an account of the pilgrims' business there. He died at Ballyshannon, co. Donegal, in 1724.

JOHN HEWETSON.

AMERICAN EMIGRANTS.—The late Mr. Hotten, in his introduction to 'The Original Lists of Emigrants to America,' tells us that the early settlers left the old country because of persecution, both political and religious. The proceedings against the remonstrants were taken in the Courts of Star Chamber and High Commission. All the decree-books of the first-named jurisdiction are lost, and many of those of the latter, so all interested in American ancestry have been prevented from using the records of the fines and punishments as a means of genealogical information. This hindrance has now been removed by the important discovery that two sets of the fines imposed by the Star Chamber and High Commission exist in the Public Record Office: one series for both Courts appears to be perfect, but some of the other set have been lost.

As the fines in each case give residence of delinquent, and in some instances name wife and children, the importance of this discovery to the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers cannot be overrated. I intend to copy and index these fines at once, as they will form a very useful addition to my other lists of emigrants. GERALD FOTHERGILL.

11, Brussels Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.

☞ "KILLING-MEAT."—I wonder if this term is generally known, as meaning the odd "bits" of liver and the like sold in small quantities by butchers at Launceston in the old times when each of them had a

special slaughtering day. Three or four pennyworth of "killing-meat," indeed, furnished an appetizing meal for many of the working classes, whose children used to wait with dishes and basins at the slaughter-house door to receive it. R. ROBBINS.

MAORI NAMES.—The following note has been sent me by my sister, who has lived many years in New Zealand:—

"Ngaire is the Maori name, and is pronounced Niry, the same as *uiry*. Being only a village, it has no English name, and several people are so pleased with the Maori name that they have called their little girls Ngaire. Ngaire has been altered, for the original spelling and word was Te Ngaere, and I think was pronounced Tee Nā-er-y, and meant 'the Ngaire swamp.' Many of the Maori names are too long, as Whakarewarewa, Waiongongoro, and Whangamomona. Yet we say these names quite pat now we are used to them. The English manage to slip in a few syllables to some names. *Wai* means water, *roto* is lake, and *moana* is sea. I think the missionaries were responsible for the spelling of Maori names like Ngaire. They tried to spell exactly as the word was pronounced, and so the *g* was put after *n*, to represent a certain nasal sound the Maories made; but the English drop all that and pronounce it Niry. There is a place called Kete Marae; the English just call it Kitty Maria; and the mau-pau bird they call 'more pork!' I used to call it 'more-pour,' as we always heard it before heavy rain."

RALPH THOMAS.

"TROWZERS."—As an early example of the use of the word *trowzers* the following is, I think, worth noting:—

"I slipped down the Garden-Stairs with my Trowzers at my Heels. .... I would that the Devil had had the Trowzers before I had seen them: For I was certain, that my Trowzers were the strongest evidence against us."

A foot-note says:—

"Trowzers are commonly wore by those that ride Post down into the North, and are very warm; at the same Time, they keep thee [*sic*] Coat, Breeches, &c. very clean, by being wore over them."—"The True Anti-Pamela: or, Memoirs of Mr. James Parry, Late Organist of Ross in Herefordshire. .... Written by Himself." The Second Edition, carefully revised. London, 1742, p. 216.

The adventure in which these extracts appear is dated 8 October, 1735, "a Day that I have just Reason to remember." The first edition, according to a book catalogue (No. 65, item 181) issued recently by Mr. Frank Hollings, 7, Great Turnstile, was published in 1741.

In Richardson's 'Dictionary' the following is given from the writings of Richard Wiseman: "By laced stockings and trowzers." Prof. Skeat in his 'Etymological Dictionary' makes the same quotation, but



"trowzers" with the *w*, as it appears in Wiseman's book. The full passage is "laced Stockings and Trowzers the swellings Legs and Thighs went off, and they continued without further use of the laced Stockings."—*of Wiseman's 'Severall Chirurgical Treatises,'* 1. c. 18, p. 85.

In the next paragraph the word "Trowze" occurs four times, it being apparently the *w*, while "Trowzers" seems to be the

p. 83 is the following:—

stage is of great help in the cure of these Swellings: indeed we can doe nothing cable without them. Those I especially send to you are the laced Stocking, Trowze, and Glove. They as fitting most firmly..... your consideration and care how they be

sixth edition, 1734, called 'Eight Chirurgical Treatises,' has the same spelling "rowze" and "Trowzers."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

### Queries.

must request correspondents desiring inclusion on family matters of only private interest their names and addresses to their queries, so that answers may be sent to them direct.

ILL-DOG."—I have quotations of 1877 880 for this word, denoting some kind of implement or appliance used by Canadian fishermen. What is its exact meaning? Earlier examples be given?

HENRY BRADLEY.

London Press, Oxford.

STONE OF SPAIN.—This is mentioned, name of some Spanish mode of raising sea, in Johnson's 'Kingdoms and Commonwealths,' 1630, p. 232, and in Hall's 'Foreign Travel,' 1642. What of impost does the name refer to? Is the Spanish word that it renders?

HENRY BRADLEY.

E. ANTROBUS: B.M. CATALOGUE.—This gentleman was author of books on most subjects, the first of which is dated 1875 and the last 1875—that is, supposing no namesake, of which I am doubtful. I find in Phillips's 'Dictionary' a name (or the same man?) who is described as "English politician, born 1818." Contrary to his usual practice, our diligent biographer gives no reference to other dictionary, though the motive given is that the person mentioned is from some other named source.

The ordinary inquirer who examined only the General Catalogue at the British Museum would be much deceived. The Catalogue of our national library is a trap for the unwary—one which catches, and certainly deceives, not only readers, but the officials. For no reason whatever except as a relic of a system of the past—devised, one would think, to give students trouble—if a man wrote a song, that is put in a totally distinct catalogue, 'Author of Words to Music,' without even a cross-reference from or to the General Catalogue.

It appears to me that this should be remedied. Of course the answer (and no doubt a fact) is that the staff have already more than they can cope with. But "Why should London wait"?

After he became a politician (?), and before he wrote books, Mr. Edmund Edward Antrobus wrote songs, and it is in relation to these that I have been led to make my researches. The first I find in the Music Catalogue is "Sequel to Fanny Gray: the music by Mrs. W. Wyld [1843]." She was a daughter of Dr. Jay. Who wrote the words and music of 'Fanny Gray'? To another, 'How oft at Eve,' the music was by Dr. Jay (1846); another was 'The Lady of Herondale,' which I do not find at the B.M. In fact, from the short experience I have had of the Music Catalogue, I should say the collection of pieces of music must be the most defective and incomplete thing in the Library.

I am told by one who knew Mr. Antrobus that he was a very wealthy man, as, indeed, I presume he must have been to have lived some fourteen years at Kensington Palace Gardens, where he died in 1886. He was a tea merchant and an enthusiastic musician, and no doubt also artistic, as one of his books is entitled 'The Rise and Progress of Painting.' More than this I should not know but that I have been fortunate enough to be favoured with an advance sheet of the supplement to Mr. Boase's 'Modern English Biography,' and there I find the first date Mr. Boase is able to give is Antrobus's election as an F.S.A. in 1848. No mention is made of any previous biography, of his birth, father, education, or his business. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' supply these, and thus get rid of the supposition, if incorrect, that he was related to the four successive baronets called Edmund Antrobus?

RALPH THOMAS.

"ROTHERHITHE."—In 'Old and New London,' vol. vi. p. 134, the late Mr. Edward



Walford states, with regard to Rotherhithe, that "Henry IV. resided there in an old stone house, when afflicted with leprosy; he is said to have dated two charters thence." I should much like to find out what is the authority for this supposed residence of Henry IV. His "leprosy" is considered by Dr. Norman Moore to have been "herpes labialis." See 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

PHILIP NORMAN.

**FRENCH QUOTATION.**—Where does this quotation come from?

"Je ne voudrais pas reprendre mon cœur en ceste sorte: meurs de honte, aveugle, impudent, traistre et desloyal à ton Dieu, et semblables choses; mais je voudrais le corriger par voye de compassion. Or sus, mon pauvre cœur, nous voilà tombé dans la fosse, laquelle nous avions tant résolu d'échapper. Ah! revelons-nous, et quittons-là pour jamais, réclamons la miséricorde de Dieu."

Is it from St. François de Sales? J. B.

"SORNER."—Since this word has cropped up again—perhaps finally—in old Scottish legal phraseology, it may be as well to give an instance in the eighteenth century, in which "sorning" was apparently a capital crime. "Sorning" is defined in Tomlins's 'Law Dict.', 1835, as "wastefully and forcibly taking meat and drink from the king's subjects without paying for it, formerly punishable by death." Vide also Jamieson. When Mr. Meysey-Thompson asked in the House of Commons on 15 June "whether 'sornari,' as in Scotch law, was a disease, or a crime, or a vegetable, and if it was a vegetable, why could it not be distributed for cultivation among the poor?" the Lord Advocate replied with dignity that "sornari" was neither a disease, nor a crime, nor a vegetable, and that it was equivalent to the English slang "sponger."

In *Mist's Weekly Journal*, 3 Sept., 1726 (No. 71), is the following:—

"Edinburgh, Aug. 25.....ended the Trials of four Gypsies, viz., two Men and their reputed Wives; the Jury brought them in *Guilty of the Crime of Sorning, and other circumstances libelled*: The two Women pleaded their Bellies, a Jury of Matrons was impannell'd, who not having finish'd their Examination, Sentence is not yet pass'd."

What is the etymology of this word?

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

**FLEETWOOD BRASS.**—I should be very glad if any one would give me the colours of the three coats of arms over the memorial brass to Thomas Fleetwood in the church of Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks. They are not described in the little history of the parish written by the late rector.

WYCOMBE ABBEY.

**GRANTS OF DEAN'S YARD.**—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give me information of the present whereabouts of the Grant family who from 1746 to 1848 kept at 2, Little Dean's Yard, the boarding house for Westminster School which still bears their name? The last member of the family of whom I have any record is a Mrs. Maria Dixon, who died in 1872 at Hammersmith.

L. E. T.

**FRANCEYS: FRANCISUS: LE FRANCEYS.** &c.—About 1850, under the chancel floor in Urswick Church, was found a monumental slab bearing a floriated cross and an inscription:—

HIC: JAC'T: AMICIA: FILIA: JOHAN'IS:

FRANCISSI:

The only reference to such a name in the immediate neighbourhood is in the signature of a witness to a charter to the Ulverston burgesses, 32 Ed. I., where is found "John le Fraunceys." The name appears frequently in Yorkshire, e.g. at Gilling, Marske, Applegarth, Arkilgarth, Bowes, Bolton, &c., at dates from 23 Hen. III. to 2 Ed. II., and in Swaledale, 14 Hen. VII. Is anything known of the family to connect it with Urswick? The stone is elaborate, and the lady must have been of some importance. In Yorkshire the members of the Fraunceys family appear to have been of a litigious nature.

T. N. POSTLETHWAITE.

Urswick Vicarage, Ulverston.

**PASSION-FLOWER LEGEND.**—In 'La Conquête de Jérusalem,' by Myriam Harry, the following words relate to the passion-flower:—

"Il.....examinait curieusement cette corolle, qui portait au milieu de son étoile naée les attributs de la Passion.....et qui, selon la légende, était éclose le jour de Pâques, au seuil du Tombeau."

Nearly all the passion-flowers come from the New World, but one or two are natives of the Far East. They can scarcely have been known in Europe during the Middle Ages. Is it true that the story connecting them with Christ's sepulchre and Easter Day was invented by Jesuits, who found one of the American varieties and were much struck by it?

P. P. M.

"A SUNDAY WELL SPENT."—Who was the author of the lines,

A Sunday well spent

Brings a week of content;

and where were they first published? They are often erroneously attributed to Sir Matthew Hale (see *ante*, p. 20), and have been printed as leaflets by more than one society



the heading 'Sir Matthew Hale's in Maxim': but they are not to be in any of his works. They would be a poetical rendering by some one of his letter to his children on keeping of his Day.

A. B.

WANTS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—  
I want the following quotations?—

Where love is there comes sorrow  
To-day or else to-morrow;  
Endure the mood,  
Love only means our good.

These generations of mankind  
Set, and leave no vestige where they trod.

L.

JOHNSON'S POEMS.—Johnson has a little addressed 'To Lady Firebrace, at Assizes':—

Length must Suffolk beauties shine in vain,  
Long renowned in B—n's deathless strain?

To these verses states that "the lady ridget, third daughter of Philip Bacon, of Ipswich." Who was B—n? and is the "deathless strain"?

London: a Poem, there are several which I should like to see filled up. 50 of that poem runs:—

—live here, for — has learned to live.

l. 74:—

strive in vain to laugh at H—y's jest.

Her edition reads "at Clodio's jest."

Can any one give me the information I want?  
T. M. W.

ORNAMENTS: BAYARD'S GREEN.—  
Tournaments or combats were held by royal authority, one such official site being called Bayard's Green. It is desired to know the locality thus defined. One gazetteer gives it in bald terms, near Brackley, Oxfordshire. This confusion of names is harassing; moreover, we meet with equivocation as to Bayswater and Bay.

A. H.

JOHNSON AND 'THE NEW LONDON'.—A small octavo volume has recently come into my possession, entitled 'The New London Spy...exhibiting a Striking Portraiture of the City of London, as it appears in the Present Year 1772.' It is very racily written, and in describing a visit to the Temple, the author says:—

"There were various kinds of figures parading this way and that, and in particular, one character which I pointed out to me as very extraordinary, and deserving my particular notice. That person, in the plain clothes, who walks so pensively, and is deep in thought, and absorbed in the sole

idea that now fills his mind, is the *Colossus* of modern literature; he is a walking library, a repository of words, whose whole life has been devoted to the most intent study, so that he quotes the classics with as much ease and certainty, as a laborious divine does his bible, or an able lawyer the statutes; and is as precise in ascertaining the etymology of a word, as a parson in settling his tithes, or a usurer in adjusting his debts. He has been so absent on some occasions, as to mistake the kennel for the footpath....yet notwithstanding these peculiarities, he is justly revered for his learning; and has many virtues in private life, that are worthy of imitation, and claim respect."

I imagine there can be no doubt that this is intended for a pen portrait of the great lexicographer, but I should like to know if it has been so identified, and also, if possible, the name of the author of the book.

WM. NORMAN.

6, St. James's Place, Plumstead.

LUMLEY OF WATTON, NORFOLK.—I should be obliged to any of your readers who would tell me the name of Isaac Lumley's parents, or direct me to a pedigree of his family. The said Isaac Lumley was dead by 1825.

L. E. L.

## Replies.

LIEUT.-GENERAL HENRY HAWLEY.

(10 S. vi. 6, 56.)

IF MR. SKRINE will consult General Hawley's will at Somerset House, he will find that this document (29 March, 1749) and the four codicils thereto are all signed "He. Hawley." This abbreviation of the testator's Christian name led to a misreading on the part of the late Mr. Manners Chichester, who wrote Hawley's memoir in the 'D.N.B.' and headed his article 'Hawley, Henry, or Henry C.' There are two other wills at Somerset House which ought to remove from Mr. SKRINE's mind the idea that there is a mystery about Henry Hawley's birth. In General Thomas Erle's will (proved 7 December, 1720) is this bequest:—

"I give to each and every of the children of my brother\* Francis Hawly [*sic*], esquire, deceased, viz., Henry, Edward, and Anne, the sum of 50*l*."

And in the will of Lieut.-Col. Henry Hawley (Lieutenant-Governor of Kinsale), proved 8 September, 1724, is this clause:—

\* General Erle must have been half-brother to Col. Francis Hawley. Mrs. Judith Hawley, in her petition to William III., styles General Erle her "brother," which misled me in my former communication to 'N. & Q.' as to Mrs. Hawley's relationship to the aforesaid general.



"I give and devise unto my nephew Col. Henry Hawley my right, title, and interest in Sterminster [sic], in the county of Dorset, wherein I have an estate."

Again, MR. SKRINE contends that Lieut.-General Henry Hawley could not have been born within twelve months of the marriage of Francis Hawley, "bachelor," and Judith Hughes, "spinster" (January, 1683/4), because he received his commission 10 January, 1694. It is very evident that MR. SKRINE has never heard of "child commissions in the army." This subject was thrashed out in 'N. & Q.' (8 S. *passim*) by myself and others. Apparently, "the captain crying for his pap" and "the major crying for his parritch" are unknown personages to MR. SKRINE. There is not a shadow of a doubt that the brothers Henry and Edward Hawley received their first commissions as children. William III. was a good soldier, but he bestowed several commissions on children whose fathers had fallen in battle. He even went so far as to give a captain's commission to his infant goddaughter William Theresa Douglas "to pay for her education." This young lady received a captain's pay from the States of Holland as an officer in Col. George Hamilton's foot regiment; and when the corps was reduced, in 1714, she claimed half-pay. There is, therefore, nothing remarkable in Henry Hawley being an ensign at the age of nine. His contemporary Percy Kirke (the younger) received his ensign's commission from Charles II. when twelve months old, and joined his regiment ("The Lambs") as senior captain in 1702. Henry Hawley was placed on half-pay in 1698, on the reduction of General Erle's\* regiment after the Peace of Ryswick. The consequent loss of income to Mrs. Judith Hawley (Henry's mother) was doubtless one of the causes which led her to petition William III., 11 October, 1699, and bring to the King's notice that "her endeavours to fit her children for his Majesty's service have engaged her in great difficulties." In 1702 Henry Hawley joined Sir Richard Temple's corps as an ensign. Four years later he was a captain in his father's old dragoon regiment. MR. SKRINE insists that Hawley had "put in fifty-one years' service at Fontenoy." He certainly had been a commissioned officer for fifty-one years in 1745, and therefore counted service from 1694. In the same way the great Lord Dundonald counted seventeen years' service

when he joined the navy at seventeen years of age, because soon after his birth he had been entered as one of the crew on board his uncle's ship! This lord was also "an infant in the infantry," having been given an ensign's commission soon after birth.

MR. SKRINE is particularly unfortunate in pinning his faith to Mr. MacLachlan's works. The latter's 'Orders of William, Duke of Cumberland' (London, 1876), has caused MR. SKRINE to style Brigadier Richard Ingoldsby, of Fontenoy notoriety, by the erroneous Christian name of "James" in his recent book. Ingoldsby's biographer in the 'D.N.B.' draws special attention to Mr. A. N. C. MacLachlan's blunder.

Lastly, MR. SKRINE refers his readers to autograph letters in the Public Record Office signed "J. H. Hawley." I suggest that the letters in question may have been written and signed by General Henry Hawley's secretary. I may say that I have been for over twenty years a frequent toiler among seventeenth- and eighteenth-century military entry books and commission registers at the Public Record Office; but I have never come across a commission to a "J. H. Hawley," or found any mention of a military knight called "Sir John Hawley."

CHARLES DALTON.

"RIME" v. "RHYME" (10 S. v. 469, 514; vi. 52).—My remarks seem to have been quite misunderstood. My point is that *rime* was the standard spelling in Tudor English as well as in modern English—the spelling, for example, used in the old editions of Shakespeare. The statements quoted from Johnson are most misleading, as his spellings are historically valueless. The statement, for instance, that "Spenser and Milton write the word both with and without the *h*" cannot possibly be inferred from Johnson, who merely wrote for those of his own time, with but small regard for the history of our spelling. He can never be trusted without verification, and he is usually careful to give vague and inexact references. His work is most valuable from some points of view, but certainly not from the point of view of accuracy in following the spellings of the books to which he refers.

I regret to say that I am far away from books; but some advance might be made if your readers would try to solve the question. What is the earliest example of the spelling *rhyme*? I am confident that it is not so old as 1550; and I have no doubt that any quotations for it earlier than 1600 would be

\* General Erle was colonel of two infantry regiments.



valuable for dictionary purposes. Can any be found? If, so the more the better; we might then obtain a date worth having.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

THE RIGHT HON. A. J. BALFOUR (10 S. v. 201).—Mr. Balfour has a great many royal descents besides that set out by Mr. BELTON. His senior descent is as under, and is some six generations nearer the royal house; and it is interesting to note that the blood royal comes to the Balfours after passing through only three families—the St. Legers, Manners, and Cecils:—

Lady Anne Plantagenet, sister—(2) Sir Thomas St.  
to Kings Edward IV. and Leger.  
Richard III., 1439-1475.

Lady Anne St. Leger,=Sir George Manners, Lord  
1526. Ros, 1513.

Thomas, first Earl of Rutland, K.G., 1543.

Em. Sir John Manners, 1611.

Sir George Manners of Haddon, 1623.

John, eighth Earl of Rutland, 1679.

Lady Margaret Manners,=James, third Earl of  
1682. Salisbury, K.G., 1683.

James, fourth Earl of Salisbury, 1694.

James, fifth Earl of Salisbury, 1728.

James, sixth Earl of Salisbury, 1780.

James, first Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., 1823.

James, second Marquis of Salisbury, 1868.

Lady Blanche Cecil=James Maitland Balfour.

RUVIGNY.

Galway Cottage, Chertsey.

LITERARY ALLUSIONS (10 S. vi. 29).—In the second series of essays entitled 'Among my Books' Russell Lowell devotes an article to Prof. Masson as biographer and editor of Milton. Towards the close of the discussion he considers the poet's personal characteristics, and concludes that "in no other English author is the man so large a part of his works." This he illustrates from various points of view, including in his survey this deliberate travesty of a famous passage near the opening of 'Paradise Lost,' book iii.:

"If he is blind, it is with excess of light, it is a divine partiality, an overshadowing with angels' wings. Phineus and Teiresias are admitted among the prophets because they, too, had lost their sight,

and the blindness of Homer is of more account than his Iliad."

THOMAS BAYNE.

Let H. K. St. J. S. turn for Miss Larolles to the first volume of Miss Burney's 'Cecilia.' He will not lay the novel down till he has finished it.

W. T.

HOUSES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST (10 S. v. 483; vi. 52).—The house in which John Rennie resided from 1793 until his death in 1821 was No. 27, Stamford Street. About the year 1824 Stamford Street was renumbered, with the result that No. 27 became No. 52. In 1868, as a consequence of another renumbering of the street, the house received the number it now bears, No. 18; and it was on this house that the tablet in commemoration of John Rennie was erected on 27 February last. It will thus be seen that this was not the house in which Thomas Love Peacock resided in 1820 (see the L.C.C.'s 'Indication of Houses of Historical Interest in London,' part ix.).

The house in which Sydney Smith resided from 1803 to 1806 was No. 14, Doughty Street, and a tablet was affixed to this house—at the expense, I believe, of the Duke of Bedford—on 7 Sept., 1905. This tablet does not seem to have been included in the 'Indication of Houses,' so it may be as well to record in 'N. & Q.' the fact of its erection.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

ST. EDITH (10 S. vi. 29, 70).—There are 21 churches dedicated in this name: 8 in Lincolnshire, 3 in Warwickshire, and 10 in other counties; but it is now impossible to say which of the three St. Ediths was intended in any particular dedication. See 'Calendar of the Anglican Church Illustrated,' 1851, p. 226.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

St. Edith's day is 16 September, and the 23rd would be the last day of her octave. Her life, told at considerable length, will be found in the 'Acta Sanctorum.'

J. A. J. HOUSDEN.

The will referred to in my query is that of Thomas Wace, "Rector Ecclesiæ de Barsham" (Suffolk), who desired to be buried in the chancel of that church. It is dated the "feast of St. Edith A.D. 1450," and was proved in the Consistory Court at Norwich (Register Aleyn, fol. 54) on 23 September, 1450. The will itself is printed in full among "the Rectors" in my paper entitled 'Some Notes on Barsham juxta Beccles' in *The Genealogist* for July, and will shortly be on sale in pamphlet form for the benefit



of the restoration fund of Barsham Church, which was recently considerably damaged by lightning.

In addition to the replies printed in 'N. & Q.' many have been sent to me direct, and to all the writers I return thanks.

It would be interesting to know if Wace was a Wiltshire man; the name is uncommon. He was rector of Barsham from 1424 to 1450.

(Mrs.) F. H. SUCKLING.

Highwood, Romsey, Hampshire.

"O DEAR, WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE?" (10 S. vi. 29, 57, 73.)—MR. SWYNNERTON will find both the words and the tune of this song in 'The Song Book' ("Golden Treasury Series"), edited by John Hullah, 1892, p. 105, song lxxx. Should MR. SWYNNERTON not be able to refer to this book, or to get the song from one of the music shops, I will send him a copy of the words and tune, if he will send me his address.

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

The version that I learned from our nursemaid in North-West Lincolnshire, c. 1840, was

O dear, what can the matter be?

(Thrice, with varieties of intonation)

Johnny's so long at the fair.

He promised to buy me, he promised to buy me,

He promised to buy me a bunch of blue ribbons,

(repeated)

To tie up my bonny brown hair.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

[MR. C. HALL CROUCH also thanked for reply.]

LITERARY PASTIMES (10 S. vi. 28, 75).—The line wanted by MR. BRESLAR is presumably this:—

Te tero, Roma, manu nuda. Date tela, latete  
(=Te. te. ro. ro. ma. ma. nu. nu. da. da. te. te.  
la. la. te. te).

The "Latin couplet" quoted at the beginning is indeed, in the form there given, a highly singular curiosity. The line

Otto tenet mulum; madidam mappam tenet Anna,  
is an example of a dactylic hexameter that can be read in both directions both literally and verbally. It is sometimes written as  
Otto tenet mappam madidam mappam tenet Otto,  
in which case the reverse reading yields exactly the same result as the forward.

To give samples of the various kinds of Latin verses elaborated by perverse ingenuity would take up an enormous amount of room, but a few references may be of use: Sidonius, 'Epistles,' ix. 14; J. C. Scaliger's 'Poetice,' ii. 30; Reusner's 'Ænigmato-

graphia' (second ed., Frankfurt, 1602), Part II. pp. 172 *sqq.*; Lucian Müller's 'De Re Metrica.' See also Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' II. ii. iv., not far from the end: "*Palindroma Epigrammata*... have in like sort done" (vol. ii. Shilleto's ed., p. 112).

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Hôtel Wiltcher, Brussels.

CRICKET: PICTURES AND ENGRAVINGS (10 S. iv. 9, 132, 238, 496; v. 54, 96, 177; vi. 78).—I should like to add to my reply at the last reference that a black-and-white reproduction (oblong, not oval) of the game of cricket near White Conduit House in 1787 will be found facing p. 52 of 'Annals of Cricket by W. W. Read (Sampson Low & Co., 1896). This half-crown book has many illustrations, which should be studied by all interested in the history and development of the game. Very little of the reproduction of the portion of a screen showing matches played by the Hambledon Club is legible. The screen is, or was in 1896, in the possession of Capt. Dacres Butler, of Bury Lodge, Hambledon (p. 42).

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

TADPOLE (10 S. vi. 29, 77).—"Kail-ladle" is a name given to the tadpole by children in some parts of Scotland. Manifestly suggested by the shape of the creature, this appellation is not inappropriate, and it is quite intelligible. In the latest edition of Jamieson's 'Scottish Dictionary' "laidlick" is entered as the equivalent term used in Banffshire. If "paddy-leddle" were changed into the form "pade" or "paddock ladle," its family features would be revealed. In its actual dress it seems to be somewhat disguised.

THOMAS BAYNE.

BURNEY FAMILY (10 S. v. 510; vi. 56).—If J. A. N. will send his address to me at Ruenore, Clarence Grove, Weston-super-Mare, where I am staying, and inform me why he wants the information, I will endeavour to give the best in my power.

(Rev.) E. AMYATT BURNEY.

PLEDGE IN A BUMPER (10 S. vi. 7).—DR. MURRAY's query is of great interest to me. In old times—and, I believe, even in the present—the practice was, or is, on the toast of "The Visitors" being proposed, as follows. Each gentleman, as the "loving cup" was passed round, stood up, and, taking a sip, passed the cup to the gentleman on his left, while the gentleman on his right also stood up, to guard against the chance that some treacherous assassin or



enemy might, while his neighbour was engaged, plunge a dagger into his back.

I used, many years ago, to get cards for many City and other dinners, and have witnessed—and of course obeyed—the practice. EDWARD P. WOLFERSTAN.

National Liberal Club.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S LANDING IN ENGLAND (10 S. v. 349, 391, 473; vi. 37).—In confirmation of the reply by K. P. D. E. I send the following extract from Geikie's 'Life of Sir R. Murchison' (i. 215):—

"In the French revolution of 1848, when Louis Philippe fled from Paris and was hid in a cottage on the south bank of the Seine, opposite to Havre, Featherstonhaugh, then British consul at Havre, managed to get the family of 'Mr. Smith' over by night, and popped them into a British steam packet. Even in this act the consul was the geologist, for he passed off the ex-king as his uncle William Smith, the father of English geology."

E. C. DAVEY.

Messrs. Banks and Turner's 'Guide to Seaford,' published about 1882, has on p. 42 the following:—

"Louis Philippe, King of the French, landed and stayed here [Newhaven] on his abdication of the throne in 1848. His Majesty took rooms at the 'Bridge' Hotel, the principal inn in the town. It is said the king was amused at finding the name of the landlady—the very English one of 'Smith'—was the same he had adopted *pro tem*."

This paragraph appears in all the succeeding editions I have.

'The Grey Guide' to Seaford and Newhaven, 1896, p. 99, says the king landed from a fishing smack. CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

"PLACE" (10 S. v. 267, 316, 333, 353, 371, 412, 435, 475).—A combination which, I think, has not been noted in this discussion, seems to be worth recording. The extract which follows, copied from the 1713 edition of Wycherley's 'Works,' p. 148, occurs in Act II. sc. i. of 'The Country Wife':—

Mrs. Pinchwife. Indeed he not angry with her Bud, she will tell me nothing of the Town, though I ask her a thousand times a day.

Pinchwife. Then you are very inquisitive to know, I find.

Mrs. Pinchwife. Not I indeed. Dear, I hate London; our Placehouse in the Country is worth a thousand of 't, wou'd I were there again."

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.A.

For a seventeenth-century instance see Chancery Proceedings (Record Office) before 1714, Hamilton, 392-23, Zinzan *al's* Alexander *v.* Zinzan *al's* Alexander (November, 1677). The defendant alludes to a grant by Sir Peter Vanlore the younger, in May, 14 Chas.I.,

of copyhold lands, &c., called "the Place," in the tithing of Calcott (parish of Tilehurst, Berks). F. S. SNELL.

MACAULAY ON THE THAMES (10 S. v. 489; vi. 16).—Many thanks to Mr. J. A. J. HOUSDEN, Mr. C. GILMAN, and Mr. W. JERROLD. One more example how carelessly writers will quote, or printers print, or proof-correctors correct! The quotation as I gave it, puzzled but believing, is on p. 287 of H. Craik's 'English Prose Selections,' vol. v. (Nineteenth Century). Now I hope some will find interest in the following parallel:—

".....that beautiful valley, through which the Thames, not yet defiled by the precincts of a great capital, nor rising and falling with the flow and ebb of the sea, rolls under woods of beech round the gentle hills of Berkshire."—Macaulay, 'Hist. of England,' chap. ix. (about two-thirds of the way through), 1848.

"In one of those beautiful valleys, through which the Thames (not yet polluted by the tide, the scouring of cities, or even the minor defilement of the sandy streams of Surrey) rolls a clear flood through flowery meadows, under the shade of old beech woods and the smooth mossy greensward of the chalk hills....."—Peacock, 'Crochet Castle,' chap. i. (init.), 1831.

H. K. ST. J. S.

GIBBON, CH. LVI. NOTE 81: 'Ἀστροπέλεkus' (10 S. iv. 167, 272, 370).—At the last reference M. GENNADIUS gives (p. 372) a quotation from the writings of Marbodius, and mentions "a quaint old French version" of the poems as appearing in Migne's 'Patrologia.' Presumably it is that which is given in 'Venerabilis Hildeberti....Opera.... Accesserunt Marbodi Redonensis Episcopi, ipsius Hildeberti supparis Opuscula,' edited by Antoine Beaugendre, Paris, 1708. The French version of 'De Ceraunio' is as follows:

LA CERAUNIE.

Ceraunus est mult bele pier.  
Si chet o fuilre mult est chere.  
Ki chastement la portera,  
La fuilre mal ne li fera.  
U est ne perira maison  
De fuilre ne destrubulun.  
Batailles veint en plait est bone.  
Bons sunges bels esués done.  
Dous culurs a mais ke un poie.  
Teint ac? stal eteint abloe.  
En Germanie la prent loin.  
Laltre resemble papirun.  
Ne fou ne flame ele ne crient.  
Cette pierre de spanie vient.

§ 28, col. 1662.

It appears to be a free translation of parts of the Latin. The French versions of these poems 'De Gemmis' are spoken of in the prefatory matter (cols. 1635-6) as specimens of the French idiom of the eleventh or twelfth century. Perhaps some one will give a



literal translation into English or modern French, and explain some of the words—"desturbuilun," "veint en plait," "esués," &c.

According to the edition of Marbodius from which I am quoting, the lines following the fifth line of the Latin poem (*i.e.*, after "fulmine tactos") are:—

Iste lapis tantum reperiri posse putatur;

Unde Ceraunius est græco sermone vocatus:

and then as given by M. GENNADIUS, except that "ferietur" should, of course, be *ferietur*.

The following lines complete the poem, *i.e.*, after "assuerit lapis ille":—

Sed neque navigio per flumen vel mare vectus,  
Turbine mergetur, vel fulmine percutietur.  
Ad causas etiam vincendæque proelia prodest,  
Et dulces somnos, et dulcia somnia præstat.  
Huic binæ dantur species, totidemque colores.  
Crystallo similem Germania mittere fertur,  
Ceruleo tamen infectum, rutiloque colore.  
Mittit et Hispanus, regione manens Lusitanâ,  
Flammas spernentem, similemque colore Pyropo.

Marbodus, Marbodæus, or Marboldus flourished, according to the reckoning of Trithemius, 1060 (see above-mentioned prefatory matter).

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"ANSER, APIS, VITULUS," &c. (9 S. xii. 506).—A correspondent asked for the source of a Latin line to be found in Howell's 'Letters' (ii. 2):—

Anser, apis, vitulus, populus et regna gubernant.

In 'Aenigmatographia siue Sylloge Aenigmatum et Grithorum Coniuiualium, ex variis Auctoribus collectorum,' second ed., by Nicholas Reusner (Frankfort, 1602), on pp. 237-48 is a series of 'Enigmata' by Hadrianus Junius. No. xxx. ('Syngraphum'), ten lines in length, begins

Anser, apis, vitulis [*sic*], rerum potiuntur, et orbis.

I have no copy of Hadrianus Junius's poems to which to refer.

The line by itself has rather the appearance of a mediæval proverb.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

"TONY LUMPKIN" (10 S. vi. 7).—In Suffolk a heavy, awkward person is called a "Lummucken." "Lubber," says Prof. Skeat, is allied to "lump," Middle English *lompe*, *lumpe*, a block, stump, or piece hewn off a log. "Lob," "lubber," "looby," "lob-cock," were terms of contempt for heavy, dull-minded persons; and Shakespeare has "Farewell, thou lob of spirits" ('Mids. Night's Dr.,' II. i.). Is not "Lumpkin," therefore, an eased form of "Lubberkin," reminding us of Gray's "Lubberkin"? "Lammacken" is also applied to a fall;

"'A cum lummaken down stairs from top to bottom" (Edward Moor, 'Suffolk Words and Phrases,' 1823).

This would of course in no way invalidate W. C. B.'s conjecture that Goldsmith's Tony Lumpkin was suggested by an Anthony Lumpkin in the flesh at Scarborough.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

For notes on several Tony and other Lumpkins, Lumkins, and Lunkings see 8 S. iv. 388, 515; and cf. 4 S. ii. 274; 5 S. ix. 286, 415; x. 17, 38.

G. L. APPERSON.

[MR. A. F. ROBBINS also refers to Anthony Lumpkins at 4 S. ii. 274; 5 S. x. 17.]

JOHN DANISTER, WYKEHAMIST (10 S. iv. 289, 355, 437).—At the first reference I pointed out that none of Sander's bishops-nominate was in point of fact such at Queen Mary's death, except Maurice Clenock; and that is so. However, by the time Sander wrote his report it had been suggested to the Holy See to translate Nicholas Heath, Archbishop of York, to Canterbury; Thos. Watson, Bishop of Lincoln, to York; and Cuthbert Scott, Bishop of Chester, to Durham; and to make John Boxall Bishop of Winchester, Gilbert Burnford Bishop of Lichfield, and William Taylor Bishop of Carlisle (Phillips, 'Extinction of the Ancient Hierarchy,' pp. 229-30). Now the last two names occur in Sander's list of bishops-nominate. That makes it look at first sight as though John Danister was John Boxall; but John Boxall never managed to escape to Louvain, and was in the Tower when Sander wrote. JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

DEVON PROVINCIALISMS (10 S. v. 490; vi. 33).—May I add yet another explanation of *Pillum*? Many years ago, at Exeter Assizes, a witness had been describing something that had happened on the high road, and, being pressed for further details, replied, "I couldn't see no more 'n what I've a said, because the *pillum* did vlee so." "*Pillum*?" exclaimed his lordship to the examining counsel; "why, what is *pillum*?" "Really, my lord, I don't know." Then—to the witness: "Tell his lordship what you mean by *pillum*." Now few things are more puzzling to a son of the soil than to be bidden to give a description or definition of some very common object. The witness reddened, and hummed and ha-a-ed. "Come, come," urged the counsel; "tell his lordship what *pillum* is." "Oh Lard, m' Lard. Why, every one do know what *pillum* is." "But, my good man," his lordship said,



"I don't know what *pillum* is, and I must ask you to explain to me." At last, after much botheration, the witness, as one fairly at bay, gasped out: "Look'ee here, m' Lord. Sir, you do know what muck is, don't'ee?" "Yes, his lordship replied; "I think I know what muck is." "Well, then," jerked out the witness, much relieved, "when muck do drowy, that there's *pillum*."

LOBUC.

ENGLISH SPELLING (10 S. v. 148, 198, 222).—I am unable to find the book mentioned at the last reference under J. M. D. Meiklejohn's name in any catalogue. But I find 'The Spelling List, being 10,000 Difficult Words, with an Introduction by J. M. D. Meiklejohn,' 1889. The Introduction is delightfully scholarly and amusing, and the writer seems to say reform is hopeless, and indeed it is, being against the interest of those who teach, and more especially of those who print. Both would have to take great trouble at loss of pecuniary profit.

RALPH THOMAS.

"MOTHER OF DEAD DOGS" (10 S. v. 509; vi. 32).—Surely the antithesis to this phrase, is not exactly the converse, which Mr. DUNCAN is looking for, is Macaulay's

Oh, Tiber! father Tiber!  
To whom the Romans pray,  
A Roman's life, a Roman's arms,  
Take thou in charge this day.

Or, if our beautiful Thames needs any defence against the pessimist, there is Denham's

Oh! could I flow like thee, and make thy stream  
My great example, as it is my theme.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

"POUR" (10 S. v. 261, 329, 392, 435).—H. K. St. J. S. at 10 S. v. 331 asks rimes for *four*. I may quote:—

The sable score of fingers *four*  
Remained on that beam impressed.  
Scott, 'The Eve of St. John.'

J. G. HANDS, Librarian.

Public Library, Victoria, B.C.

CATTE STREET (10 S. vi. 49).—The name Cattoget should be deleted from the list given by Mr. LOFTIE. It does not mean the "narrow way," but rather the "ship passage." *Kati* is an Old Norse word for a kind of small boat or ship. In mediæval Latin it appears as *catta* (see Du Cange), and in English as *catt* (see the 'N.E.D.').

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

The word may come from *cut*, which is "a genuine Celtic word" (Skeat, 'Etymological Dict.').

The word *cutty* is used in Wiltshire for a wren, and probably comes from the Welsh *cwtan*, *cwta*, "short, bobtailed."

Prof. Rhys alludes to the "cutty black sow" as still used in Wales to frighten children, and he translates the Welsh verse repeated when running away from the November bonfires thus: "May the black sow *without a tail* seize the hindmost!" He also translates *y Gota*, "the cutty one," as a woman who can become a hare and run away (Rhys, 'Celtic Folk-lore').

J. S. M.

PROVERB AGAINST GLUTTONY (10 S. v. 470).—May not this proverb have been adapted from Ecclesiasticus xl. 32? It reads in the Vulgate: "In ore imprudentis condulcabitur inopia, et in ventre ejus ignis ardebit."

The same idea is expressed in Revelation x. 9: "Accipe librum et devore illum; et faciet amaricari ventrem tuum, sed in ore tuo erit dulce tanquam mel."

J. A. J. HOUSDEN.

CANBURY HOUSE, MIDDLESEX (10 S. v. 409, 455).—Canbury House appears on 'A Survey of London, made in the Year 1745,' reprinted some years ago by Mason & Payne, map publishers, 41, Cornhill (perhaps now represented by William Henry Payne & Co., 35, Walbrook, E.C.). Its situation appears to be represented now by Canonbury Place, Canonbury Park, and Alwyne Square.

On the aforesaid map the spelling is "Canbury."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

JOHN HOY (10 S. vi. 9).—Serle's Coffee-House stood at the corner of Serle and Portugal Streets, Lincoln's Inn Fields. It was probably a resort of Addison, for in *Spectator* No. 49 he says:—

"I do not know that I meet in any of my walks objects which move both my spleen and my laughter so effectually as those young fellows, at the Grecian, Squire's, and Serle's, and all other Coffee-houses adjacent to the law, who rise early for no other purpose but to publish their laziness."

Serle's was also a resort of Mark Akenside, the poet. Dyce printed a letter from Akenside, addressed "Mr. Dyson, at Serle's Coffee-House, Lincoln's Inn." This was Jeremiah Dyson, the poet's friend and patron (Wheatley's 'Cunningham').

The old-fashioned door-posts of Serle's were preserved in the stationer's shop on the site of the coffee-house in 1885.

The second edition of 'Barnaby's Journal,' 1716, was printed for S. Illidge, under Searle's Gate, Lincoln's Inn, New Square.



Serle died in 1690, intestate, much in debt, and his lands heavily mortgaged. "The arms of Serle with those of the Inn are over the gateway of Lincoln's Inn in Carey Street" (Wheatley). Carey Street still exists, being out of the way of both the Courts of Justice and the Kingsway improvements. But I could find no remnant, a few years ago, either of Serle's Coffee-House or the stationer's door-post.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

If TIVERTON will send his address to me, some particulars of the Hoy family shall be sent to him direct, they being too long for insertion in 'N. & Q.'

Athenæum, Bath.

E. C. DAVEY.

FLAGS (10 S. v. 469; vi. 12).—The book referred to, though full of information of great interest, must be consulted with the caution that is necessary for all the numerous publications I have seen on flags. For example, the Union flag (fig. 97) is inaccurate, and so are many of the others. This is no doubt due to the difficulty of getting the colours in their proper places. I think a simple black-and-white line of the flags, with the colour written on the portion it should be on, should be given. The official dimensions of the flags should always be stated. Notwithstanding all that has been written about our national flag of late years, I doubt if one Englishman in a hundred could tell when the various flags we have are rightly displayed or when they are upside down.

RALPH THOMAS.

"DIGNITY OF MAN" (10 S. vi. 9).—W. M. T. may find a hint as to the use of this expression in 'Paradise Lost,' iv. 618-19:

Man hath his daily work of body or mind  
Appointed, which declares his dignity,

in distinction from the brutes, who

All day long  
Rove idle, unemployed.

C. W. B.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: ITS FOUNDATION STONE (10 S. v. 168, 213, 272).—I take the following from the eleventh edition of 'Illustrations of Masonry,' by William Preston (London, G. Wilkie, 1804):—

"In 1673 the foundation stone\* of this magnificent cathedral, designed by deputy Wren, was laid in solemn form by the King, attended by Grand Master Rivers, his architects and craftsmen, in the

presence of the nobility and gentry, the Lord Mayor and aldermen, the bishops and clergy, &c. During the whole time this structure was building, Mr. Wren acted as master of the work and surveyor, and was ably assisted by his wardens, Mr. Edward Strong and his son..... Divine service was performed in the choir of this cathedral for the first time on the thanksgiving day for the peace of Ryswick, Dec. 2, 1697; the last stone on the top of the lantern was laid by Mr. Christopher Wren, the son of the architect, in 1710."

Any one interested in this subject will find a splendid description of St. Paul's Cathedral in the work above mentioned and in "Sir Christopher Wren and his Times, with Sketches and Anecdotes of the Most Distinguished Personages in the Seventeenth Century. With Portrait of Wren. 1852. By J. Elmes."

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D., F.R.Hist.S.  
Baltimore House, Bradford.

"IKONA," SOUTH AFRICAN TERM (10 S. vi. 46).—I should like to amplify MR. PLATT's note on this. His remarks as to the Zulu *hai'kona* are correct, except that the native pronunciation in the last twenty years has dropped the aspirate, which formerly was very audible. In the corrupt "kitchen-Zulu" which is current among white folk throughout South Africa, and which should more properly be called "pigeon-Zulu," *ikona* is used vulgarly as a negation. A "boy" asks for work; the reply is *ikona sabenza* (no work); or an appeal is made for money, with the answer *ikona mali* (no money). Should you tell your house-boy to cook you some potatoes, and he finds that there are none left, he will tell you in pigeon-Zulu *amazambaan ikona*. It will therefore be seen that the Anglo-Zulu colloquial use of the word is generally that of a simple negative. FRANK SCHLOSSER.

15, Grosvenor Road, Westminster.

Most people who have visited South Africa know that this corrupted word is used there in the sense of "I don't know." MR. PLATT considers it is derived from the Zulu *hai'kona*, i.e., "not a bit of it." But in Gibb's 'Zulu Vocabulary and Phrase Book' (1897), a copy of which I procured in Zululand a few years ago, the native word representing "not a bit of it" is given as *imihlola*, whilst "Not it! Don't you wish it!" is interpreted *pinda*.

HARRY HEMS.

WATLING STREET (10 S. vi. 29).—The author's name of 'The Twelve Churches' is not given on the title-page, but the work is stated to be by the author of 'The Red Rose.' There is a copy in the British Museum Library.

THOMAS MILLS.



**HALF-MARRIED** (10 S. vi. 28).—The rubric runs thus: "The man shall give unto the woman a ring leaving the same upon the book with the accustomed duty to the priest and clerk." It is clear to my mind that the man did not pay the fee, and so the priest would not proceed further. I believe that "but one half" of the fee signifies the fee for the publication of the banns of marriage. So many dirty tricks even now are played, that I regret that this rubric is not observed. In one parish I know, people, when requesting their banns to be published, had to pay the marriage fees, as so many defrauded the vicar, who used (for he is dead now) to return the fees if the marriage did not take place, deducting the fee for banns. I have always maintained that a fee for certificate of publication of banns is illegal; I cannot find any book of church law which legalizes it. The fee for the certificate of the publication of banns at a superintendent registrar's office is, I am told, 1s. Surely the clergy should not charge more than that, unless it can be proved that a fee for certificate of publication of banns in our parish churches is legal.

M.A.OXON.

**"ROSE OF JERICHO"** (10 S. v. 229, 272, 430, 515).—In 'The British Herbal,' by John Hill, M.D., 1756, p. 272, the rose of Jericho is described as the "*Thlaspi fruticosum parvum floribus albo virentibus*," and a note states that Caspar Bauhin calls it "*Thlaspi rosa Hierachuntea vulgo dicta*," others "*Rosa Hierachontea*." It is figured on plate 39. The author says:—

"It is a native of the East, and flowers in July. After this the leaves fall off, and the stalks bend inwards till their tops meet; and the whole plant then forms a round lump of the bigness of a man's fist, and of a woody substance. In this state it is brought over frequently as a curiosity, and, if laid into a basin of warm water, it will expand the branches, and spread itself out as it grew at first."  
—P. 272.

James Donn in his '*Hortus Cantabrigi-ensis*,' 1809, p. 154, gives the rose of Jericho as *Anastatica hierochuntica*, its native soil as the Levant, and the year of its first cultivation as 1658. This is followed by Loudon ('*Hortus Britannicus*,' 1830, p. 260), but he spells the specific name *hierochuntina*, and states that it was introduced from the Levant in 1597. On the other hand, the '*Encyclopædia of Gardening*,' by T. W. Sanders, 1895, p. 356, gives the generic name of the Resurrection plant as *Selaginella*, its year of introduction as 1860, while the Levant is not named as one of its native soils.

The rose of Jericho, or rose of the Virgin, ranked among old botanists as a *Thlaspi*, Linnaeus rechristening the genus *Anastatica*. There are two species of the genus distinguished by Linnaeus—*Anastatica hierochuntina* and *Anastatica syriaca*.

If for no other reason, the real rose of Jericho (*A. h.*) is interesting for its folk-lore. It is said that this cruciferous annual herb first bloomed at the Nativity, and that it remains in flower from Christmas till Easter. Others say that it sprang up wherever the Virgin Mary alighted during the journey to Egypt (see Johnson's '*Universal Cyclopædia*,' vol. vii. p. 185, and '*Encyclopædic Dictionary*,' sub '*Anastatica*').

In Egypt it was (and perhaps is) believed that if the plant was "put in holy water and placed in the chamber of a parturient woman, the labour would advance as the rose expanded, and a successful event be ensured" (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. lxi. pt. i. p. 203).

For further information I would refer your correspondent to *The Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxi. pt. i. pp. 25, 104, 132, and 202, particularly the last reference, where an interesting history of the plant is given, with quotations from seventeenth-century writers.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

5, Grove Villas, Wanstead.

**WELDS OF WILLEY PARK, SALOP** (10 S. v. 329).—I think the Welds of Willey are represented in blood by the Wolryche-Whitmores of Dudmaston Hall. Sir John Weld the younger, of Willey, Kt., had with other issue (whose descendants, if any, I cannot trace) a son George Weld, and a daughter Ann; the latter married Richard Whitmore, of Slaughter, co. Gloucester, Esq.

George Weld, of Willey, was Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower of London 15 Charles II., and died 14 Sept., 1701; will proved P.C.C. 2 June, 1702; he married (supplement dated 1 Oct., 1670) Mary, daughter of Sir Peter Pyndar, of Edenshaw, Bart., and had issue five sons and three daughters. Of these only two appear to have married, viz., Elizabeth, who married Sir Thomas Wolryche, of Dudmaston, Kt. and Bart., and George Weld, whose daughter and heiress Elizabeth married Brook Forester, Esq. But there was a third son, Thomas Weld, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, who succeeded to the Dudmaston estate on the death of his sister Lady Wolryche in 1765, and who died without issue in 1774.

On Col. Thomas Weld's death the Dudmaston estate passed to William Whitmore,



a great-grandson of Richard Whitmore and Ann Weld (named above). He died in 1816, having had fourteen children, many of whom left issue (see Burke's 'Landed Gentry'). It would seem that the descendants of this William Whitmore now represent the Welds in blood. The Foresters possess the Willey estates under the will of George Forester, of Willey, who died in 1811, but they are not lineally descended from the Welds of Willey.

I have copies of the original pedigrees at Willey, and numerous abstracts of wills, settlements, monumental inscriptions, register extracts, &c., of the Welds, and shall be glad to give your correspondent B. W. any further information.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.  
Oxon Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*The Three Additions to Daniel.* By W. H. Daubney, B.D. (Cambridge, Deighton, Bell & Co.)

MR. DAUBNEY'S volume of annotations on the supplementary portions of the Book of Daniel found only in the Greek version is one more evidence of the marked revival of interest in the study of the Apocrypha which has arisen in recent years. These are the Song of the Three Holy Children (often called the Benedicite), the History of Susannah (quoted as Scripture by Irenæus, Tertullian, and Origen), and Bel and the Dragon. Mr. Daubney's notes, which are both philological and exegetical, show reading and industry, and he gathers his cues from all quarters. Curiously enough, in referring to Daniel as playing the rôle of judge in the Susannah episode, he overlooks the Shakespearian allusion "A Daniel come to judgment!" ('Merchant of Venice,' IV. i.). He does not seem to be aware of the ingenious explanation that has been given of the "iron comb," which Daniel inserted in the deadly bolus that he administered to the Dragon. It is a mere misunderstanding of a detail in the mythological encounter between Bel and Tiamat. Indeed, this Haggadah is susceptible of much more illustration from Babylonian sources than the writer attempts to furnish. There is a wrong reference given for the passage from Tertullian quoted on p. 8. For 'De Cult. Fœm.,' i. 13, read 'De Habitu Muliebri,' cap. iii. In the same passage *pertinet* is a misprint for *pertinet*. An index of subjects, in addition to that of names, is to be desired.

*A Browning Treasure Book.* Selected and arranged by Alice M. Warburton. (Bell & Sons.)

THIS elegant little volume, beautifully printed and rubricated, contains a capital selection of thoughts from Browning. By special arrangement with Messrs. Smith & Elder, the copyright works are laid under contribution. It is with only a faint suggestion of malice we ask, Where are the other eleven volumes?

*The Pocket Dickens.* By Alfred H. Hyatt. (Chatto & Windus.)

TO the beautiful and dainty pocket volumes of Messrs. Chatto & Windus has been added a 'Pocket Dickens,' which forms one of the best of a pleasant series.

*Harold's Town and its Vicinity.* (Homeland Association.)

IN the "Homeland Handbooks" appears a volume dealing with Harold's Town, Waltham, Chess-hunt, and High Beech. It is an excellent guide to an attractive district, including portions of Epping Forest, together with its fringe.

*King's Lynn with its Surroundings.* By W. A. Dutt. (King's Lynn, Thew & Son; London, Homeland Association.)

THE Homeland Association has also published a useful and well-written handbook to King's Lynn, including an Ordnance map and other customary accompaniments of the sensible guides issued by the Association.

*Summer Holidays.* By Percy Lindley. (30, Fleet Street.)

THIS familiar annual—for such it has become—appears in a marvellously attractive guise, with beautiful coloured illustrations. A more attractive guide to the Eastern Counties can scarcely be expected or desired.

*The Hampstead Garner.* Compiled by A. M. C. (Elliot Stock.)

WITH a preface by Mr. Clement Shorter we have a series of poetic extracts written by those sometime resident at Hampstead. These include Shelley, Keats, Steele, Blake, Rogers, Mrs. Barbauld, Joanna Baillie, Leigh Hunt, Crabbe, Johnson, and many others. Not particularly appropriate to the days they are supposed to illustrate are the extracts, but they are readable for their own sake.

*Lyra Britannica: a Book of Verse for Schools.* Selected and arranged by Ernest Pertwee. 2 vols. (Routledge & Sons.)

THIS book answers its purpose, and constitutes a satisfactory "speaker" for the use of schools and students. It is, indeed, a popular anthology. The one thing that puzzles us about it is the division into elementary and advanced. What, for instance, can be the sense of including as elementary Mrs. Browning's "What was he doing, the great God Pan?" and as advanced Thackeray's "In tattered old slippers that toast at the bars," or Garriek's "Ye Warwickshire lads and ye lasses"?

*English History in Verse.* Edited by Ernest Pertwee. (Routledge & Sons.)

THIS book also is intended for the young, and is a fine collection of poems illustrating English history. The selection is excellent, though we should like a patriotic poem or two of W. E. Henley.

MR. G. S. LAYARD writes from Bull's Cliff, Felixstowe:—"Having been commissioned to write the life of Shirley Brooks, will you allow me to ask through your columns for letters, reminiscences, and any other information which may help to make the book as complete as possible? I need hardly say that the greatest care will be taken of any documents or pictures placed at my disposal."



## BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—AUGUST.

It is not the fault of Mr. Thomas Baker if students of divinity are not well supplied. On 21 July we noticed Catalogue 496, and to-day we have No. 497. Among the items we note the Works of Thomas Aquinas, 34 vols., 4to, half-calf, 1871, 13*l.* 13*s.*; 'The Jewish Encyclopedia,' 12 vols., 11*l.* 11*s.*; 'Chrysostomi Opera Omnia,' 1718, 13 vols., folio, calf, 4*l.* 4*s.*; 'Richard Hurrell Froude's Remains,' Rivington, 1838, 4 vols., 2*l.* 15*s.*; and Neale's 'Eastern Church,' 4 vols., 5*l.* 5*s.*

Mr. B. H. Blackwell, of Oxford, sends List CXL, containing only 600 items out of his stock of 100,000 volumes, and principally devoted to English literature. We find 'Johnsoniana,' 1836, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Rogers's 'Poems' and 'Italy,' 2 vols., purple morocco, 2*l.* 10*s.*; 'Roxburgh Ballads,' edited by Ebsworth, 20*s.*; 'Poems on Affairs of State, Cromwell to Abdication of James II.,' 1689, 8*s.* 6*d.*; and the Waverley Novels, 25 vols., 1875, 2*l.* 10*s.*

Mr. Richard Cameron, of Edinburgh, has in Catalogue 211 Drummond's 'Ancient Scottish Weapons,' 1881, 35*s.*; Birkbeck Hill's 'Footsteps of Dr. Johnson in Scotland,' 30*s.*; Kay's 'Portraits of Edinburgh Characters,' 1837, 9*l.* 10*s.*; an autograph letter of Burns, 6*l.* 6*s.*; 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' eighth edition, 30*s.*; and Watson's 'Collection of Comic and Serious Scots Poems,' original edition, 1713, 3*l.* 15*s.* By far the larger portion of the catalogue relates to Scotland. Under Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Fife collectors will find much of interest. Under Fine Arts is a set of plates illustrating Scott; the 13 folio volumes are to be had for the low price of 3*l.* 3*s.* Another set of 5 volumes, illustrating Burns, is priced 32*s.*

Mr. Goad, of Bath, has in Catalogue 5 Burton's 'Arabian Nights,' with the addition of 200 etchings on Japanese vellum, 17 guineas; 'Le Mort d'Arthur,' with Beardsley's designs, 3*l.*; and 'The Vampyre: a Tale,' 1819, 2*l.* A note states that copies of the last are rare, and that "it is difficult to know who wrote this work.... Many believe that Byron and Shelley had a hand in it. Polidori published it as if Byron had actually written it." A set of Dickens's Christmas Books, all first editions, 1843-8, is 5*l.* 5*s.*; Morley's "Men of Letters," complete set, 39 vols., 2*l.* 5*s.*; 'Ritual of the Altar,' edited by the Rev. Orby Shipley, 1878, 3*l.*; Shelley's Works, Moxon, 1839, 2*l.* 2*s.*; and 'The Yellow Book,' 13 vols, 1894-7, 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Goad has also a Clearance List and one of Bargains in Books.

Mr. James H. Inger, of Derby, has a pair of mezzotints, including portraits of Beckford and John Wilkes, in the original frames, 1769, price 5*l.*; 'Annual Register,' 1758 to 1856 (excepting 3 vols.), 5*l.*; Blackmore's 'Clara Vaughan,' 3 vols., 1864, 6*l.* 5*s.*; and Dr. Cox's 'Derbyshire Churches,' 4 vols., 4to, 1871, 2*l.* 10*s.*

Mr. Alexander W. Macphail, of Edinburgh, opens his list with a great war picture, 'The First in the Trenches,' by John Hassall, an incident in the late South African war, size 74 in. by 47 in., 75*l.* The picture was exhibited at Earl's Court, and has been engraved. Another item is a statuette of Napoleon in bronze, 4*l.* 10*s.* There are several paintings, etchings, and autograph letters, the writers of the last including Dr. John Brown and Chalmers. Under Art are Stillman's 'Venus and Apollo in Painting,' 1897, 75*s.*; and a water-colour by Blair of the Canongate with Highland regiment marching

to Holyrood, 4*l.* 4*s.* A copy of the book published to celebrate the Tercentenary of Edinburgh University, containing portraits, etched by Hole, is 28*s.* 6*d.*; and Keltie's 'Clans, Tartans, and Regiments of the Highlands,' 21*s.* There are a number of items under Jacobite, including tracts, historical papers, &c. The catalogue closes with some remainders.

Messrs. W. N. Pitcher & Co., of Manchester, have Ainsworth's 'Lancashire Witches,' 1854, illustrated by Gilbert, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Curtis's 'Republican Party in America,' 14*s.*; Goode's 'Game Fishes of the United States,' plates by Kilbourne, 1879, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Balzac's Novels, edited by Saintsbury, 40 vols., 2*l.* 10*s.*; Gilfillan's 'Poets,' 48 vols., 3*l.* 3*s.*; Carlyle, 30 vols., half-calf, 9*l.* 5*s.*; a complete set of *The Century Guild Hobby Horse*, 7 vols., 1886-93, 3*l.* 18*s.*; Emerson, 12 vols., 1903, half-calf, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Green's 'Short History,' 4 vols., half-vellum, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Kinglake's 'Crimea,' 8 vols., 3*l.* 18*s.*; Mather's 'Modern Painting,' 3 vols., 4*l.*; the first reissue of *Punch*, 4*l.*; Farmer's 'Slang Dictionary,' 7 vols., 5*l.*; and Stevenson's Works, 30 vols., half-calf, Riviere, 12*l.* 15*s.* There is a fine tall copy of Tasso, first edition of Fairfax's translation, 1600, 10*l.* 10*s.* Other items include Inman's 'Ancient Faiths,' 2*l.* 8*s.*; and Harriet Martineau's 'Political Economy,' 1834, 9 vols., 12*s.* The latter book, at the suggestion of the Earl of Durham, the Duchess of Kent read with her daughter the Princess Victoria.

Mr. H. Seers has in List 75 some curious books, old engravings, and autograph letters. Among general items we note a copy of the 'Annesley Trial,' 1744, 8*s.* 6*d.* The plaintiff had been kidnapped when a boy, and sent to Delaware; he escaped to Jamaica, and was sent to England by Admiral Vernon. His career forms the subject of Charles Reade's 'The Wandering Heir.' Rutter's 'Fonthill Abbey,' 1823, is 12*s.* 6*d.*; 'Ballads illustrating the Great Frost, 1683,' 5*s.*; Timbs's 'Curiosities of London,' 14*s.*; *The Illustrated London Standard*, 4 vols., 1895-7, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Langdale's 'Memoirs of Mrs. Fitzherbert,' 15*s.*; 'Houdin, the Conjuror,' by Manning, 7*s.* 6*d.*; and Low's 'English Catalogue, 1835-63,' 14*s.* 6*d.* Under France is a collection of plates of female beauty by French artists, 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. A. Russell Smith's Catalogue 52 contains over 700 items, most of which have some special interest. We note a rare and curious edition of Thomas A'Kempis, with the signatures marked at the top of the first leaf of each sheet, 1487, 12*l.* An early specimen of Liverpool printing is 'Apollo's Cabinet,' 1757, 3*l.* 15*s.* Bacon's 'History of Life and Death,' 1638, is 6*l.* 6*s.* This copy contains the engraved title, frequently wanting in consequence of the portrait being sought by collectors. The first edition of 'Hudibras' is 18*l.*; and the third edition of Bunyan's 'Mr. Badman,' 1696, 4*l.* 10*s.* The latter is exceedingly rare, being the first edition with woodcuts. The first edition of W. Crashaw's 'Newes from Italy of a Second Moses,' 1608, is 6*l.* 6*s.* A note to 'Cypher Writing,' 1772, 21*s.*, states that the work is by Philip Thicknesse, and that a relative of the author named Blencowe was the first person to hold a Government appointment as a decipherer. Under Elizabethan Tracts is the Wentworth tract, bound with another of Huguenot interest, 12*l.* 12*s.* There is a valuable heraldic manuscript, containing 542 large coats of arms, beautifully coloured, of barons from the Conquest to the third year of James I. (circa 1610), 2*l.* The extremely



rare original edition of *La Fontaine*, 2 vols., 12mo, a fine tall copy, 1685, is priced 12*l.* 12*s.* Under London is a black-letter broadside of 1666, 5*l.* 5*s.* This contains notices of nearly all the civic institutions. Ralph Agas's map, text by Overall, 1874, is 2*s.* We can note only a few more. The first edition of Ray's *Proverbs*, 1670, is 1*l.* 15*s.* This contains many proverbs omitted in subsequent editions. *Russian Costumes and Street Cries*, St. Petersburg, 1825, is 3*l.* 3*s.*; Nash's *Hospital for Incurable Fools*, Sir Francis Freeling's copy, 1600, 6*l.* 6*s.*; and Isaac Watts's *Lives of Eminent Persons*, 1683, 5*l.* 15*s.* The last contains some of the *'Spiritual Songs'* in MS. The handwriting resembles that of Dr. Watts. It will be remembered that the first edition of the *'Hymns'*, 1707, sold at Sotheby's for 140*l.* Two modern items are the original edition of Dickens's *'Village Coquettes'*, Bentley, 1836, bound by Zahnendorf with the counterfeited reprint, 8*l.* 15*s.*; and *'Playing Cards from the Collection of Lady Charlotte Schreiber'*, 3 vols., imperial folio, 479 plates, 1892-3, 7*l.* 7*s.*

Mr. Albert Sutton, of Manchester, has Bancroft's *'United States'*, 9 vols., 1854-66, 2*l.*; Burton's *'Arabian Nights'*, 18*l.*; King's *'Australia'*, 1827, 1*l.* 10*s.*; *'The Anatomy of Melancholy'*, sixth edition, 1632, 2*l.* 15*s.*; Chetham Society, 168 vols., 1840-1904, 24*l.*; the first issue of the first part of Drayton's *'Polyolbion'*, 1612, 5*l.* 10*s.*; and Poole's *'English Parnassus'*, 1677, 1*l.* 10*s.* Under South Sea Bubble is *'Het Groote Tafereel der Dwaasheid'*, containing 81 curious copperplates caricaturing in a most scurrilous manner Law, Madame Law, James III., the Pretender, and other projectors of the Mississippi scheme; also the scarce set of caricature playing cards, 1720, 2*l.* 15*s.* Under Wales is a set of the Powys-Land Club's *'Collections'*, 1868-1898, 18*l.* 10*s.* Works on Africa include Leo's *'Geographical Historie'*, with the scarce map, 1600, 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Other items include Cobbett's *'Political Register'*, 1802-35, 10*l.*; *'Gentleman's Magazine'*, 1731-1853, 12*l.* 12*s.*; Payne Collier's *'English Dramatic Poetry'*, 3 vols., 3*l.* 3*s.*; Hazlitt's *'Early English Bibliography'*, 6*l.* 6*s.*; Lady Jackson's *'Historical Memoirs'*, first editions, 8 vols., 1880-90, 5*l.* 10*s.*; and Pinkerton's *'Voyages'*, 1808-14, 5*l.* 5*s.* Under Trials are those of Admiral Gambier and Sir Home Popham, 1807-10, 5*s.*

Mr. Thomas Thorp sends us three catalogues. That from his London address contains the memoir of Laurence Oliphant, 1891, 2*s.* Interest in Oliphant has been revived by the announcement of the death of Thomas Lake Harris, who had such an influence over him. Soon after this memoir was published Harris announced that he had discovered the secret of immortality by the inspiration of "the Divine Breath." Harris died on the 23rd of March last, but his death has been kept secret by his followers until now. Mr. Cuming Walters in *The Athenæum* for July 28th describes him as "one of the most extraordinary mystics of modern times." Other items include Blake's New Testament prints, 64 plates, 2*s.* A collection of engravings in two volumes, lettered "France," atlas folio, is 26*l.* 10*s.* Book-plates from the collection of the late Julian Marshall include 67 of the Russell family, 4*l.* 4*s.*; 20 of the Harcourt, 2*l.* 15*s.*; 90 of the Smith, 4*l.* 15*s.*; 63 of the Palmer, 4*l.* 16*s.*; and John Murray and Alexander Macmillan, 5*s.* each. A set of Cambridge *'Manifolia Regia'* plates, 8 varieties, is 5*l.* 5*s.*; and 43 Cambridge bequest plates, 1628-1784, 4*l.* 4*s.*

Mr. Thorp's second catalogue, from his new premises at Guildford, opens with the first issue of Laud's Prayer Book for the use of the Church in Scotland, 9*l.* 9*s.* *'The Encyclopædia Britannica'*, ninth (*Times*) edition, 1875-89, 25 vols. 4to, half-morocco (originally issued at 54*l.*) is 6*l.* 6*s.*; Finden's *'Portraits'*, Hogarth, 1849, 3*l.* 15*s.*; and a collection of rare tracts, 1603-59, 4*l.* 4*s.*

Mr. Thorp's Reading catalogue has for those interested in the "Holy War" of the unstamped press a copy of *'The Untaxed Almanac'* published by Carlile in 1832, for which he was tried and found guilty at the Old Bailey in the January of that year. Other items include fresh crisp copies of the following sections of Lysons's *'Magna Britannica'*, all extra-illustrated: *'Berkshire'*, 1813, 2*l.* 10*s.*; *'Bedfordshire'*, 1813, 3*l.* 3*s.*; *'Buckingham'*, 1813, 30*s.*; *'Cambridge'*, 1810, 2*l.* 2*s.*; *'Cheshire'*, 1810, 3*l.* 10*s.*; *'Cornwall'*, 1814, 2*l.* 5*s.*; *'Cumberland'*, 1816, 1*l.* 16*s.*; and *'Devonshire'*, 1822, 2*l.* 5*s.* Dighton's color'd plates of *'City Characters'*, 1824, are 5*l.*; *'La Fontaine'*, 1777, 3*l.* 15*s.*; Pepys's *'Diary'*, Lord Braybrooke's edition, 4 vols., uncut, 36*s.*; Hazlitt's *'Proverbial Phrases'*, only 350 copies printed, 1869, 16*s.* (one on books is given: "A wicked book is the wickedest, because it cannot repent"); Collins's *'Peerage'*, 9 vols., best edition, 1812, 3*l.* 5*s.*; and first edition of *'Maud'*, 2*l.* 1*s.*

Mr. George Winter has the *'Souvenir Album of Queen Victoria's Visit to the American Exhibition in London, 1887'*, 15*s.*; *'American Railroad Scenery, Omaha to the Golden Gate'*, 60 photographs, 15*s.*; *'Book of British Ballads'*, edited by S. C. Hall, 1842-44, 18*s.* 6*d.*; a volume printed for the Society of Pantagruelists, 1888, *'The Chronicle of Clemency'*, 10*s.* 6*d.*; the first edition of *'The Storm'*, by Defoe, 1704, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Etchings after Claude Lorraine, Boydell, 1777, 1*l.* 10*s.*; Feret's *'Fulham, Old and New'*, 18*s.* 6*d.*; Forbes's *'Oriental Memoirs'*, 1813, 2*l.* 15*s.*; and Hamerton's *'Landscape'*, 1*l.* 8*s.*, and *'The Saône'*, 15*s.* (one of 25 special copies). Under French Military Achievements is D'Haendricourt's collection of *'Tableaux pittoresques gravés par d'habiles Artistes'*, Paris, 1807, 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; and under Napoleon III. and his Times is an extensive collection of tracts, Paris, Geneva, &c., 1859-73, 2*l.* 2*s.* (from the library of the late Sir William Fraser). Under Scotland will be found Chapbook Literature, Peerage Claims, and first editions of Scott. Under Cruikshank is Grimm's *'Stories'*, 2 vols., 4*l.* 10*s.*

Mr. D. S. Wrycroft, of St. Neots, has two short lists (Nos. 7 and 8) of general books at moderate prices. Carlyle's *'Essays'*, 4 vols., 1857, may be had for 5*s.*; Sonnenschein's *'Best Books'*, 6*s.*; Stewart's *'Highlanders of Scotland'*, 1825, 15*s.*; Clinch's *'Bloomsbury'* and *'Marylebone'*, 5*s.* each; and *'The Theatre of God's Judgments'*, by Thomas Beard, Cromwell's schoolmaster, 4to, calf, 1631, 15*s.*; with other old divinity works.

### Notices to Correspondents.

T. S. M. (*"Goyle, a watercourse"*).—The derivation of this dialect word is explained at 10 S. iii. 475 by PROF. SKEAT and other correspondents.

FLORENCIO DE URAGON.—Noted *ante*, pp. 46, 51.

ERRATUM.—*Ante*, p. 67, col. 1, l. 5 from foot, for "imp'petun" read *imp'petuu*.



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## Notes.

## CAPT. GRINDLAY.

I FIND no account of Robert Melville Grindlay in any of the dictionaries. Lowndes, by Bohn, simply gives the title of the splendid book he published. Allibone knows nothing about him, nor is he in Mr. Boase's 'Modern English Biography.' I do not even find his name in such a special book as 'Men whom India has Known,' by J. J. Higginbotham, 1874, or the latest work (reviewed at 10 S. v. 59), a 'Dictionary of Indian Biography,' by C. E. Buckland, 1906. Yet Grindlay seems to be worthy of a place in the roll of those who have done some good work. He is remarkable for three things: First, for having been an accomplished artist, though a soldier by profession. Secondly, for having published a magnificent work, containing views in Bombay and Ceylon, many of the pictures by himself giving representations of places, events, and things long since gone or altered. Thirdly, for living to the very respectable age of ninety-one.

Besides this, he was founder of the London banking firm which still bears his name, but in which there has been no Grindlay since he retired.

It appears from the records of the Honourable East India Company, which are preserved at the India Office, that he was the son of John and Elizabeth Grindlay, being born 23 October, and christened at St. Mary Le Bone (then a village near London) on 17 November, 1786. His father was a merchant in the City. The son was nominated cadet for the H.E.I.C.S. by E. Parry, Esq., in 1802, and sailed for India in the Prince of Wales in 1803. He became lieutenant in 1804; captain Bombay Native Infantry, 22 December, 1817; and retired on half-pay (5s. a day) 20 December, 1820.

On 20 July, 1821, he married Maria Susannah, elder daughter of John William Commerell, of Hanwell Park, Middlesex, and Strood Park, Sussex. She died at Nice, and was buried there in 1862.\*

Grindlay's knowledge of India made him think that an agency to help those who went there and those who returned would be useful in London. Accordingly, in the 'Post Office Directory' for 1831 we find his name as an "agent for passengers to India, 16, Cornhill." The agency was a success, and the firm he founded now has a European and colonial in addition to its Indian reputation.

In 1838 the firm became Grindlay, Christian & Matthews, and in that year they describe themselves as "East India army agents." In 1844 the names are reduced to the shorter "Grindlay & Co.," though the name of Matthews has kept its place as one of the firm to the present day. There have generally been several partners. The common-sense, business signature of "Grindlay & Co." instead of the three names will be apparent to those who have to sign their names thousands of times.

Grindlay published a most beautifully illustrated book, which was issued in parts. In every copy that I have seen the covers and titles to the parts have been destroyed by the binder, according to the ancient (and even modern) custom. The title of this book is:—

"Scenery, Costumes, and Architecture, chiefly on the Western side of India, by Capt. Robert Melville Grindlay, member of the Royal Asiatic Society and the Society of Arts. London, Ackermann, 1826-30." In folio, without pagination.

He says the subjects collected in this work form a small part of the drawings made by him while in the service of the H.E.I.C., and that "the various appointments which

\* See 'The Genealogy of the Family of Bosanquet,' by Louisa Clara (Bosanquet) Meyer, 1877. Jacob Bosanquet was a director of the H.E.I.C.



he successively held, afforded him peculiar advantages in collecting materials."

I have lately looked at the copy at the British Museum, and the two copies at the India Office, all coloured, and looking as brilliant, I imagine, as when painted. The first illustration by Grindlay is from a picture he made in 1811. There are others by various Royal Academicians, as Daniell, Westall, Clarkson Stanfield, and D. Roberts.

Allibone attributes to him "Sculptures in the Cave Temples of Ellora, 1830, folio." I have not been able to find this book mentioned in any catalogue, so I am rather puzzled to know how Allibone got his information.

In the present day it seems astonishing that it should have been necessary to move heaven and earth to get a regular steam-boat service to India. That it was, however, necessary to do so is shown by the following pamphlet, which ran through three editions the same year. The price was half-a-crown :

"A View of the Present State of the Question as to Steam Communication with India : with a map and an appendix containing the petitions to Parliament. By Capt. Melville Grindlay, East India army agent, and London agent to the Steam Committees of Calcutta and Madras. Third edition. London, Smith, Elder & Co., 1837." With an octavo map of India.

"Grindlay & Co.'s Overland Circular : Hints for Travellers to India. London, Smith, Elder & Co., 1847," is attributed to Capt. Grindlay in 'The English Catalogue,' but this is not inconsistent with the title of the pamphlet, which says it is "compiled by Grindlay & Co." An article could without difficulty be written on the vast changes that have taken place since its publication. The 'Overland Circular' has a list of Grindlay & Co.'s subscribers (22 pages), dated 1 June, 1847 ; and on p. 5 *The Home News for India* is mentioned, though it did not appear until six months after !

There was also published a "Map of India, arranged under the direction of Capt. R. M. Grindlay by J. Wyld, 1842." Another edition, 1852.

Capt. Grindlay retired (for a second time !) in or about 1846, when he was fifty, and took up his permanent residence at Nice for the sake of his health. I have lately seen a photo portrait of him when about eighty.

A pension was given him by the firm, which was no doubt settled on the supposition that he would reach the usual three score years and ten ; but he paid his firm out by living, as I have already said, to the great age of ninety-one. He died at Nice on 9 December, 1877.

#### GRINDLAY & CO.'S 'HOME NEWS.'

Quietly, without notice, but with the regret of many, this publication, which existed during nearly the whole of the momentous reign of Queen Victoria, ceased to appear (see 10 S. v. 71).

On 7 January, 1847, the firm issued the first number of *The Home News : a Summary of European Intelligence for India and the Colonies*. To No. 2 the following was added : "with which is incorporated *The London Mail*." An admirably expressed exposition of the reasons for its appearing is given on p. 24 of the first number.

For fifty years this weekly newspaper fulfilled the mission for which it was intended in a straightforward, honest, and business-like manner. The editors, of course under the instructions of the firm, were scrupulous not to exaggerate, and were non-political so far as possible.

For several years it was a loss, but eventually paid its way. It did not cease on account of age, as the last number was better than the first, but because the objects for which it was started were supplied in other and quicker ways. In the valedictory address, written with the spirit of frankness which characterized this publication throughout its career, the subscribers were told that *The Home News* had done its work, and that what with ocean cables, penny postage, quick transit, and fresh enterprises, it was no longer required ; so with No. 2370, on 30 December, 1898, it ceased.

It is evident from their announcement in the first number that the firm then fulfilled most of the objects for which "Civil Service Stores" are now carried on. They supplied everything required for an Indian outfit, which, in fact, means all that an Englishman requires in the general way, and more than that, as he does not require many things in England that he needs if he goes to India.

From the announcement in the last number it appears that the firm now give their chief attention to the banking and looking after the comfort of their particular customers. They can well look back with pride on the straightforward way in which their paper was carried on for so many years.

RALPH THOMAS.

#### SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS : FACTS AND FIGURES.

The following notes are compiled from the text of the Cambridge (1891-3) and Globe (1900) editions.

There are 37 plays.



The first play is 'The Tempest.'

The middle play is 'The Life of King Henry V.'

The last play is 'Pericles.'

All the plays have five acts.

There are four plays with a Prologue: 'The Life of King Henry V.,' 'The Famous History of the Life of King Henry VIII.,' 'Troilus and Cressida,' and 'Romeo and Juliet.'

There are two plays with an Induction: 'The Taming of the Shrew' and 'The Second Part of King Henry IV.'

There are six plays with an Epilogue: 'The Tempest,' 'As You Like It,' 'All's Well that Ends Well,' 'The Second Part of King Henry IV.,' 'The Life of King Henry V.,' and 'The Famous History of the Life of King Henry VIII.'

There are four plays with a chorus: 'The Winter's Tale,' 'The Life of King Henry V.,' 'Romeo and Juliet,' and 'Pericles.'

The plays contain 106,007 lines,\* 814,780 words, 3,307,656 letters.

The longest play is 'Hamlet, Prince of Denmark,' which contains 3,930 lines,\* 29,492 words, 120,050 letters.

The shortest play is 'The Comedy of Errors,' which contains 1,777 lines,\* 14,438 words, 57,514 letters.

The play having the greatest number of scenes is 'Antony and Cleopatra,' which contains 42 scenes.

No play has fewer than 9 scenes, and this is the total number of the scenes in two plays: 'Love's Labour's Lost' and 'A Midsummer Night's Dream.'

The plays contain 185 acts.

The middle act is Act III. of 'The Life of King Henry V.'

The act having the greatest number of scenes is Act IV. of 'Antony and Cleopatra,' which contains 15 scenes.

There are 13 acts having only one scene, exclusive of Act V. of 'The Tempest,' which consists of one scene and an Epilogue.

The act having the greatest number of lines is Act V. of 'Love's Labour's Lost,' which contains 1,106 lines.\*

The act having the greatest number of words is Act IV. of 'The Winter's Tale,' which contains 8,554 words.

The act having the greatest number of letters is Act V. of 'Love's Labour's Lost,' which contains 38,638 letters.

Act IV. of 'The Winter's Tale' (which

has the greatest number of words) contains 34,508 letters.

The shortest act is Act III. of 'Love's Labour's Lost,' which contains 207 lines,\* 1,508 words, 5,998 letters.

There are 771 scenes, including the Prologues, Inductions, Epilogues, and Choruses as scenes.

The middle scene is sc. i. Act I. of 'The Third Part of King Henry VI.'

The longest scene is sc. ii. Act V. of 'Love's Labour's Lost,' which contains 942 lines\*, 7,197 words, 33,920 letters.

No scene has fewer than four lines, and this is the total number of lines in three scenes: sc. iv. Act V. of 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' sc. ix. Act III. of 'Antony and Cleopatra,' and sc. xi. Act IV. of 'Antony and Cleopatra.'

The scene having the fewest number of words is sc. ix. Act III. of 'Antony and Cleopatra,' which contains 30 words.

The scene having the fewest number of letters is sc. ix. Act III. of 'Antony and Cleopatra,' which contains 121 letters.

The middle line is line 43,\* sc. v. Act II. of 'The First Part of King Henry VI.'

The middle words are the fourth and fifth words of line 17, sc. iv. Act III. of 'The First Part of King Henry VI.'

The middle letters are the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth letters of line 27, sc. ii. Act IV. of 'The First Part of King Henry VI.'

The plays contain 1,277 characters with speaking parts.

Of these characters 157 are female.

The play having the greatest number of characters is 'The Second Part of King Henry VI.,' which contains 63 characters.

The play having the fewest number of characters is 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona,' which contains 17 characters.

The act having the greatest number of characters is Act V. of 'Coriolanus,' which contains 29 characters.

The act having the fewest number of characters is Act III. of 'Love's Labour's Lost,' which contains 4 characters.

The scene having the greatest number of characters is sc. iii. Act V. of 'The Tragedy of King Richard III.,' which contains 21 characters.

There are 11 scenes, exclusive of Prologues, &c., in which there is only one character.

There are 488 characters who appear in only one scene.

There are at least 237 characters mentioned in the *dramatis personæ* or stage directions to the plays respectively to whom no speaking part is given.

\* The asterisk indicates in each case that the reference is to the Globe edition.



The play having the greatest number of female characters is 'The Winter's Tale,' which contains 8 female characters.

No play has fewer than 2 female characters, and this is the total number of the female characters in two plays: 'The First Part of King Henry IV.' and 'Julius Cæsar.'

(I have never seen in print a correct Index to the characters in Shakespeare's plays.)

The longest "part" is that of Hamlet, which consists of 1,564 lines,\* 11,610 words, 47,194 letters.

The shortest "part" is that of the "Thieves," which consists of one word of five letters, line 85,\* sc. ii. Act II. of 'The First Part of King Henry IV.'

The longest speech in metre is that of Biron, Act IV. sc. iii. ll. 289-365 of 'Love's Labour's Lost,' which consists of 77 lines, 589 words, 2,507 letters.

The speech of Falstaff, Act IV. sc. iii. ll. 92-136\* of 'The Second Part of King Henry IV.,' has the greatest number of lines (45\*) in a speech in prose, and this speech also contains the greatest number of letters (1,625) in a speech in prose: it contains 378 words. Launce's speech, Act IV. sc. iv. ll. 1-43\* of 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona,' has the greatest number of words (401) in a speech in prose: it contains 43 lines\* and 1,488 letters.

The longest word is the fifth word in line 44,\* sc. i. Act V. of 'Love's Labour's Lost.'

EDWARD B. HARRIS.

5, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.

#### MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL AND THE 'D.N.B.'

(See 10 S. iv. 21, 101, 182, 244, 364; v. 22, 122, 284, 362; vi. 2.)

I CONTINUE my notes from John Harmer or Harmer.

Dr. Philip Hayes (1738-97), Professor of Music at Oxford.—Second son of next, whom he succeeded both as Professor and as organist at Magdalen; also organist at New College and St. John's College; enjoyed reputation of possessing largest person and most unsociable temper in England; his portrait at the age of twenty, in Oxon Music School, to which he presented a number of portraits and busts. Succeeded at Magdalen by Walter Vicary. The portrait in College copied from original in water colours by J. Roberts, of Oxford.

Dr. William Hayes the elder (1706-77). Professor of Music at Oxford.—Organist at Worcester Cathedral 1731; at Magdalen

from 1734 until death, succeeding Thomas Hetcht; a great admirer of Handel. A bust and portrait by John Cornish, in Music School, of which a reduced copy is in College.

William Hayes the younger (1742-90), Minor Canon of Worcester, and afterwards of St. Paul's Cathedral.—Third son of last; chorister, as were also his younger son Philip in 1791, his first cousin Charles Millard in 1761, and the latter's grandson James E. Millard, Master of M.C.S.

George Hickes (1642-1715), Nonjuring Bishop of Thetford.—At Restoration moved from St. John's College to Magdalen, and became a "poor scholar"; chaplain to Charles II.; Dean of Worcester; in 1713 as "only remaining Catholic bishop" of English Church, assisted by two Scottish bishops, consecrated Samuel Hawes, Nathaniel Spinckes, and Jeremy Collier.

William Hine (1687-1730), organist of Gloucester Cathedral, 1712 until death, and composer.—Chorister of Magdalen 1694; William Hayes the elder was a Gloucester chorister under him; his portrait in Oxon Music School.

John Holte (fl. 1495), grammarian.—Fellow; Usher of M.C.S. 1494-5 (between Ashe and John Howell); author of first Latin grammar printed in England, entitled 'Lac Puerorum: M. holti Mylke for Chyldren' (printed by Wynkyn de Worde, c. 1510), dedicated to Cardinal Morton.

Henry Holyoake (1657-1731), Head Master of Rugby School.—Chorister, and one of the "outed" College Chaplains restored in 1688; raised Rugby School (which he ruled as thirteenth Master from 1688 until death) from insignificance, and was the first to engage assistant masters, but treated his pupil Edward Cave, projector of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, with undeserved severity; Cave, being charged with robbing Miss Judith Holyoake's henroost and other misdemeanours, was eventually driven from the School. Holyoake delighted to write his surname as De Sacra Querca. He bequeathed money to Magdalen Library, and portraits of his father and grandfather (since lost) to Rugby School; the latter, Francis H., the lexicographer, of Queen's College, taught a school at Oxford some time after 1585. See W. H. D. Rouse's 'History of Rugby School,' pp. 88-101.

Arthur Homer (1758-1806), author of 'Bibliographia Americana.'—Chorister 1765-1772 (omitted by 'D.N.B.'), then at Rugby; Fellow of Magdalen; Rector of Standlake, Oxon. His younger brother Charles, a chorister 1772-9, joined Dr. Priestley's



congregation at Birmingham, and died a Dissenter.

Esaiel Hopkins (1634-90), Bishop of Derry.—Chorister (from Merchant Taylors' School); Usher of M.C.S. (succeeding his fellow-chorister John Hooke, and preceding James Carkesse, 10 S. v. 285) 1655-6; chaplain to Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Robartes, whose daughter became his second wife; Bishop of Raphoe; left Ireland at Revolution.

Nicholas Horsman (fl. 1689), divine.—Chorister 1653-4 (omitted by 'D.N.B.');

Fellow of C.C.C.; published 'The Spiritual Bee'; became distracted.

Sir Robert Howard (1626-98), dramatist.—May possibly have been at M.C.S., for Wood ('Athenæ,' iv. 594) says he "was a nobleman for a time of Magd. Coll. under tuition of Dr. Edward Drope, as he himself used frequently to say (yet he occurs not matriculated), which, I presume, was about 1641"; rescued Wilmot at Cropredy Bridge and knighted 1644; author of 'The Committee,' &c.; opposed use of rime in drama; Dryden's brother-in-law. The greater poet's grandfather, Sir Erasmus Dryden, Bt., of Ashby Canons, was a Demy of 1571.

Laurence Humphrey or Humfrey (1527?-1590), President of Magdalen.—At M.C.S. under Harley; Regius Professor of Divinity; cited for refusing to wear vestments, but afterwards conformed; when, on her visit in 1566, he, vested in his doctor's scarlet, kissed the Queen's hand, Elizabeth said, "Methinks this gown and habit becomes you very well, and I marvel you are so straight-laced on this point—but I come not now to chide"; Dean of Gloucester; of Winchester; Vice-Chancellor; published Latin life of Bishop Jewel, &c.; his portrait in M.C.S. similar to that in possession of Regius Professor of Divinity; three of his sons Demies.

Henry Hurst (1629-90), Nonconformist divine.—'D.N.B.' says he entered Merchant Taylors' School Oct., 1644, and became batler of Magdalen Hall about 1645; he was certainly chorister of Magdalen 1643-7; submitted to Parliamentary visitors and made Probationary Fellow of Merton 1649; preached at conventicles after Restoration.

Thomas Kingsmill (fl. 1605), Regius Professor of Hebrew. Demy 1558, and, if Wood ('Ath.' i. 758) is correct in saying he "became a student in this University in 1555, or thereabouts," possibly at M.C.S.; became mad for a time about 1579, and his duties as professor discharged by deputies,

one of whom was Richard Hooker; obliged to resign 1591.

Henry Knollys (d. 1583), esquire of the body to Queen Elizabeth.—At M.C.S.; eldest son of Sir Francis K. (q.v. in 'D.N.B.') and Catherine Carey, the Queen's first cousin.

James Lamb (1599-1664), Orientalist.—Prebendary of Westminster after Restoration; bequeathed books to Abbey Library, and MSS. to Bodleian.

Thomas William Lancaster (1787-1859), Bampton Lecturer.—Acted as Usher of M.C.S., with little success, 1840-49 (succeeding George Grantham, and preceding William Jonathan Sawell, sometime chorister).

Henry Langley (1611-79), Puritan divine.—Chorister; in 1646 one of seven Presbyterian ministers chosen to "prepare the way" for the reformation of the University; intruded Master of Pembroke (his own College) 1647-60; Canon of Ch. Ch.; *Mercurius Pragmaticus* says he is

"of a very tender stripling conscience, like the rest of his Brethren, that can stretch to hold the Revenues of the Rectory of Newington, beyond Southwarke, the Mastership of Pembroke College, and of this Canon's place, for the better edification of his righteous Family, with belly-Timber, and other appurtenances of Reformation."

Edward Lapworth (1574-1636), physician and Latin poet.—Master of M.C.S. 1598-1610 (between John Pelling and Lawrence Snelling, the latter one of the witnesses against Laud at his trial); first Sedleian Reader in Natural Philosophy; Linacre Physic Lecturer. Some notes of his extant as to a child with two heads born at Oxford in 1633.

Edward Lee (1482?-1544), Archbishop of York.—Demy in 1495 (which 'D.N.B.' omits); Fellow; opposed to party of new learning and Erasmus; sent on various embassies; successor to Wolsey in see of York.

William Lily (1468?-1522), grammarian.—Godson of Grocyn; in Wood ('Athenæ,' i. 32) it is considered possible that he "studied in Oxford two years previous to becoming dependent member of Magd." in 1486, and Report of R. Commissioners for Public Schools Enquiry Commission of 1866 boldly attributes Lily to M.C.S.; made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem; studied Latin and Greek in Italy; first High Master of St. Paul's School; Wolsey wrote prefatory epistle to his 'Syntaxis.' His son George was a Commoner in 1528, whereon Wood: "Magdalen was seldom or never without a Lilye (understand me not that it bears three lilyes for its arms) from the first foundation thereof to the latter end of Queen



Elizabeth." A Robert Lyllie, Demy in 1542, aged fifteen, succeeded John Boldern as Usher of M.C.S. until 1553, Fellow; a William Lyllly was Demy 1544, aged twelve; and Edmund Lillye of Magdalen became Master of Balliol 1580, Archdeacon of Wilts, and chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, who rebuked him for his long sermons.

John Longland (1473-1547), Bishop of Lincoln.—Demy 1493; Principal Magdalen Hall; Dean of Sarum; Canon of Windsor; Chancellor of Oxon University.

John Lyly (1554?-1606), dramatist and author of 'Euphues'.—In 1569 became a student of Magdalen, but did not matriculate until Oct., 1571, when described as seventeen; championed cause of bishops in Mar-Prelate controversy in pamphlet 'Pappe with an Hatchet'; plagiarized and parodied by Shakespeare. A. R. BAYLEY.

St. Margaret's, Malvern.

(To be continued.)

LAND LYING "TOWARDS THE SUN."—Robert de Salcey's charter to St. John's Hospital, Nottingham (1222-35), grants to the brethren two bovates of land at Stanton-on-the-Wolds, Notts, "to wit, those which William the son of Godric held, which were of my demesne, lying towards the sun" (see 'Records of the Borough of Nottingham,' i. 18). Until recently I took the description to signify land situate in the southern portion of the manor or township named. An incidental remark heard during a holiday in Mid-Lincolnshire, however, led me to make inquiries that served to put a new complexion on the matter. I found that, at the present day, land sloping downward towards the south is commonly described as lying to, or towards, the sun, which is regarded as very much in its favour. Land lying "away from the sun" (i.e., facing the north) is ordinarily reputed to be "no good." A. STAPLETON.

158, Noel Street, Nottingham.

CACOPHONY IN TITLES.—A good deal has been written of late upon the subject of book-names; but I have not come across any comments treating thereof from the point of view of their discordance. Yet one can scarcely fail to note the singular laxity displayed by writers in this respect. It must certainly be a matter of surprise with many how what ought to be considered an elementary rule in literature is so often neglected.

Here are just a few offenders, taken at random from various lists at my elbow:

'A Tramp Camp,' 'The New Humanity,' 'Deceivers Ever,' 'A Royal Rascal,' 'Dinkinbar.' And what shall we say of 'The Master Builder,' and 'Hedda Gabler' from such a practised hand as the late Henrik Ibsen? I am tempted to quote 'The Earl and the Girl' as an unhappy example of dramatic selection calculated to set one's teeth on edge with a vengeance.

Doubtless the diligent searcher of shelves, catalogues, or playbills could multiply instances which might add weight to this friendly hint of mine to follow the paths of euphony in the matter of titles.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

[We fail to detect cacophony in some of our correspondent's instances. It is a matter which falls largely under the heading "De gustibus," and so not to be settled by discussion.]

ELIANA: "THE SALUTATION AND CAT."

—The following advertisement from *The Daily Advertiser*, 24 Nov., 1744, is of some interest:—

"Clement Davis, who kept the Cat in Rose Street, Newgate Market, for the better accommodation of his customers, has now remov'd the Cat to the house formerly the Salutation Tavern, next door but one in the same street, with a Passage into Newgate Street, where he hopes his friends and customers will continue their favours, which shall be gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant Clement Davis."

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

[For Lamb's connexion with the "Salutation" Tavern see the articles by MR. J. A. RUTTER (98 v. 315) and MR. THOMAS HUTCHINSON (10 S. i. 61, 109).]

"QUARTERSTAFF."—The only explanation of this term which, as far as I am aware, has been given, is that of Dr. Johnson, viz., that it points to the method of holding the staff, one hand being in the middle, and the other half-way from the end. But this is quite unlikely, inasmuch as the hands were slipped from place to place for convenience in striking or thrusting or in defence. Is it not probable that the "quarterstaff" was so called because it was not a rough cudgel cut out of a tree, but formed and fashioned out of a piece of "quartering" or quartered wood, oak or ash?

"Quarter" or "quartering" is still applied to an upright post in building. In this district, too, a "quarter-whipstick" is current, meaning a better sort of whipstick, made out of a piece of quartered ash, and fashioned for the most part by the carter himself, after his own fancy, that he may not have "a cow's tail tied on a mop-stick."



The transition from "quarter-whipstick" or "quarter-stick" (sometimes used) to "quarterstaff" is easy; indeed, the terms are synonymous. In the North "balk-staff" was used for "quarterstaff"; and this points to its material and shape, not to the way of holding it.

HAMILTON KINGSFORD.

Stoulton Vicarage, Worcester.

[The 'N.E.D.' says: "The exact sense of *quarter* is not clear: quot. 1589 suggests that the staff may have been made from a tree of a certain size cleft in four; cf. *Quarter-cleft* B. 1." The quotation is from R. Harvey's 'Plaine Percevall': "Plodding through Aldersgate, all armed as I was, with a quarter Ashe staffe on my shoulder." Much on the quarterstaff will be found at 8 S. vii. 347, 413; viii. 33, 172, 273, 471.]

FORTUNE PLAYHOUSE.—The following advertisement appeared in *The Kingdom's Intelligencer* for 18 March, 1660/61:—

"The Fortune Playhouse, situate between White Cross Street and Goulding Lane, in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, with the ground thereto belonging, is to be let to build upon, where twenty-three tenements may be erected, with gardens; and a street may be cut through for the better accommodation of the building. Enquire of Mr. Jenkins, scrivener in Black-Fryars."

This advertisement is briefly mentioned by Cunningham, but its exact wording may interest your readers.

HENRY R. PLOMER.

LEONARD COX.—At 10 S. ii. 65 I published an extract from an old chronicle to show that Cox was in Hungary in 1520 and 1522. I have found a few more data shedding light upon his movements on the Continent. My source is Casimir Morawski's 'History of Cracow University,' written in Polish, and translated into French by P. Rongier (Paris, 1900-5), vol. iii. pp. 119, 120.

According to this authority, when Leonard Cox arrived in Poland he was already "a made man" and had acquired some fame. On the occasion of his "inscription" he "pronounced" on 6 Dec., 1518, a long harangue "De laudibus celeberrimæ Cracov. Academiæ." It is doubtful, however, whether he had the required degrees to qualify him for being received among the ordinary professors—according to the 'D.N.B.' he was not incorporated as B.A. at the English university till 1529-30—but the influence of Decius and of some other dignitaries helped him out of this difficulty. In 1518 and 1519 he expounded Livy, Quintilian, and the letters of St. Jerome at Cracow; in 1525 and 1526, Cicero, Virgil, and Quintilian. During the latter year he was mixed up in a suit before

the rectorial tribunal. The poet Erasmus Licorinus accused him of having posted on the college gates a defamatory libel against him, and of having held him up to ridicule in his public lectures. Little is known of the affair except that Cox screened himself behind Krzycki, the Bishop of Przemyśl, who, he alleged, encouraged him in these "sarcasms" (*Acta Rectoralia* No. 2869).

"Après s'être produit à l'université," Cox blossomed out as an "adolescens formator," and became the "mentor" of young Andrew Zebrydowski. He spent the year 1527 in Paris in the company of the future bishop, and died, it appears, in England in 1549. According to the 'D.N.B.,' however, he flourished in 1572, and "must have died in 1599"—a centenarian if all the above dates are correct. L. L. K.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

PERKIN WARBECK.—Some curious scraps of local history are contained in a book published at Exeter in 1877, entitled 'Gleanings from the Municipal and Cathedral Records relative to the History of the City of Exeter. By W. Cotton, Esq., F.S.A., and the Ven. Henry Woolcombe, Archdeacon of Barnstaple.' A chapter is devoted to Perkin Warbeck, who had been married by James of Scotland to Lady Katherine Gordon (reputed to be the most beautiful woman of her time), and who, in September, 1497, landed in Cornwall, quickly raised a force of some 3,000 Cornishmen, marched to Exeter, and made an attack on the city, but was driven off after one of its gates had been burnt. Perkin fled to sanctuary in the monastery of Beaulieu, in the New Forest, but, according to a letter from King Henry VII., (which is stated to be preserved in the archives of the city of Waterford), was persuaded to throw himself on the royal mercy, and accordingly came to Henry at Taunton, and was brought by him as prisoner to Exeter. And here comes the point which I should be glad if any of your readers could elucidate. At pp. 38-41 of the 'Gleanings' is a description of a particularly dramatic scene, in which, in the Cathedral Close of Exeter, Perkin is made to confess his imposture not only to the King



and to the Cornish rebels (with halts round their necks), but also to his wife (whom he had left at St. Michael's Mount, but whom Henry had sent for), who had previously believed in him implicitly. The 'Gleanings' give the speech of King Henry, the confession of Perkin, and the tirade in which Lady Katherine, suddenly turning upon her husband, loads him with reproaches for having deceived her. The actual words are quoted (just as if a shorthand writer had been present), though it is noticeable that the language seems to belong to a much later age than the fifteenth century.

What I want to discover is the authority for all this. None is stated in the 'Gleanings,' and the Town Clerk informs me that Mr. Stuart A. Moore, who calendared the municipal and cathedral records, can give no clue to it, and believes the story to be apocryphal. It does not agree with Bacon's history, according to which Perkin was never brought into the King's presence at Exeter, "though the King, to satisfy his curiosity, saw him sometimes out of a window or in a passage." But it may be noted that Bacon's account is in various respects incorrect. It is worth observing that Ford, the "Devon Dramatist," in his play of 'Perkin Warbeck' makes Lady Katherine believe in her husband to the end, and there is a fine passage in which, on his execution, she vows eternal fidelity to his memory. (She afterwards married three husbands in succession, so the strength of her vow was somewhat watered.) One cannot help thinking that if the story, as told in the 'Gleanings,' had been current in Ford's day, he would have seized on such a striking situation as that of a wife who learns for the first time, in such circumstances as those described, that her husband is no king, nor she a queen. But if the whole scene is an invention, who is the fabulist? Not a respectable antiquary like Cotton; certainly not a solemn archdeacon like Woolcombe. Indeed, it is doubtful whether either of these had sufficient imagination. In his 'History of Exeter' so distinguished an authority as Prof. Freeman describes the 'Gleanings' as "of the highest value." Can any one solve the puzzle?

H. PRESTON-THOMAS.

2, Baring Crescent, Exeter.

LORD CHANCELLOR WESTBURY.—I should be glad to know where some verses parodying Horace's "Rectius vives, Licini, neque altum," and addressed to Lord Chancellor Westbury, are to be found, and by whom

they were written. I do not think that I ever saw them in print. Certainly they were given to me *viva voce*, and I committed them to memory. This must have been at some time between 1855 and 1863. I can remember only a few stanzas:—

You will live wisest, Westbury, by neither  
Always promoting nephews and relations,  
Nor by too closely, for the sake of Slingsby,  
Pressing poor Edmonds.

Golden mediocrity is official virtue;  
Honourable Slingsby has it in perfection,  
So has the Registrar, Honourable Richard,  
Recently kicked out.

But a Lord Chancellor has a public bosom,  
Always prepared for any sort of business;  
Why shirk a job since all your predecessors  
Have done the same thing?

Of the last stanza a fragment only rests  
in my memory:—

—try to steer your course with  
Rather less steam on.

T. B.

DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE'S ALLEGORIES.—In 'The Cavalier and his Lady,' a book of selections from the works of the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, I find some sixty pages devoted to 'Allegories, Essays, and Aphorisms.' I wonder if you, or any of your readers, will be so kind as to tell me in which of the Duchess's books these first appeared, and when that book was published.

W. G. BLAIRIE MURDOCH.

99, Warrender Park Road, Edinburgh.

GEORGE ALMAR, PLAYWRIGHT AND ACTOR.—Any particulars of him, with date of death, will oblige. He was for many years connected with the minor theatres and at the East-End.

R. W.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

A moth-eaten rag on a worm-eaten pole;  
It does not look likely to stir a man's soul:  
'Tis the deeds that were done 'neath the moth-eaten  
rag,

When the pole was a staff and the rag was a flag.

A. B.

I've watched the actions of his daily life  
With all the eager malice of a foe,  
And nothing meets mine eyes but deeds of honour.

E. V. RECKIT.

RALEIGH.—After Sir Walter Raleigh's arrest for treason he had to deliver up the grants of offices he held, viz. (among others): (1) a patent for the sale of wines throughout England; (2) the Governorship of Jersey; (3) the Lieutenantancy of Portland Castle; (4) the Rangership of Gillingham Forest; and (5) the Lord Wardenship of the Stan-



nares. What were the insignia of office that he required to restore in each case? Where can a detailed account of the unsuccessful courtship of young Walter Raleigh be found?

A. S.—R.

Edinburgh.

SERPENT BOUND TO THE CROSS.—The idea of binding a snake to a tree by means of a cord appears to be curious. There is a story in 'Gesta Romanorum' relating to this procedure; and at Middleton, near Pickering, Yorkshire, there is a fragment of a sculptured cross showing clearly a serpent tied to it. What is the meaning of this?

(Dr.) JOHN H. WHITHAM.

ST. WELCOME.—Information wanted as to this saint, in whose honour there was a light in the church of Harrietsham, Kent, to which the parishioners gave the customary bequests in their wills.

ARTHUR HUSSEY.

HERTFORDSHIRE LORD LIEUTENANTS.—Can any of your readers kindly supply a list of the Lord Lieutenants of Hertfordshire? No complete list seems ever to have been published.

F. S.

JAMES HOSKING: ELIZABETH VINNICOMBE.—Near Castle Dinas, in Cornwall, in an open field and apparently unconsecrated ground, is a tombstone covering the remains of Mr. James Hosking, who died in 1823. He was evidently an eccentric man, as the inscription on the monument (presumably his own composition) would testify. He is said to have owned estates at Castle Dinas, which he sold to Lord Robartes. His wife was Elizabeth Vinnicombe, who was sister of the wife of the last St. Aubyn baronet of the old creation. Any information regarding the ancestry of James Hosking or Elizabeth Vinnicombe would be gratefully welcomed.

SIGMA TAU.

Holart, Tasmania.

"CROSSE COP".—I shall be glad if any of your readers will explain the contraction in the following, taken from the inventories of church goods, *temp.* Edward VI., 1552, for Todmorden, in the parish of Rochdale, Lancashire: "A chales [chalice], one vestment, A crosse cop' & gyld."

THOMAS MILLS.

[Crosses were often made of copper.]

"MON DROIT"—RIGHT HAND.—In Mr. Francis King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations,' No. 530, I read: "Dieu et mon droit.—God and my right hand.... Originally referred to Richard I.... God and my

right hand have conquered France." The interpretation *mon droit*=my right hand is new to me. Authority for it will oblige.

CHAS. P. PHINN.

Watford.

WAKEFIELD APPARITION.—Lady Bowles is supposed to walk in the grounds of Old Heath Hall, in the township of Wakefield. Can any folk-lorist tell me who she was, and why she appears? F. E. M. W.

"NEWGATEERS."—I find this word in a letter from Thomas Ludwell, Secretary of Virginia, to Lord Arlington, Secretary of State to Charles II., dated 17 July, 1671:—

"Thanks in his country's behalf for his assistance in the confirmation of the order of the Governor and Council prohibiting the importation of Newgateers. The safety of this country depends upon the continuance of it, so many insolent villanies having been committed by men of that sort, that greater numbers would hazard the peace of it."—*Calendar of State Papers, Colonial: America and West Indies, 1669-74, p. 242.*

Is the name commonly known?

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

ROBERT DUDLEY, SON OF THE EARL OF LEICESTER, THE "NOBLE IMPE."—Going over the Beauchamp Chapel, part of the church of St. Mary at Warwick, I was told by the vergers who showed me round that the "noble Impe" whose tomb is there ("attached to the south wall of the chapel, and near the altar," to quote the guide-book) was said to have been poisoned by his nurse at the instigation of his father, and that he was humpbacked. I should much like to know if there is any mention of these facts in any history of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. I cannot find any hint of them in the accounts of him I have read. How did the tradition arise? He is described in the inscription on the tomb as "a child of great parentage, but of farre greater hope."

B. I. K.

WHEEL-TRACKS AT NASEBY.—When visiting Naseby a short time back I observed in some adjoining fields a number of wheel-tracks. My journey was from the direction of Kelmarsh. Turning off the road leading to Hazelbeach, I noticed two sets of these wheel-tracks across fields at the entrance of which finger-posts pointed to Naseby. They were neither lanes nor footpaths. In some parts the wheel-tracks were well defined, being about a foot or so deep, and were overgrown and covered up with grass. In other places the wheel-ruts were almost obliterated. The track led through several gateways, crossing another track which



went at right angles to it. The wheel-tracks eventually led into a lane close to the Naseby obelisk. Is it reasonable to suppose that these tracks were made by either of the armies in the Civil War? and are they referred to in any description of the battle? Wheel-tracks, I understand, last very many years. One at Oxford is mentioned in the preface of Green's 'History' as having been made by Fairfax's troops. G. H. W.

**TAN HILL FAIR.**—A fair is held annually on 6 August on Tan Hill, erroneously called St. Anne's Hill in the Ordnance Survey maps (6-inch, &c.), probably copied from older maps, such as Faden's (1810) and Greenwood's (1820). Sir R. Colt Hoare in 'Ancient Wilts' says: "In the oldest almanacs it is always called Tan Hill fair."

I should like to know how far back Tan Hill Fair is mentioned in almanacs. An account of Tan Hill may be seen in *Nature* of 24 May last. T. S. M.

**WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF CHANCELLORS.**—The following item was printed, under the heading of 'London Corporate Economy, A.D. 1478,' in a London newspaper of 17 June:

"A bill of fare for the Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Chancellors in an ancient record is given as follows:—2 loins of veal and 2 mutton pies, 1s. 4d.; 1 do. of beef, 4d.; 1 doz. pigeons and 1 doz. rabbits, 9d.; 1 pig and 1 capon, 1s.; 1 goose and 100 eggs, 1s. 0½d.; 1 leg of mutton, 2½d.; 2 gallons of sack, 1s. 4d.; 18 do. of strong ale, 1s. 6d. [Total], 7s. 6d.

A certain resemblance between the above and my note re 'Fifteenth-Century Banquet,' which appeared at 10 S. iv. 446, is distinctly traceable, the date, for instance, being precisely the same; but this is presumably accidental. Who, however, were the Chancellors' Company? Outside of the above I have never met with the name, and it certainly is not included in Stow's list. Can the original compiler of this "ancient record" have evolved the company out of his own inner consciousness? W. McM.

**VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT, 1798-1805.**—Are there any prints of Volunteer uniforms other than those of Rowlandson, published 1798? The corps wanted is the S.B.G.V. (probably second, or South, Bethnal Green Volunteers), in existence 1803-5. R. M. W.

**WAUGH FAMILY OF EAST GORDON, BERKSHIRE.**—Information is desired regarding the above family, particularly as to the parentage of Wm. Waugh, of Fenchurch Street, London. He was married twice: first, in 1781, at Christ Church, Newgate, to

Isabella —; and secondly, in 1794, to Phoebe —. Tradition has it that he was nearly related to the famous Dr. Alex. Waugh, minister of the Scots Secession Church, Wells Street, London, whose life is given in the 'D.N.B.' Any details will be much appreciated.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

5, Grove Villas, Wanstead.

**'THAUMATURGIA.'**—Who was the author of 'Thaumaturgia, or Elucidations of the Marvellous,' by an Oxonian (London, E. Churton, 1835, pp. vii, 362)? I call it a 12mo, as that gives an idea of its size, but signature B is from 1 to 16.

RALPH THOMAS.

**GALBRAITH.**—In a 'Pedigree of the Family of Steele Hawthorne, Esq.,' in my possession, his second son, James, an ensign in the 11th Foot, appointed 29 June, 1782, has for wife — Galbraith, the mother of his only son. I should be pleased to receive any information regarding this lady, her family, &c. The ensign's father is described as of Downpatrick, and married in 1755.

WALTER M. GRAHAM EASTON.

**WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY, OHIO; PROVIDENCE UNIVERSITY, OHIO.**—Several Non-conformist ministers and laymen have of recent years obtained honorary degrees from these universities. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give me their histories?

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D., F.R.Hist.S.  
Baltimore House, Bradford.

## Replies.

VIRGIL, 'ÆNEID,' I. 462.

(10 S. vi. 5.)

PROF. TYRRELL's paraphrase "even inanimate things weep for us" seems to imply that he takes "Sunt lacrimæ rerum" to mean, "There are tears of things," i.e., tears are a property of things, or, roughly, are in things. This idea of the passage he first published, I believe, in his 'Latin Poetry' 1893. But great as is his authority, I must say that the old interpretation seems to me more natural which renders the passage "There are tears for things," like "lacrimas dilectæ pelle Creusæ" ('Æneid,' ii. 784), which undoubtedly means "dismiss your tears for the loved Creusa," not "the tears of the loved Creusa."

Conington in his prose translation gives "There are tears for human fortune, and



hearts that are touched by mortality," as his rendering of "*Sunt lacrimæ rerum*." The repetition of the same idea in "human" and "mortality" will be noticed. I believe that these three immortal words have evaded the many efforts to translate them, precisely because Virgil, knowing that he had written a bold piece of Latin, paraphrased it by the rest of the line, precluding, by the use of "*mortalia*," the obvious rendering of "*rerum*." Thus the two words both mean "the human lot," the latter being coloured with sadness, and the whole line is a kind of *heudadys*. I notice that the modern translator who best combines poetry and scholarship in his prose rendering, Prof. J. W. Mackail, merges the two clauses of the line in one sentence, which runs: "Here mortal estate touches the soul to tears." The context is, of course, definite, and the celebrated line is part of the speech of *Æneas* on seeing on the walls of the strange city the history of Troy. Thus he says, by the old view, that there are tears for human fortunes, meaning the fortunes of his own people in suffering the long agony of Troy, and the cruelty of Achilles. If it were not for the hint supplied by "*mortalia*," one would be inclined to take "*rerum*" as equal to "*rerum gestarum*," "(our) exploits." Then "*mortalia*" would be the other side of the picture, "our losses." But "*res*" is a very indefinite word, of course, and may mean "objects," as, I suppose, Prof. Tyrrell proposes, or, again, "suffering," "misfortune," as Sellar and Lonsdale and Lee in prose render it, and Bowen in verse. "*Mortalia*" itself is a rare form of expression, occurring in Virgil, '*Elogue*' viii. 35.

It is odd that Tennyson has also a vague and celebrated line concerning tears, his  
Tears, idle tears. I know not what they mean.

Matthew Arnold's charming poem on 'Geist's Grave' includes an acknowledged reference to Virgil:—

That liquid, melancholy eye,  
From whose pathetic, soul-fed springs  
Seem'd surging the Virgilian cry,  
The sense of tears in mortal things.

Wordsworth in his '*Laodamia*' has:—

Yet tears to human suffering are due,  
a remark which has none of the vague charm of Virgil—that charm which, as Newman suggests, made some consider him a prophet, and others a magician. NEL MEZZO.

A somewhat similar idea to Virgil's "*Sunt lacrimæ rerum*" may be found in Gérard de Nerval's '*Vers dorés*,' to which

is prefixed the epigraph from Pythagoras "Eh quoi, tout est sensible!" Addressing himself to a materialist, the author says:—

Respecte dans la bête un esprit agissant :  
Chaque fleur est une âme à la Nature éclose ;  
Un mystère d'amour dans le métal repose ;  
"Tout est sensible!" Et tout sur ton être est puissant.

Crains, dans le mur aveugle, un regard qui t'épie !  
A la matière même un verbe est attaché.....  
Ne la fais pas servir à quelque usage impie.

JOHN HEBB.

"SUNKEN LAND OF BUS" (10 S. v. 509) is named after one of Sir Martin Frobisher's ships in his third voyage, 1578. The relation of the pretended discovery, given by Hakluyt ('*Voyages of the English Nation*,' vol. iii. 1600, p. 93), runs thus:—

"The Busse of Bridgewater, as she came homeward, to the Southeastward of Friesland, discovered a great Island in the latitude of 57 degrees and an half, which was neuer yet found before, and sailed three dayes amongst the coast, the land seeming to be fruitful, full of woods, and a champion Country."

John Barrow, in his '*Chronological History of Voyages into the Arctic Regions*' (Lond., 1818, p. 94), says that

"a bank has recently been sounded upon, which has revived the idea of the Friesland of Zeno and the Busse of Bridgewater having been swallowed up by an earthquake."

A full summary of the subject of the Land of Buss is given by Mr. Miller Christy as Appendix B to C. C. A. Gosch's '*Danish Arctic Expeditions, 1605 to 1620*,' Hakluyt Soc., Book I., 1897. See also '*The Annals of the Voyages of the Brothers Nicolo and Antonio Zeno*' by Fred. W. Lucas, Lond., 1898. E. W. DAHLGREN.

Royal Library, Stockholm.

"PLUM": JACK HORNER (10 S. vi. 67).—DR. MURRAY asks if anything can be said as to the age of the nursery rime of 'Little Jack Horner,' and states that the earliest reference to it that he has before him is dated 1813. Local tradition connects the Horner family of Wells, near Frome, with the rime (though, so far as I know, without any reason), and the following information, taken from a paper read by Mr. Emanuel Green when the Somersetshire Archæological Society visited Wells in August, 1884, supplies a clue that should take the rime back to a much earlier date. The story of Jack Horner took the form of a popular chapbook entitled '*The Pleasant History of Jack Horner*. Containing the Witty Pranks he play'd from his Youth to his Riper Years. Being Pleasant for Winter Evenings.'



The verses, occupying twenty pages, make no local allusion; on the contrary, they begin:—

Jack Horner was a pretty lad,  
Near London he did dwell;  
His father's heart he made full glad,  
His mother lov'd him well,  
And in the corner would he sit  
In Christmas holidays.

When friends did together meet,  
To pass away the time,  
Little Jack he sure would eat  
His Christmas pie in rhyme.

Then comes in the rime, and as the story continues, Jack, in time, goes out to service under a certain knight, plays a prank with a miraculous basin, slays a terrible giant, and finally marries the knight's daughter. The story is founded on a metrical ballad called 'The Basyn,' preserved to us in the Cambridge Library, in a manuscript of the fourteenth century, soon after the year 1300. As with so many of these tales, the story of 'The Basyn' tells how a priest was detected with his paramour, the means being Jack's miraculous basin. The familiar nursery rime, however, is not part of this early tale, although incorporated later in the chapbook story. But by translating this rime phonetically into Dutch, a much earlier origin is at once suggested (Somersetshire Archaeological Society's *Proceedings*, vol. xxx. part i. 59).

J. COLES, Jun.

Frome.

[Further replies next week.]

"PLUM" = RAISIN (10 S. vi. 67).—Perhaps the following quotation from Juvenal, xiv. 270-1, may prove illustrative:—

Qui gaudes pingue antiquæ de litore Cretæ  
Passum et municipales Jovis advexisse lagenas?

A note in Stocker's 'Juvenal' on l. 454 observes on p. 270:—

"Rich raisin wine, a sort of Malmsey. Fay [*i.e.*, Thomas Farnaby, 1612] passum nominabant, si in vindemia uvam diutius coctam legerent, eamque passi essent a sole aduri."

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

BURNEY FAMILY (10 S. v. 510; vi. 56, 92).—I am obliged to COL. JOHNSTON and F. V. for their replies, but I think the former is in error in stating that Capt. James Burney, who died 30 Oct., 1884, was the son of Charles Burney, D.D. (son of Dr. Chas. Burney, author of the 'History of Music'), as the former's only son was the Rev. Chas. Parr Burney, born 1785, afterwards archdeacon successively of St. Albans and Colchester till his death, 1 Nov., 1864. My authority for stating that Capt. James Burney was a son of William Burney, LL.D., of Gosport,

is *The Times* obituary notice, 24 Nov., 1884. I have read the information given in vol. vii. p. 415 *et seqq.* of the 'D.N.B.' but cannot find any reference therein to the Dr. Wm. Burney in question. Possibly he represented another branch of this family. J. A. N.

STRODE'S REGIMENT (10 S. vi. 70).—William Strode, "second major" of the 3rd Foot Guards, was appointed colonel of the 62nd or Royal American Regiment on 21 April, 1758, and was succeeded in that appointment by Valentine Jones on 15 Jan., 1776.

In 1756, when the Earl of Loudon was colonel of the 62nd, the uniform of the regiment was "red, faced blue," but soon afterwards it was "red, faced yellowish buff, white lace, 2 blue and 1 straw-coloured stripe." This is important when examining portraits of its old officers.

The regiment is now represented by the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment; its district is Devizes, and it is numbered the 62nd.

In 1891 Carson of Dublin published 'The Springers: the 62nd Regiment.' This sobriquet is said to date from the unfortunate campaign under Burgoyne in North America in 1777 (see Lawrence-Archer's 'British Army,' p. 434).

W. S.

PENNEFATHER: ORIGIN OF THE NAME (10 S. vi. 67).—MR. DALTON's suggestion is ingenious, but there can be no doubt that this surname is simply the English word *pennyfather*, which from the thirteenth century till the end of the seventeenth occurs in innumerable English books and records in the sense of a miser or niggard. Lower quotes an old rime:—

The liberall doth spend his pelfe,  
The pennyfather wastes himself.

Abundant illustrations of the use of the term by standard authors will be found in both the 'N.E.D.' and 'Slang and its Analogues.'

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

"Pennyfather" was a good old English term for a bad old English thing, a niggard, a miser, and Mr. Bardsley cites instances of its occurrence as a surname, both in Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, in 1273. It was then spelt *Penifadir* and *Penifader*. What is MR. DALTON's reason for holding that it "is undoubtedly Spanish"? That it may be so manipulated as to make it suitable for the denizen of a *château en Espagne* is evident from his communication, but some better proof of the new theory of its origin is desirable. I have been given to



the name is pronounced if so, somebody would seem to have called the penny as being a quill, *Halliwell* ('Diet. Archaic Words') has examples of the word *quill*. One of them, from *Phoenix Britannicus*, p. 30, is quoted with reference to the "two-*quill*" which once claimed attention in Q.:

My fathers sould, with their halfe hammers  
Slaying their calves, to save their silver dammes.

ST. SWITHIN.

**ITS LOCALITY** (10 S. vi. 68).—*Mysore* is in Mysore, situated about lat. 13° above the Western Ghats, composed of hills and deep valleys, the ravines are covered with jungle, and in many places by dense forests. Military roads were made through it by General Wellesley (now Duke of Wellington) in 1801-2, as his dispatches from Mysore at this time and letters to Major Munro.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Winfield Park, Reading.

**THE PICTURE OF THE DEATH OF LORD WOLFE** (10 S. v. 409, 451, 518).—According to Mackenzie's 'View of the History of Durham,' 1825, vol. ii. p. 482, the picture was represented as supporting the General Robert Sanderson, who died at Ford, Cumberland, on 7 August, 1807, aged 76. The same authority states that he acted as an ordinary surgeon to the army at the battle, and that "he stated that he was the person who carried General Montcalm, the French commander, to that place." These particulars are reproduced by John Sykes in his 'Records,' 1833, vol. i. p. 226.

Of the information given at the reference it would be interesting to know whether it was Mr. Sanderson or Mr. Sanderson who acted as surgeon and supported the General.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

Villas, Wanstead.

**THE LOOP: FLYING OR CENTRIFUGAL WHIRL OF DEATH** (10 S. iv. 333, 416, 474; v. 13).—In *The Illustrated London News*, 14 March last, p. 3, col. 2, is a story of a Stamirowski v. Barber—an action for damages occasioned by negligence in a race of "looping the loop" on a bicycle. The bicycle was "so constructed that it could not leave the loop in the middle of its journey." Nevertheless, when the cyclist reached the position of the loop it ran over it, and fell with the plaintiff to the

stage, with the result that the girl's skull was fractured and she received other injuries. Damages, 250*l*.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

**"CYMRU": ITS DERIVATION** (10 S. v. 364).—In the above paper a short paragraph has dropped out of my remarks on "English and Welsh," thus rendering them unmeaning and irrelevant. In the original draught I went on as follows:—

"From the destruction of the defences of the Saxon Shore of Romanized Britain to this day, the victors have called their antagonists 'foreigners,' or 'Welshmen'; but the latter have never retorted by calling their Saxon foemen 'Allobroges,' a term of the same import, which (on the Cymro=Combrox theory) ought to have been the readiest 'You're another' they could have used. But a term has come down to us which is the exact equivalent of 'Welshman' in its English connotation, and that in the very district where our scanty historical records would make the use of it most suggestive. After the subjection of the Romanized Britain, the task of resistance devolved on the glen-folk and the mountaineers of the West; and it is in the Dorset dialect of the Isle of Purbeck that 'kimberlin'='foreigner,' has been preserved (see 'E.D.D.,' s.v.), where the helpless Roman-Bryt had to look to the 'barbarous' Western levies for that defence which he himself could no longer organize."

I venture to add a comment on Caesar, 'B. G.,' ii. 29:—

"[Aduatuci] ipsi erant ex Cimbris Teutonisque prognati, qui cum iter in provinciam nostram atque Italiam facerent, iis impedimentis quæ secum agere ac portare non poterant citra flumen Rhenum depositis custodiam ex suis ac præsidium sex millia hominum una reliquerunt."

Now the most appropriate descriptive epithet of that *præsidium* would be *relictum* in Latin. In Welsh *ad=re-* (adolygu, to review), and *gadu, gadaw, or gadael* = *linguere*; *athweyt* = *yth adawyd*, "wert left" *ymgat*=*a'm gadaw*, "will leave me" (Llywarch Hên's elegy on Kynddylau); *a adassant*, "they left" (the oldest—c. 1200).—Welsh copy of H. Dda's Laws; see Evans's 'Report on Welsh MSS.,' i. 359). The prefix *ad*, a favourite one in Welsh, was certainly continental also; thus the Cis-Alpine Addua or Adda resumes its identity after its temporary absorption in the Lago di Como. The Aduatuci, therefore, described themselves, and were described by others, by a term which bore their history on its face.

J. P. OWEN.

**"CERA PANIS"** (10 S. v. 490).—The following is from Manley's 'Interpreter,' published 1672:—

"'Maineport' is a small duty which, in some places, the Parishioners pay to the Rector of their Church, in recompence of certain Tythes. See 'Waxshot.' Spelman in his Glossary saith, That



Vicaria de Wragly (in Com. Lincoln) consistit in toto Altaragio et in Ceragio, vulgariter dict. Waxshot; in panibus, vulgariter dict. Mainport; et in incremento denariorum sancti Petri, vulgariter dict. Fireharth."

"Waxshot" or 'Waxcot,' Ceragium. This was anciently paid thrice a year towards the charge of Candles in Churches. Tributum quod in Ecclesiis pendebatur ad subministrationem cere et Luminarium. Hac autem solutione multi se contendunt immunes esse a minoribus quibusdam decimis persolvendis ejusdemq; generis sunt quæ alias 'Cock and Wax,' alias 'Mainport' appellantur. Spelman."

"Altarage," 'Altaragium.' This word includes not only the offerings made upon the Altar, but also all the profit that arises to the Priest by reason of the Altar, Obventio Altaris; as appears by an order made in the Terme of St. Michael, viz., in the Exchequer between Turner Vicar of West Haddon in Com. Northampton & Andrews, whereby is declared that by Altaragium is meant Tythes of Wooll, Lamb, Colt, Calf, Pigs, Goslings, Chickens, Butter, Cheese, Hemp, Flax, Honey, Fruits, Herbs, and other such small Tythes, with offerings that shall be due in the Parish of West Haddon. And the like Case was for Norton in Northamptonshire, of a later date, Oblationes sive nummorum sive panum tali vel tali Altari, vel ex devotione vel ex consuetudine, aut a Parochianis, aut ab extraneis factæ Altaragii nomine censebantur. Gloss. in Mat. Paris."

#### MISTLETOE.

ANGLICAN CLERGYMEN (10 S. vi. 30).—John Maud was vicar of St. Mary's, Walthamstow, Essex, 1689 and 1690, being succeeded in the latter year by Jac. Barker. His immediate predecessor was Isaac Wright. See my query on Vicars of Walthamstow at 9 S. iv. 148. CHAS. HALL CROUCH.  
5, Grove Villas, Wanstead.

PINCUSHION SWEET (10 S. vi. 50).—The word "pincushion," used to signify a kind of sweetmeat, is at least sixty-five years old. I well remember, as long ago as that, asking my father, when he went from home, to bring back with him some pincushions. "Pincushions" was not a general term for "sweet stuff" of various kinds, but was restricted to balls about the size of small marbles, strongly flavoured with peppermint. They were adorned by red or purple bands. K. P. D. E.

SCOTT'S 'GUY MANNERING' AND 'ANTIQUARY' (10 S. vi. 65).—The spelling of the word "sybil" by Scott can hardly be called a slip; for this spelling seems to have been general in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and the early part of the nineteenth. In a very old edition of Johnson's 'Dictionary,' where a line of Dryden is quoted, the word is spelt "sybil"; also in an edition of *The Spectator* dated 1713. The paper which contains the word was written

by Addison; but I cannot at the present moment light upon it. I believe, however, that I once referred to it in 'N. & Q.' when the spelling of this word was discussed. In an edition of 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' 1784, I find in the tenth chapter the words "the tawney Sybill." In Chambaud's 'French Dictionary,' 1815, under the word *Sibylle*, the sentence "C'est une vieille Sibylle" is englished thus: "She is an old Sybil." And the French *Sibyllin* becomes in English *Sybilline*. E. YARDLEY.

[MR. YARDLEY's memory is correct. He alluded to the *Spectator* spelling at 9 S. ix. 297. The other references to the discussion on Sibyl or Sybil are 9 S. vii. 200, 317, 455.]

ST. PETER'S IN CHEPE: ST. JOHN ZACHARY (10 S. vi. 69).—As regards St. John Zachary, the earliest extant register commences in 1693 only, though many entries relating to the parish between 1670 and this date occur in the registers of SS. Anne and Agnes, to which parish St. John's was (ecclesiastically) united in the earlier year. No portion of the registers of either of these has been printed, but many notes from both will be given in my history of the united parishes, now in course of compilation. A list of the chief monuments in the old church of St. John appears in Stow's 'Survey' (1892 reissue of Morley's edition, p. 292); and additional notes of interments therein will be found in the late Deputy White's book on the old London churches.\*

The latter work also contains a section devoted to St. Peter, Westcheap (*sic*); and notices of the principal persons buried in this church are given by Stow (as above, p. 209).

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

"MINININ," A SHELL (10 S. v. 449, 497; vi. 15, 77).—I am afraid I have heard this word too often for MR. LITTLETON's suggestion that it is *minnie yin* to be correct. I presume *minnievin* is a misprint for *minnie yin*. But that it may be derived from a *minnie yin* seems quite possible.

GEORGE W. MURRAY.

1, Castlebar Road, Ealing, W.

TOM THUMB'S FIRST APPEARANCE IN LONDON (10 S. v. 385, 454; vi. 13, 76).—The Miss Robinson mentioned on the playbill could scarcely have been a pupil of Hannah More; MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL was evidently thinking of "Perdita," Mrs. Mary Robinson, *née* Darby. Hannah More was

\* 'The Churches and Chapels of Old London,' by J. G. White, privately printed, 1901 (a copy can be seen in the Guildhall Library).



n until 1745, and could have taken  
ills in 1732. She is reported to have  
adisa for a pupil, but the latter evi-  
profited little by the example or  
of the foundress of the Religious Tract  
FREDERIC TURNER.

STREET (10 S. vi. 49, 95).—The  
; local names illustrate the use of  
adjective :—

d in Kent; compare Romford in

r at Bristol; compare Pithay (Rev.  
t's 'Bristol,' p. 126, note).

e, Somerset.

d, Norfolk.

or, Berkshire.

a, Norfolk and Yorkshire.

ek, Yorkshire,

rth, Huntingdon.

uld be interesting to know how far  
graphical features of these places  
o cat, narrow or small.

W. J. LOFTIE.

ES IN SOUTH AFRICA (10 S. v. 428,  
10).—Whether any boa-constrictor  
ful enough to lift a man off his horse  
t say: until proof be given, my  
t must remain in suspense. It may  
miss, however, to remark that I well  
er in Mr. W. S. Mayo's novel  
'Kaloolah; or, Journeyings to the  
Cumri,' though it is half a century  
ead it, a powerful scene wherein a  
saves the hero's life by clasp-  
drawing him up into a tree. This  
urse, only fable, but it is probably  
on some narrative which the author  
as truthful.

K. P. D. E.

THOMAS MORE SAINTED BY A BASK  
10 S. vi. 6).—The 'Life' in question  
by Thomas Stapleton (1535-98).  
'Tres Thomæ' (St. Thomas the  
St. Thomas à Becket, and Sir  
More), Douay, 1588. Chap. xii.  
s life is headed 'Apophthegmata,  
'et piè dieta Thomæ Mori' (I quote  
fourth volume of Stapleton's 'Opera  
Paris, 1620), and a little over half-  
ugh the following is found: "Affir-  
rio persuasissimum sibi esse quam  
in hac vita eo labore infernum  
cuius vel dimidio cœlum lucrati  
' Stapleton refers in the margin  
17, of the 'Libri de Consolatione in  
' (= 'A Dialogue of Comfort  
Tribulation'). The blunder of  
' is probably due to the word  
been printed *infernū*, but MR.

DODGSON can hardly be serious in inviting  
assistance for "rectifying the letter of the  
Latin."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Hôtel Wilteher, Brussels.

WILLIAM DYER: REBECCA RUSSELL (10  
S. v. 209).—Although it is not an answer  
to the question *re* the Dyer family of Ilford,  
your correspondent may like to know of the  
following inscription, which I copied from  
Little Ilford churchyard in April, 1904 :—

"In Memory of | Mr. John Dyer | Late of East  
Ham Parish | who departed this life November |  
the 25th 1800 Aged 83 Years."

It is on a head-stone attached to a brick  
mummy tomb in the south-west corner of  
the churchyard. CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

5, Grove Villas, Wanstead.

FIELDING'S 'JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE TO  
LISBON,' 1755 (10 S. vi. 61).—I am not a  
Fielding collector, but, after reading COL.  
PRIDEAUX'S paper, it has struck me that it  
may perhaps interest those who are if I make  
mention of a copy of the 'Voyage' in my  
possession, which is a yet shorter version  
than that referred to by your correspondent.  
The title-page runs: "A | Journal | of a |  
Voyage to Lisbon | With a Fragment of  
| A Comment | on | Lord Bolingbroke's  
Essays | By the late | Henry Fielding Esq.  
[Vignette.] Dublin: Printed by James  
Hoey at the Mercury in Skinner Row.  
MDCCLVI." The 'Journal' runs from p. 33  
to p. 170; the 'Fragment' from p. 171 to  
p. 190. The title-page (verso blank), Dedi-  
cation, Preface, and Introduction occupy  
32 pp. Mrs. Humphrys figures as the  
landlady. ST. SWITHIN.

CHERRY IN PLACE-NAMES (10 S. vi. 69).—  
In Domesday Cheriton is called Ceritone  
and Cerintone. According to Polwhele's  
'History of Devonshire,' 1797, vol. ii. p. 43,  
it is spelt in several old writings Cheorleton  
or Cherleton. As to its meaning, he says:  
"Cheriton, as some interpret it, is the town  
of Chieur, who possessed lands in these parts  
in the Conqueror's days."

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

"RED LION," HENLEY-ON-THAMES (10 S.  
vi. 69).—Possibly the address mentioned by  
MR. LATHAM was given by General Dumourier,  
who resided for some time in the vicinity of  
Henley.

R. B.  
Upton.

PALM SUNDAY AND HILL - CLIMBING :  
CHURCH ALES (10 S. vi. 70).—The letter of  
Pope St. Gregory to which T. S. M. refers  
is to be found in Beda's 'Ecclesiastical



History,' Book I. chap. xxx. Its date is in or about A.D. 601. It is evident, from what the Pope says, that the church ales were the successors of the heathen rites which had been in use aforesaid.

A paper on church ales, by the present writer, occurs in the *Journal* of the Royal Archaeological Institute, vol. xl. pp. 1-15.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

COL. CHARLES GODFREY (10 S. vi. 49).—In an account of the Dunch family of Little Wittenham, near Wallingford, in Noble's 'Memoirs of the Protectoral House of Cromwell,' it is said that Edmund Dunch, Esq., "married Elizabeth, one of the two daughters of Col. Godfrey by Lady Arabella Churchill, sister to the great Duke of Marlborough, and died at Whitehall much in years, and greatly respected. Their issue was four daughters."—Vol. ii. 163.

There is a long account of the genealogy and alliances of the Dunch family in the above-mentioned work.

Henrietta Churchill, the other daughter, married Sir Henry Waldegrave, afterwards created Baron Waldegrave of Chewton. Her monument may yet be seen in the church of Navestock, in Essex, and on it the arms "Waldegrave impaling the royal arms ensigned with the baton sinister, the mark of bastardy." From them the present Earls Waldegrave descend.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

SEA-URCHIN (10 S. vi. 9, 73).—I think more attention has been paid to fisher folklore than A. D. is aware of. Much has been recorded in various publications, especially in those of the Folk-lore Society; and though I cannot remember that we have any English book wholly devoted to superstitions relating to seas and "all that in them is," I believe that Librairie Le Chevallier, Paris, has issued '*Légendes, Croyances et Superstitions de la Mer.*' I find from Rolland's '*Faune Populaire de la France*' that at Biarritz the echinus is called *montre de mer*, which is suggestive of some fancy concerning the creature. Other French names, there given, are analogous to our own "urchin," and refer to the panoply of spines; they are *oursin*, *hérisson de mer*, and *châtaigne de mer*. In Italian *riccio di mare* marks the same peculiarity. Flint echini are called pharisees' [i.e. fairies'] loaves in some parts of our own country.

ST. SWITHIN.

"O DEAR, WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE?" (10 S. vi. 29, 57, 73, 92).—It delights me that this sweet old song should have attention. The tune was the first known to me, and with Mr. CURRY I can say that it and the words

learnt in childhood have ever lingered in my memory. Very possibly the charm is enhanced through connexion with the noble and graceful tower of Ashford Church, Kent—surely one of the comeliest in the kingdom. There are old chimes in that tower; they were repaired and added to about twenty years since, and some at least of the old tunes having been preserved, the verger will tell any one that asks him the day and hour when "O dear, what can the matter be?" has its turn. But the listener, remembering that the mechanical bell-tune is old, will kindly make allowance for an occasional imperfect note, and excuse the very leisurely pace of the harmony.

As MR. CURRY'S acquaintance with the song began in Northumberland, and mine in Kent, it may be inferred that it is known all over England.

W. L. RUTON.

ST. EDITH (10 S. vi. 29, 70, 91).—In '*Fasti Monastici Aevi Saxonici*,' by Walter de Gray Birch, London, 1873, the following information occurs:—

"Wilton or Ellandune, Wilts. Seculars, c. 773; Benedictine nunnery, under a prioress, 800; under an abbess, 871.....Eadgitha, Edith, al. Editha.....Wilton, 984 (Abbess)."

The ascribed date of the foundation of Pollesworth (Warwick) is given as "beginning of 9th century," and Editha appears as "Abbess." There was, apparently, an Abbess Eadgitha at Tamworth "end of 9th century"; also St. Edith at St. Mary's, Winchester, "*temp. R. Eadgari*."

There was a public well at Bristol dedicated to St. Edith (Editha). It was situated in one of the most ancient parts of the town, and it is not at all improbable that it was in existence in the Saxon period. The street in which it existed was known as "Worschup Street," otherwise "Worschip," "Worschepe," and later as "Worschupful." In this street were the shambles, stalls for the sale of meat and fish, and a market-place; William Worcestre, writing in the fifteenth century, refers to the street: "*Vicus de Shamelys ab antiquo vocatus Worschup Strete*." There is, so far as I know, no mention of St. Edith's Well in any document later than the fifteenth century; but as the well was situated in that part of Worschepe Street which abutted upon the "*Vicus Defensorius*," there is little doubt that this well or conduit represents the "*fonte novæ frestone noviter erecto et fundato de bonis Willelmi Canyngys*," which was erected in the fifteenth century, and subsequently became known as "St. Peter's



up." The beautiful little freestoneagonal structure, known as "St. Peter's es," which surmounted the well was raised by Mr. Henry Hoare in or about year 1768, at the time it was taken in for street improvement, and was erected by him in his grounds at Stour-L. Wilts, where it may still be seen.

G. E. WEARE.

Ston-super-Mare.

CLEMENT'S INN SUNDIAL (10 S. vi. 30).—er the heading of 'Cylindrical Dials,' he late Mrs. Alfred Gatty's 'Book of dials' (enlarged edition, 1900), we read:

The pedestal admits of great variety of treat- Sometimes it is a kneeling figure supporting dial with hands and head. Such a figure, dy spoken of as 'The Moor,' stood for many in the Garden of Clement's Inn. Peter Cun- ham, in his 'Handbook of London,' supposes it ave been brought from Italy by Lord Clare, Mr. Timbs's account appears to be more correct. ere were, in the eighteenth century,' he says, daries who made figures in lead, and whose lay between Piccadilly, Devonshire House, Park Lane, and a favourite design of one of e men, John Van Nost, who came over with am III., was that of an African kneeling, with ehal on his head: the last owner of this yard, in Beere, died in 1787. The date on this dial is 1781: the designer, no doubt, inherited in Van Nost's traditions. The figure is of bronze, was at one time painted black, when a wag eke on it the following lines:—

In vain, poor sable son of woe,  
Thou seek'st the tender tear:  
From thee in vain with pangs they flow,  
For mercy dwells not here.  
From cannibals thou fled'st in vain:  
Lawyers less quarter give;  
The first won't eat you till you're slain,  
The last will do't alive.

the sale of the property of Clement's Inn in he dial was bought by Mr. William Holmes, e presented to the Society of the Inner Temple, now stands in the gardens, on the terrace by ames Embankment."

HARRY HEMS.

Park, Exeter.

TH-BIRDS IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND v. 530; v. 111, 158, 214).—Vincent and Cowper should not be omitted eference to the English robin. Both and liked the bird, and the one translated the other's 'Invitation edbreast' in a dainty lyric, of which e opening stanza:—

bird whom the winter constrains—  
seldom another it can—  
e retreat while he reigns  
e well-sheltered dwellings of man,  
ver can seem to intrude,  
h in all places equally free,  
t as the season is rude,  
art sure to be welcome to me.

There is no hint of evil influence here. On the contrary, the spontaneous and warm proffer of hospitality is indicative of such direct interest and affection as moved Burns in his 'Winter Night,' when he wondered where each spring songster would cover its "chittering wing" and close its eye as it was buffeted by the storm. Cowper's expressive 'Epitaph on a Free but Tame Redbreast,' a favourite of Miss Sally Burdis, is also noteworthy:—

These are not dewdrops, these are tears,  
And tears by Sally shed,  
For absent Robin, who she fears,  
With too much cause, is dead.

THOMAS BAYNE.

The allusion to the redbreast and to his charitable office in 'The Children in the Wood' ought not to be omitted:—

No burial this pretty pair  
Of any man receives,  
Till Robin Redbreast piously  
Did cover them with leaves.

The ballad is found in the 'Percy Reliques,' and is supposed by some to refer to Richard III. and his nephews, the infant princes murdered in the Tower. The ballad is highly eulogized by Addison in *Spectator*, No. 85, and a parallel passage quoted from Horace, though wood-pigeons in it are said to discharge the duty of the redbreast (*Odes*, III. iv.):—

Me fabulosæ Vulture in Appulo,  
Altriciis extra limen Apulia,  
Ludo fatigatumque somno  
Fronde nova puerum palumbes  
Texere.

Gray has the following beautiful allusion in a passage eliminated from his 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard':—

There scattered oft, the earliest of the year,  
By hands unseen, are show'rs of violets found;  
The redbreast loves to build and warble there,  
And little footsteps lightly print the ground.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

INSCRIPTION AT CONSTANCE (10 S. vi. 69).—There are several places called Bernau, the nearest one to Constance being in the Black Forest. Is not the meaning that E. C. C. and W. C. C. laid down the brass to the memory of a certain L. N. L. B. de Roll of Bernau? J. B. WAINWRIGHT.

CHINGFORD CHURCH: "NUNQUAM NON PARATUS" (10 S. vi. 69).—The motto "Nunquam non paratus" appears under the arms of Baron Derwent (Sir H. V.-B. Johnston), over those of Sir Fredk. John Wm. Johnston, Bt., of Westerhall, co. Dumfries, and under the arms of Sir H. A. W. Johnson, of Bath.



The family of Baron Derwent and that of Sir F. J. W. Johnston have a common ancestry in the extinct marquissate of Annandale. The motto was used also, up to a few years ago, by Blairlodge School, near Polmont, N.B. I have heard it spoken of as "the old Border motto." But the crest of the Johnstons is "a spur erect, rowel upwards, with wings elevated or, leather gu., buckle ppr." H. G. DANIELS.

The motto is that of the Johnston family, but "the hand holding a battle-axe" seems to suggest Gibbs; and I recollect there are several monuments of the latter family in this church. J. DE BERNIERE SMITH.

If SOUTH AMERICAN cares to write to me, I may be able to give him some information.

J. G. BRADFORD.

1, Blandford Villas, Queen's Road,  
Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

[DR. CLIPPINGDALE and MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL also thanked for replies.]

"PEARL": ITS ETYMON (10 S. v. 409, 493).—As etymologists hesitate about accepting the derivation of this word from the assumed but unauthenticated Lat. *pirula* (from *pirum*), I would suggest its being a doublet of "beryl" (Lat. *beryllus*, Gr. *βήρυλλος*). Prof. Skeat in his dictionary cites several early forms of the word, notably the O.H.G. *perala*, *perla*, *berala*, *berla*, quoting Diez. Though geologically beryl is found crystallized in the form of prisms, it frequently occurs in geodes and druses, in much the same way structurally as pearls do within the valves of the oyster; while the transparent varieties of the gem go by the name of "aquamarine." According to the 'N.E.D.' *berillus* in Med. Lat. signified crystal, also an eyeglass or spectacles (cf. the "pebbles" of the optician) whence M.H.G. *berille* and Ger. *brille*, spectacles. Both substances being of great commercial value, this now familiar word may thus have had its origin in the artist's laboratory, as in the case of "adamant" and "diamond." To some minds, perhaps, an authenticated *beryllus* may be preferred to a hypothetical *pirula*.

N. W. HILL.

Philadelphia.

ST. CHARLES BORROMEO: HIS PORTRAITS (10 S. vi. 68).—Husenbeth, in 'Emblems of Saints' (third edition, 1882), mentions that pictures of this Archbishop of Milan may be seen in the Louvre and in the Bologna Gallery. Husenbeth also quotes Le Brun, who has painted St. Charles kneeling before an altar, with a rope around his neck.

HARRY HEMS.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*The English Hymnal, with Tunes.—The Hymnal.—Book of Common Prayer and Hymnal.* (Frowde.)

IN 'The English Hymnal,' published in forms, we have a work of exemplary order and range. Though intended primarily for the Church of England and as a companion Book of Common Prayer, it is, as it claims, a collection of the best hymns in the English language, and gives the evangelical effusions of Watts, Ken, Cowper and Toplady as well as more recent liturgical compositions of F. V. Keble, and Canon Baring-Gould. A comparison of the contents is modern, and among those who are responsible for hymns are T. Kipling, and Mr. Bridges. Nothing equally admirable in contents, in classification, or method was previously in existence, and may be held to enlarge the domain of hymnology. It is, moreover, remarkable in erudition as to things. The musical department, which is under the control of Mr. Vaughan Williams, is commendable than the literary. The tunes of which were composed expressly for the hymnal are drawn from German, French, Italian, Flemish, Dutch, Swiss, and other sources as from English, and include Lutheran tunes, German tunes of the eighteenth century, Bach and Freylinghausen, ecclesiastical tunes from the *Paroissiens* of Rouen and Angers, with traditional melodies. From whatever view it is contemplated, the 'Hymnal' is an equally favourable impression, and its adoption will lead to a great improvement in congregational worship. With the music the hymnal constitutes a volume of close upon one thousand pages, of which index lists form a useful and important part, greatly facilitating reference. Words are issued in various forms, one of 32mo, is published for twopence. The hymnal is issued with all the luxury of Oxford University Press type in connexion with the editions of the Book of Common Prayer. I permit, we could with pleasure dilate upon its important contribution to hymnology.

*Relics of the Puritan Martyrs, 1593.—Forcipall and Waighly Causes for Separate Henry Barrowe. A Pastoral Letter written Prison, and Part of a Controversial Essay, John Greenwood.* Edited from a Contem. MS. by T. G. Crippen. (Congregationalist Society.)

THIS pamphlet is one of the publications of the Congregational Historical Society, the first actions of which we noticed at 9 S. x. 159. I am glad to see with what energy Mr. Crippen has searched for MSS. having reference to the history of Congregationalism. It is with delight that he writes that it was "a stroke of good fortune that enabled me, in 1905, to identify the then unprinted treatise presented to the public, which are preserved in contemporary handwriting in the Congregational Library." Of Barrow or Barrowe and wood interesting biographies appear in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' vols.



tion, the former written by Dr. Grosart, and the latter by Mr. C. L. Kingsford. Barrow became a member of Gray's Inn in 1576, and lived a careless life about the Court; but a sermon he heard so impressed him that, in Bacon's words, "he made a leap from a vain and libertine youth to a preciseness in the highest degree, the strangeness of which made him very much spoken of." Forsaking the law, he gave himself up to the study of the Bible. He came to know Greenwood, and both were deeply impressed by the books of Robert Browlie, the founder of the "Brownists." Greenwood was arrested on Sunday, the 19th of November, 1586, and Barrow went to visit him at the Clink, and was admitted, only to find that he too was arrested. There was no warrant, but it was done in obedience to the wish of Whitgift, the Primate. After examinations before the High Commissioners and many delays, they were indicted at the Old Bailey on the 21st of March, 1592/3, under a statute of Queen Elizabeth which made it felony punishable by death to cause to be written or circulated any manner of book, letter, or writing "with a malicious intent." The prisoners protested against any charge of malicious intent; but they were found guilty on the 24th of March, and taken to Tyburn, the journey being meant to terrify them into conformity. They were returned to Newgate, but seven days later they were again sent to Tyburn, and were hanged on the 6th of April, 1593.

Barrow was by far the stronger mind. Dr. Grosart quotes Dr. Dexter's claim that Barrow was one of the two founders of Congregationalism, and considers it even "doubtful if *ceteris paribus* he objected to a national church, if only the supreme authority of Jesus Christ and Holy Scripture was constitutionally admitted." With the present pamphlet before us we cannot but think that Dr. Dexter's view is the correct one, and we do this without making a brief either way. Much that appears in these "Four Causes for Separation" must be regarded with regret by Churchmen and Nonconformists alike, and Mr. Crippen in his preface states "that it is perhaps needless to add that neither the editor nor the Congregational Historical Society would in these days endorse all the positions assumed by these old Puritan Worthies." Living in an ignorant age, they honestly regarded any rejection of Christ seemed to them to be truth as disloyalty to Christ. To the truth as they conceived it they were faithful unto death, and by laying down their lives did much to bring in a larger freedom than either desired or were able to imagine."

*Notes and Queries*. Nos. 2 and 3. Edited by H. R. Leighton. (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Dodds.) Northern contemporary fulfils the promise of the first number. The two parts before us are excellent; the contributors not only understand the subjects on which they discourse, but also have the gift—certainly an uncommon one—of not using words that are called for to express their meaning.

Henry Penfold gives a most interesting paper on 'Some East Cumberland Corpse or Burial Roads,' a curious subject, which calls for much wider attention. We believe these old trackways in many widely separated parts of England. It is, as Mr. Penfold points out, an undoubted distinction between these old roads and the common track that if a corpse, on the way to the grave, has been laid on field or woodland, a public right of high-

way has been created. He speaks of this notion as "at one time prevalent," as if it had now become a discredited piece of folk-lore. How this may be in Cumberland we do not know, but the belief is by no means extinct in a certain Eastern shire with which we are well acquainted. The origin of the belief is not difficult to account for. When nearly the whole of England was unenclosed, a funeral would naturally go the shortest safe pathway to the grave: no one would have either the power or the will to interfere with the mourners. When the lands were subjected to enclosure the case became different. Many of the old "ways" were not heeded by the commissioners who set out the new freeholds, partly from greed, and partly from fear that, if they continued to exist, the authorities would from time to time insist on the ratepayers putting them into good order. From these reasons rural people have in many cases suffered no little injustice. Sometimes, however, legal proceedings have been taken with success to maintain these old rights of way, and it was thought, not without reason, that if it could be proved that burial processions had traversed the ground, it would go some way towards proving that a common-law right had existed aforesaid. At Stapleton the custom still continues, and a belief is yet prevalent that if a funeral procession goes the wrong way another death in the family will soon occur. Numerous stories are current which are held to demonstrate this.

There are many accounts of persons losing rings and finding them in the mouths or bodies of fish. One is quoted here from a manuscript of the seventeenth century. A Newcastle merchant lost his ring at the bridge, and afterwards recovered it from the mouth of a fish served at his table; as a consequence he bore three rings as his coat of arms. A good instance of folk-etymology is given from the same book. Morpeth means, we are told, murder-peth, on account of the many murders and robberies committed there and in the neighbourhood.

*The Home Counties Magazine*. Edited by W. Paley Baildon. July. (Reynell & Son.)

WE have read with great pleasure Mr. Howard Hensman's paper on Stoke Pogis—Gray's village, as he aptly calls it. Gray wrote little. All that he produced is powerful, but nothing is now popular except the 'Elegy,' if that, indeed, be an exception on account of its finding a place in verse-selections compiled mainly, we believe, for scholastic purposes. Mr. Hensman is pained by this neglect, and we share his unhappiness. It is sad to know that a really great poet should be well-nigh forgotten, while so many verse-makers, without one-tenth of his thought or sustained power over metre, are affectionately remembered. We cannot but think that the chief reason is that, as in the case of Milton, some amount of scholarship is required to enjoy him. Stoke Pogis was not his home: he lived, however, but a mile away. Fables have gathered round the 'Elegy': it is said to have been written in the churchyard on his mother's tomb, but this is a mere dream. The first edition of the poem saw the light in 1751, and Gray's mother did not die until the spring of 1753. It is cheering to be told that the church of Stoke Pogis and its surroundings have undergone little change since the poet saw them. The ivy, as in Gray's time, still mantles the old tower, and the "moping owl" yet finds a home therein. It was heard last summer. The yew tree and the elms are still there.



'The Place-Names of Northwood and the District,' by Mr. M. J. C. Meiklejohn, is the continuation of a former article. The writer adheres to the old opinion that the surname Howard means hogward; the editor, however, suggests in a note that he is in error. "Hogward" is, we believe, impossible. If Howard be not a Christian name become hereditary, it may be a modification of Hayward, a manorial or parochial officer on whom the duty devolved of seeing that the hedges were kept in good order, so that cattle could not stray.

In a paper on parish history, compiled from post-Reformation ecclesiastical records, we notice that in 1613 a certain Joel Clarke, of Linsted, denounced the ecclesiastical court of Canterbury to Giles King, one of the apparitors, calling it a "scurvy court," and saying "that there sat a sort of company of pickpockets, and a man shall find as much conscience at Gadd's-hill as amongst them." This is curious: one would like to know whether Gadd's-hill had become proverbial, or whether it still had a character for highway robbery.

Mr. H. M. Cooke contributes a paper on old pewter, which is illustrated with good photographs.

To *The Fortnightly* Mr. Lewis Melvill sends an interesting, but not quite accurate article on Charles Lever. To say, as is said, that Lever paid a farewell visit to Ireland in 1781, and died on 1 June in the following year, is a slip which involves an error of ninety years. In ascribing to Lever the ballad concerning the Sultan and the Pope, which Thackeray said he would rather have written than any one of his own compositions, a mistake in the penultimate line of the last verse spoils the rime. This is thus given:—

When'er my maiden kisses me,  
I'll think that I the Sultan be;  
And when my cheery glass I fill  
I'll fancy then I am the Pope.

The word "fill" in the third line should be *tope*. Mr. Maurice Gerothwohl in 'Pierre Corneille: a Domestic Enigma,' offers a curious, but plausible suggestion concerning the dramatist. Completing his 'English Stage in the Eighteenth Century,' Mr. H. B. Irving vindicates Garrick from the charges brought against him by Johnson, Foote, Smollett, Fitzgerald, Hiffeman, and others. Mr. Francis Gribble, writing on John Stuart Mill, dwells on the philosopher's intimacy with Mrs. Taylor.

In *The Nineteenth Century* Mr. David H. Wilson writes eruditely upon the *Illustre Théâtre*, as was called the first management of Molière and the *Béjarts*. The subject is not familiar in this country. Mr. Karl Blind's 'Paris National Workshops of 1848' contains, in addition to its other claims upon attention, some pieces of autobiography. Mr. E. Vance Palmer gives some interesting particulars concerning 'The Australian Corroboree.' Miss Beatrice Lindsay has a curious article called 'The Watching of the Myrrh.' 'The Sacred Fire of Israel' deserves to be read; and 'The Kaiser's Dreams of Sea Power' supplies some strange particulars.

'Two POET LAUREATES ON LIFE,' by Mr. W. H. Mallock, which appears in *The National Review*, compares the teaching of Tennyson in 'In Memoriam' with that of Mr. Austin in 'The Door of Humility.' The parallel is honouring to the present Laureate. A curious lesson is taught the connoisseur in Mr. W. Roberts's 'Ups and Downs of

Picture Prices.' It is, however, inconclusive, as the works of some painters go both up and down. As a rule, the demand for last-century pictures is not great. In some instances, as in that of Egg, the drop is immense. An article on the treatment of tuberculosis is interesting, though technical.

To *The Cornhill* Count Alvisse Zorzi supplies the first part of a notable account of Ruskin in Venice. A strange and very impressive account of the Russian invasion of France appears under the title of 'At Montmirail in 1814.' Being, as is stated, the work of a young girl, the chronicle of doings is indeed remarkable. 'Old Miniatures' affords interesting, and in some cases tragic, 'Links with the Past.' Mr. Stephen Gwynn contributes 'When the Herring Come In'; Mr. Thomas Hardy, some 'Memories of Church Restoration'; and Sir Clements Markham, 'Objects of Polar Discovery.'

UNDER the care of Mr. A. H. Bullen *The Gentleman's* becomes an ideal antiquarian magazine. Never, during its memorable and varied career, has it been so excellent. 'Capt. Coxon,' 'Wayside Wisdom,' 'Horace,' and 'Dr. Johnson and Oxford' are admirable contributions. 'Retrospective Reviews' are capital. 'Theatrical Repertories of 1602' gives information not all to be found in the 'Roscius Anglicanus' of Downes, the prompter. The whole is just what a work of its class ought to be, and—we repeat the assertion—ideal.

SAMUEL COOPER is the subject of No. V. in Sir Richard Holmes's contributions to *The Burlington* upon the English miniature painters. Three composite plates (of which one serves as frontispiece) reproduce miniatures of Cromwell and people of his time from the royal collections and those at Welbeck, Devonshire House, and elsewhere. Prof. C. J. Holmes continues to discuss Rembrandt as an etcher. Art in America has taken in recent numbers increased prominence, many additions to the Philadelphia collection of Mr. John G. Johnson being reproduced. Mr. Roger Fry writes on the *Maître de Moulins*. His communication is accompanied by a reproduction of a striking 'Annunciation' by this master.

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C. S. WARD ('Golfe du Lion or Gulf of Lyons').—See 7 S. viii. 6, 193, 355; ix. 53.

CLIFTON ROBBINS ('Lubber').—There are several earlier quotations in the 'N.E.D.'

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## Notes.

## "CAMERA DIANÆ."

A FEW notices of this ancient mansion will be found scattered in various histories of London, but anything like a connected account has never come under my observation. I communicate the following notes regarding it in the hope of eliciting further information.

Maitland, in his 'History of London,' 1739, p. 385, writes:—

"A very spacious Royal Mansion, denominated Camera Diane, was situate adjoining to Doctors Commons on the South, and was so call'd from its being the Residence of Fair Rosamund the beloved mistress of that Prince [Henry II.], who, for her incomparable beauty, he call'd Diana."

In the later editions of Maitland some of the details contained in the next extract are also given.

Jesse, in his gossiping but inaccurate book, 'London: its Celebrated Characters and Remarkable Places,' 1871, iii. 189, quotes Bishop Gibson in his edition of Camden's 'Britannia,' in reference to the old legend that a temple of Diana anciently stood on the site of St. Paul's Cathedral:—

"It is urged, that as for the tenements called Camera Diane, they stood not so near the church

as some would have us think, but on St. Paul's Wharf Hill, near Doctors' Commons: and they seem to have taken their denomination from a spacious building, full of intricate turnings, wherein King Henry the Second, as he did at Woodstock, kept his heart's delight, whom he there called Fair Rosamond, and here Diana."

Jesse adds, without giving his authority:

"Some remains of these 'intricate turnings' existed as late as the reign of Elizabeth, as also of an underground passage leading from Baynard's Castle, by which communication it has been presumed that the King was accustomed to find his way to his Camera Diane, or secret apartment of his beloved mistress."

Authentic records seem, however, to throw doubt on the statement that the "Camera Diane" was ever a royal residence. Dr. Sparrow Simpson, in his 'Chapters in the History of Old St. Paul's,' 1881, p. 69, refers to the Rosamond story, but slurs it over, as if it threw some discredit on the neighbourhood of the Cathedral. However that may be, it is certain that the house had a close connexion with St. Paul's, and for a considerable time was the official residence of one of the cathedral dignitaries.

Amongst the archives of St. Paul's Cathedral is a charter by the vice-gerent of Arnold, Dean of St. Paul's, and the Chapter of that church, reciting that Master Richard de Neuport, Archdeacon of Middlesex, had offered his books to the church of St. Paul for the foundation of a chantry, and that the house in which he dwells, and especially the "camera" which is called "Rosamunde," is affected by the noise of men and horses in the neighbouring street; and granting to him licence to build on the space of ground which abuts on the king's highway from the chapel of the said house as far as the wall of the cemetery of St. Benedict, and reaches back from the said chamber as far as a certain pear-tree and certain vines (*vineolas*), which are not to be included. After the death of the said Richard, the buildings are to remain to the church of St. Paul for the sustenance of his chantry and obit. This charter is dated 1309, and in 1314 Richard de Neuport was appointed Dean of St. Paul's, and promoted in 1316 to the bishopric of London, a dignity which he held for the space of two years only (Ninth Report Hist. MSS. Comm., Part I. Appendix, col. 49 b).

A hundred years after, in 1407-8, we find among the same records an assignment by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to Walter Cook, Canon and Stagiary of that church, of 100*l.*, wherewith to build a house on their ground in Knight rider Street, provided that he shall not make any windows



or openings to the prejudice of the inhabitants of the house in which the said Walter resides, generally known as the "Hospitium Deane" (*ibid.*, col. 5 a).

On 10 June, 1452, is recorded a further assignment by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to Master Thomas Lyseux, Canon Residentiary and Stagiary of that church, of their inn, called "Camera Diane, alias Segrave, situatum in parochia Sancti Benedicti versus Pawles warff." According to the usual lists, Thomas Lyseux was appointed Dean of St. Paul's in 1441, and died in 1456, so this assignment is probably a confirmation of a deed of earlier date. The appellation of "Segrave" was doubtless derived from Gilbert de Segrave, at one time Precentor of St. Paul's, and the predecessor of Richard de Neuport in the bishopric of London (*ibid.*, col. 4 a).

In 1480 another assignment was made by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to Richard Licchefeld, Canon Residentiary and Stagiary of that church, of a yearly rent of eight marks, issuing from a messuage with a garden adjoining, called "Camera Diane," formerly inhabited by John Bourghchier, Lord Berners, and now let to Sir John Clay, Knight, but which properly belongs to the said Richard Licchefeld, by reason of his residence in the church of St. Paul. Richard undertakes to pay to the Chamberlain of St. Paul's the accustomed rent of 26s. issuing from the premises, for the obit of Richard the younger (*juvenis*) (*ibid.*, col. 5 a). Richard Licchefeld or Lichfield was Rector of Stepney and also Archdeacon of Middlesex from 1476 to his death in February, 1496/7. Lord Berners was the fourth son of William Bourchier, Earl of Ewe, and the grandfather of the translator of Froissart.

The "Camera Diana" subsequently came into the possession of the Carey family, but under what circumstances I am unable to indicate. Sir John Carey, third Baron Hunsdon, in his will, dated 31 March and proved 16 April, 1617, left to his wife,

"the Lady Mary, his messuage or ten't in parish of St. Bennett, Paul's Wharf, London, called or known by the name of the house or Chamber of Dijana, otherwise called Rosamund's."—*Herald and Genealogist*, iv. 132.

Lady Hunsdon was the daughter of Leonard Hyde, of Hyde Hall and Throcking, co. Herts. She died in her house at Paul's Wharf, 4 April, 1627, and by her will, dated 5 May, 1623, and proved 18 April, 1627, she left to her son, Charles Carey, "my house wherein I now dwell near Doctors Commons, London, commonly called Diana Roso-

mund." Charles Carey married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Whitbroke, by whom he had one daughter, Mary, born about 1624, still living in 1708 (*ibid.*, iv. 134).

Of the further fortunes of this historic house, round which a romantic legend had gathered in the course of time, I can find no record, nor is its exact position easy to define. All we know is that it lay to the south of Doctors' Commons, in Knightrider Street, and to the north of the churchyard of St. Benet's. In all probability the "Camera" shared the fate of its neighbour, Mountjoy House, the "common house" of the civilians and canonists, and was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

#### MONTAIGNE, WEBSTER, AND MARSTON: DR. DONNE AND WEBSTER.

(See 10 S. iv. 41, 121, 201, 302; v. 301, 382; vi. 22.)

THE saving of Gonzago in 'The Fawn,' IV. i. 627-31, that "those that fortune cannot make virtuous, she commonly makes rich," is copied from the 'Essays,' book iii. chap. viii. p. 476, col. 2; and the speech of Hercules, in V. i. of the same play, from lines 15-20, is almost literally from book ii. chap. xv. p. 315, col. 1. At the end of Hercules's speech Dondolo enters laughing:

*Hercules.* Why dost laugh, fool, here's nobody with thee?

*Dondolo.* Why, therefore do I laugh, because there's nobody with me.—*LL*. 27-9.

Both Marston and Webster are very skilful in making use of pithy sayings of this kind, as I have shown. The story is told by Montaigne of Miso,

one of the seven sages (a man of a Timonian disposition and Democraticall humour) being demanded whereat he laughed alone, he answered, because I laugh alone.—*Book* iii. chap. viii. p. 474, col. 1.

Take another instance. When Hanno has heard the tale of misfortune told by Cartholon in 'Sophonisba,' I. ii., he tears his hair in the extremity of his grief.

*Massinissa.* Old lord, spare thy hairs:  
What, dost thou think baldness will cure thy grief?  
*LL*. 136-7.

Now, this saying is attributed by Montaigne to Bion of Borysthenes:—

And the philosopher Byon was very pleasant with the king, that for griefe tore his haire, when he said, "Doth this man thinke, that baldnesse will assuage his grieffe?"—*Book* i. chap. iv. p. 9, col. 1.

Scores of such sayings are made use of by Webster, several of which are contained in—



Sir Francis Bacon's 'Apophthegms,' and, what is rather strange, sometimes in Bacon's own special phrasing; but they are brought into the plays so deftly that they almost defy detection. Here is one:—

Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, a great champion of the Papists, was wont to say of the Protestants who ground upon the Scripture, "That they were like posts, that bring truth in their letters, and lies in their mouths."—Apophthegm 16.

Brach. There are a number of thy coat resemble Your common post-boys.

Mont. Ha!

Brach. Your mercenary post-boys:

Your letters carry truth, but 'tis your guise

To fill your mouths with gross and impudent lies.

'The White Devil,' ll. 1350-55, p. 22, col. 1.

I do not say Webster is indebted to Bacon in this case, and only quote the saying to show how nicely it is wrought into the fabric of the play; but other cases of correspondence could be cited which would clearly prove Webster a borrower from Bacon.

'Sophonisba' is just as full of borrowings from Montaigne as 'The Dutch Courtezan' and 'The Fawn' are; but I do not think I ought to occupy more space than is necessary to prove that statement in outline. The philosophy of Act II. sc. i. from l. 1 to l. 86 is derived in great part from the 'Essays,' book iii. chap. i.; and Marston was attracted to this chapter by its story of Tiberius, who refused to countenance the assassination by poison of his arch-enemy Ariminus. Marston makes Geloso adopt a similar attitude towards the proposal of the Senate, who had decreed the same treacherous death for Massinissa. The closeness with which the play follows the essay renders it probable that the incident in 'Sophonisba' was really suggested by Montaigne. To give a sample of the manner in which Marston copies, I will quote the following:

Cur. Nothing in Nature is unserviceable.

No, not even inutility itself.

LL. 56-7.

Montaigne says, "There is nothing in nature unserviceable, no not inutility itself" (p. 402, col. 1).

An obscure passage in 'Sophonisba' is made clear by a reference to an essay in the early part of the book. For this information I am indebted to Mr. K. Deighton. It is a much better and more valuable parallel than any I have been able to bring to light:—

Massinissa. To doubt of what shall be, is wretchedness:

Desire, fear, and hope, receive no bond

By whom, we in ourselves are never but beyond.

L. ii. 82-4.

What Marston means is explained by Montaigne, whom the playwright or his printer bungled:—

We are never in our selves, but beyond. Feare, desire, and hope, draw us ever towards that which is to come, and remove our sense and consideration from that which is, &c.—Book i. chap. iii. p. 5, col. 1.

Thus far I have shown that both Webster and Marston borrowed hugely from Montaigne, and that it is incorrect to say that certain matter in 'The White Devil' was taken from 'The Fawn.' I turn back to Webster once more, and will try to show now that the probable date of 'The Duchess of Malfi' is 1613, or about the time of the composition of 'A Monumental Column.'

In my articles on Sir Philip Sidney and Webster I argued that the many correspondences between 'A Monumental Column' and 'The Duchess of Malfi' pointed like a finger to one or nearly the same date for both. Not only do these two pieces constantly repeat each other's language and imagery, and borrow from the same authors, but they differ from 'The White Devil,' which must have preceded them, and from 'The Devil's Law-Case,' which most assuredly followed them. In 'The White Devil' no trace of 'The Arcadia' is to be found, whereas distinct echoes and repetitions of matter in Sidney's book are to be found in all Webster's later work, including his 'Monuments of Honour,' published in 1624. On the other hand, this 'Arcadia' matter in the later work is to be found there in patches only; it does not come in "huddle upon huddle," as I have shown it occurs in 'A Monumental Column' and 'The Duchess of Malfi.' The later repetitions of Sidney are the results of old notes, taken by Webster years previously; and in one or two cases, as I proved, he has used his notes twice, and even three time over. On the strength of the extraordinary number of likenesses I had been able to find between the elegy and 'The Duchess of Malfi,' I advocated the known date of the former (1613) for the play as well. I was very cautious in my expression of that opinion, and did not tie myself down to it. When, however, I went back to Dr. Donne's work I speedily found that there was very strong warrant for the assumption that the poem and the play are close together in point of time. These two pieces of Webster's borrow from Dr. Donne's 'An Anatomy of the World,' from the 'First Anniversary' as well as from the 'Funeral



Elegy' and the 'Second Anniversary.' That being so, the date of 'The Duchess of Malfi' must be about 1612, the date of the publication of the 'Anatomy' in its entirety.

Donne's evidence is corroborated by other work of contemporary writers bearing fixed dates, but I reserve that information for the present, because it throws light on the date of the composition of 'The White Devil,' which I cannot deal with now. But most certainly 'A Monumental Column' was late in the field, and followed Chapman's 'Epicedium; or, a Funeral Song,' printed almost before Prince Henry's body was cold. Webster had read and been impressed by Chapman's elegy, and took certain hints from it for his own poem: and he evidently alludes to the 'Epicedium' as well as to elegies written by others previous to the commencement of his own. (See ll. 259-268.) On 15 February, 1613, Chapman's 'The Masque of the Middle Temple' was performed at Whitehall to celebrate the marriage of Princess Elizabeth. Chapman had to part with his manuscript hurriedly; and this haste, as he informs us, caused some confusion in the presentation of the masque. Evidently Webster witnessed the performance, or saw it in print.

Honour is so much respected and adored, that she hath a temple erected to her, like a goddess; a virgin priest consecrated to her, which is Eunomia, or Law, since none should dare access to honour but by virtue, &c.

*Plutus.* And since to Honour none should dare access

*But help'd by virtue's hand, &c.*

'The Masque,' Chapman's 'Plays,' pp. 345, 348.

Webster, after telling us that Prince Henry despised "all fans and ventos of the court," or masques, such as that of Chapman, which was fresh in his mind, says:—

And as Marcellus did two temples rear

To Honour and to Virtue, plac'd so near

They kiss'd, yet none to Honour's got access

But they that pass'd through Virtue's; so, &c.

'A Monumental Column,' ll. 102-5.

Chapman's 'Masque' fixes the time before which Webster could not have begun to write his belated elegy.

Webster's elegy is really a mosaic of borrowings from various writers; and little, save its art, is Webster's own.

The opening lines of the elegy are written in imitation of the 'Anatomy, First Ann.,' especially of ll. 67-78, which are echoed again in l. 277, where Webster says,

Whose beams shall break forth from thy hollow tomb.

ll. 23-30 are copied almost without alteration from Ben Jonson's dedication to the

same Prince Henry of his 'Masque of Queens'; and one of these borrowed lines appears again in the same form in 'The Duchess of Malfi,' III. ii. 299, in connexion with a passage from the 'Arcadia,' which is again only slightly altered in the elegy, ll. 78-9, and paralleled once more in 'Appius and Virginia,' I. ii. 12-14. The 'Arcadia' and Ben Jonson parallels are more fully dealt with in my Sidney-Webster papers.

As Montaigne is responsible for many of the good things that appear in 'The Duchess of Malfi,' it would be very surprising if we did not find a trace of the French philosopher in the elegy. And we are not disappointed. Montaigne says:—

They [Lucullus, Metellus, and Scipio] are deceased, and so is my father as fully as they; and is as distant from me and life in eightene yeeres as they were in sixteene hundred; whose memorie, amitie, and societie I notwithstanding omit not to continue, to embrace and converse withall, with a perfect and most lively union.—Book iii. chap. ix. p. 511, col. 1.

Webster makes fine use of this sentiment:—

And though he died so late, he's no more near  
To us than they that died three thousand year  
Before him; only memory doth keep  
Their fame as fresh as his from death or sleep.

ll. 120-23.

Immediately following these lines is a reference to the long life enjoyed by the stag and the raven; this comes from Donne's 'Anatomy,' as other evidence will show:—

When stag, and raven, and the long-lived tree,  
Compared with man, died in minority, &c.

'Anatomy, First Ann.,' ll. 115-16.

CHARLES CRAWFORD.

(To be concluded.)

#### INSCRIPTIONS AT LUCERNE.

In the English Cemetery, some 2½ miles to the east of the town, are the following inscriptions (May, 1905):—

1. Elizabeth Symes, d. of the Rev. J. M. Symes, Ballybegg, Wicklow, Ireland, ob. at Lucerne, 2 July, 1896.

2. Charles Edward Stirling, Colonel Royal Artillery, ob. 8 Oct., 1895, a. 62.

3. Margaret Leighton, ob. at Lucerne, 24 Sept., 1895, a. 60.

4. Percy Nevile Wyatt, second s. of the late G. Nevile Wyatt, Esq., of Lake House, Cheltenham, ob. 2 Nov., 1893.

5. W. H. A. Willis Fleming, ob. 13 Nov. 1886, a. 32.

6. Elizabeth, w. of James Kenyon, of Accrington, Lanes, ob. at Seebourg, Lucerne, 3 July, 1896, a. 69.



7. Emilie Schuller, b. 26 July, 1867, drowned at Lucerne, 29 June, 1898.

8. Herbert Hanson Derwent, of Middlesbro, England, drowned near Meggen, 29 June, 1888, a. 21, in trying to save another.

9. Frances Emma Glossop, b. 23 July, 1823, ob. 28 Sept., 1899.

10. Maria Brown, d. of William and Elizabeth Brown, of West Derby, Liverpool, sister of W. C. Brown, of 1, Cromwell Crescent, S. Kensington, ob. at Lucerne, 20 Aug., 1900.

11. A red granite tomb, of which the inscription has entirely disappeared, except a text in metal letters.

12. Fanny, wid. of Capt. J. W. Williams, R.N., of Dropmore House, Canterbury, ob. 10 April, 1900, a. 86.

13. Mabel Alice Bethell, b. 26 Feb., 1891, ob. 9 July, 1892.

14. Margaret Anne Trafford, ob. 3 Sept., 1901, a. 26.

15. Henry Devenish Leigh, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, ob. at Luzern, 2 May, 1903, a. 39.

16. Sarah Sykes, 1858-1901.

17. John Henry Brown, ob. 29 May, 1903, eldest s. of the late John Brown, of Carlisle, England, b. 24 July, 1840.

18. Michael Arthur Castle, ob. at Lucerne, 9 Dec., 1885, a. 68.

19. Lieut.-Col. Hill, served 21 years in H.M. 73rd Regiment. Killed by a fall on Mount Pilatus, bur. 29 May, 1885.

20. Henry Sidebotham, chaplain of St. John's, Mentone, ob. at Lucerne, 2 June, 1901, a. 62.

21. Anne Jane Cannon, b. at Douglas, L. of Man, ob. at Lucerne, 20 April, 1859.

22. John Caldecott, b. 21 Dec., 1824, ob. 27 Aug., 1900.

23. John Horsley Haslam, vicar of St. Saviour's, Denmark Park, ob. at Lucerne, 27 Aug., 1904.

24. Charles William Parker, of Merton, England, ob. 5 Sept., 1904.

25. Edith Guest, of Barnsley, England, 1851-1904.

26. Henry W. Carson, B.D., T.C.D., vicar of Santry, co. Dublin, ob. at Lucerne, 1 Sept., 1895.

27. Edward Doughty, b. at Wakefield, Yorks, 7 Dec., 1826, ob. at Lucerne, 19 July, 1895.

28. Arthur Ruxton, b. in Dublin, 2 Dec., 1807, ob. at Lucerne, 28 July, 1894.

29. Mary Elizabeth Schobinger, w. of Joseph Anton Schobinger, Lucerne, and elder d. of the late William Cowan, LL.D., J.P., Linburn, Mid-Lothian, ob. 3 Feb., 1903, at Villa Musegg, Lucerne, a. 33.

30. William A. Shade, the artist, b. 19 Nov., 1848, ob. 26 Sept., 1890.

31. Arthur Macnamara, barrister-at-law, b. 24 April, 1861, ob. 16 Aug., 1890. Killed by a fall on the lower slopes of the Dössistock.

32. Mary Helena, d. of the Rev. John T. Barker, of Rushden Rectory, Northants, ob. at Lucerne, 22 July, 1890, a. 23.

33. Henry Bell, ob. 15 Aug., 1889.

34. A wooden cross without inscription.

35. Thomas Dunnill, of Dublin, a. 59. Accidentally drowned while crossing the bridge in course of construction at Lucerne, 19 July, 1870. Remains removed from the old town cemetery, 26 Sept., 1903.

36. David Leckie, b. at Peebles, 24 July, 1820, ob. 3 May, 1889.

37. George Thompson, ob. in Lucerne, 8 June, 1884.

38. George, fifth s. of Sir William Stephenson Clark, of York, b. 1828, ob. 28 Aug., 1903.

39. William Henry Griffith, ob. at Lucerne, 17 July, 1887, a. 57.

40. Rev. Henry F. Morrieson, ob. 1 Aug., 1886, a. 34.

41. William Mann Thomson, advocate, Edinburgh, ob. suddenly on Mount Pilatus, 9 Aug., 1868, a. 36. Erected by his w., Alice Caroline Thomson.

42. Hon. Katherine Frances, w. of Sir John Joscelyn Coghill, Bt., b. 17 March, 1827, ob. 25 Aug., 1881. Also their s., Gerald Cramer Coghill, b. 26 Sept., 1854, ob. 15 July, 1873.

43. Anna Clara Shute, ob. 26 Oct., 1874, a. 26.

44. Annie Toldervy, ob. at Nice, January, 1875.

45. F. Le Breton Butler, Captain 1st West India Regt., ob. at Lucerne, 10 July, 1874, a. 34.

46. Kate Marion Adelaide, d. of Alfred Austin, London, b. 1 Jan., 1884, ob. 14 Feb., 1885.

47. John James Montgomery, ob. 22 Aug., 1884, a. 52.

48. Arthur Sibbald, sixth s. of James Grieve, M.D., Dumfries, Scotland, ob. at Lucerne, 16 April, 1881, a. 21.

49. Elizabeth Jessop, second d. of the late Rev. R. F. Jessop, of Marlfield, co. Dublin, ob. at Lucerne, 8 Oct., 1880.

50. Elizabeth Topham, ob. at Lucerne, 30 June, 1878, a. 73.

51. Charlotte Frances Mona Hulton, fifth d. of the late Lieut.-Col. Henry Hulton, of Preston, Lancs, ob. at Andermatt, 21 June, bur. here 27 June, 1878.

52. Eliza Catherine Pakenham, relict of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Pakenham, late



Dean of St. Patrick's, *ob.* 27 July, 1867, a. 73. Erected by her children.

53. Agnes Joanna Keith, eldest d. of John and Agnes Keith, b. at Aberdeen, 10 Nov., 185[8?], *ob.* 5 Aug., 187[8?].

54. Florence Catherine Stephen, only d. of Oscar Leslie and Isabella Stephen, of Arthurlie Lodge, Burton-on-Trent, *ob.* 12 July, 1864, a. 19.

55. Charlotte White Western, third d. of Rear-Admiral Western, of Tattington Place, Ipswich, b. 10 Feb., 1810, *ob.* of fever at Lucerne, 28 Sept., 1865.

56. Emma E. Tracey, *ob.* 13 Aug., 1881.

57. Martha Elizabeth Neumann, w. of C. Neumann, and d. of the late B. Bullen, Esq., b. 6 May, 1833, *ob.* 12 Jan., 1894.

58. Wilhelma von Roeder, b. in Berlin, 6 Sept., 1880, *ob.* 4 Nov., 1891.

59. Agnes Mary Spalding, b. at St. Andrews, Scotland, 29 June, 1847, *ob.* at Seelisberg, 18 June, 1885.

60. Charles Granet de la Rue, *ob.* at Schönewil, Meggen, 29 March, 1890.

The two following are in the south arcade of the cemetery attached to the Hofkirche in Lucerne. They are in German.

1. Gustav Arnold, of Altdorf and Luzern, *ob.* 28 Sept., 1900. Sarah Agnes Arnold, *née* Walmsley, *ob.* 3 March, 1884.

2. Sarah Agnes Arnold, born in Lancaster, 29 Aug., 1818, *ob.* in Luzern, 3 March, 1884.

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

BISHOP CORBET'S POEMS.—I have recently acquired what I believe to be the dedication copy of the first issue of the edition of 1647 of Corbet's poems. Everybody interested in the matter knows that some copies of this year end on p. 53, E 3, at the bottom of which the word "Finis" appears, while others, after a blank (E 4), have sixteen leaves added, upon the last of which (p. 85, G 8) "Finis" is again printed. My book, which has not, I think, been hitherto described, ends with "Finis" on the verso of p. 50, sig. E. With the exception of a slight alteration in the border of the title, the matter which is found in these three issues is from the same setting. Each of them contains an 'Epistle Dedicatory' from N. N. to Lady Teynham; mine has, in addition, the following in manuscript:—

Maddam

hauinge seene your Ladship sometimes entertaine your selfe, with bookes of this kinde I thought the boldnesse would bee the more pardonable, if your Patronadge, to these Verses, were presumed upon; And (I thincke) I could not doe the dead Author more right then to dedicate his

immortale Poems to soe divine a Beautie, that to their perpetuitie will add such a luster, as that, the Muses will thincke themselves graced by beeinge at your Deuotion. and for this preferment to them, thay will bee allwaies readie to mediate, for my beeinge

Maddam  
Your Lad<sup>d</sup> most humble  
Seruant

Couent Gar.  
August 9<sup>th</sup>

Jo: Donne.

It seems probable that the letters N. N. of the 'Epistle Dedicatory' were intended to represent the endings of the names of the younger Donne (he was, it will be seen, an eccentric speller), and it is something to his credit that he was apparently Corbet's first editor.

G. THORN-DRURY.

SIR EDWARD HARLEY AND PARLIAMENT.—At p. 472 of the last volume MR. F. H. RELTON wrote:—

"MR. BOSTOCK is quite correct in stating that Sir Edward Harley was baptized at Wigmore, 21 Oct., 1624; but the statement given in the pedigree I compiled, that he was M.P. for co. Hereford in 1640, although, in view of Mr. Bostock's statement, apparently incredible, is also accurate. Collins, 1741, iii., records that Sir Edward Harley was baptized in 1624, was knight of the shire for Hereford in the last Parliament of Charles I., was wounded in battle.....'The last Parliament of Charles I.' evidently refers to the Long Parliament, which assembled in 1640 and was dissolved in 1660, Charles having been executed 30 Jan., 1649; and in Sharpe's 'Peerage,' ii., it is stated that 'Sir Edward Harley, born 1624, was M.P. co. Hereford, 1640.' Apparently in those days a man could be elected to a seat in Parliament before attaining the age of twenty-one."

Instances of members of Parliament attaining high position and fame at a very early age are of course well known; but MR. RELTON's positive statement, which he rightly calls "apparently incredible," that Sir Edward Harley became M.P. in 1640 (at which time Harley was presumably sixteen years old), deserves a more careful examination than MR. RELTON has given it. He cites two authorities in support of the statement—Collins and Sharpe. Now Collins does not assert that Harley was M.P. in 1640, but merely (according to MR. RELTON) that Harley "was knight of the shire for Hereford in the last Parliament of Charles I." The Long Parliament, assembled in 1640, was dismissed by Cromwell in 1653. Hence a member of the Long Parliament may have been elected at any time between 1640 and 1653. Collins, therefore, is placed out of court, for he does not assert the thing that MR. RELTON thinks he asserts. Sharpe does state that Harley "was M.P. co. Hereford, 1640"; but is this statement correct? The



following facts, easily ascertainable, prove that it is not correct.

On 24 Oct., 1640, Sir Robert Harley and Fitzwilliam "Coningesby" were returned to Parliament from co. Hereford. On 20 Nov., 1641, "Humphry Coningesby" was returned to Parliament "vice Fitzwilliam Coningesby, esq., expelled the House as a monopolist." The return of "Edward Harly, esq.," bears the date "14," but is "torn and defaced," so that the month and year are unascertainable from the return; but he was "elected vice Humphry Coningesby, esq., disabled to sit." (These facts are taken from 'Return, Members of Parliament,' 1878, Part I., p. 489, and 'Index to Part I.,' p. xlv.) From another source we know with certainty when Humphrey Coningsby was disabled. Under date of 11 Sept., 1646, the following passage will be found in the 'Journals of the House of Commons' (iv. 667):—

"Resolved, &c. That a Warrant shall issue forth, under Mr. Speaker's Hand, directed to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to issue forth a Writ, for the new Election of a Knight of the Shire for the County of Hereford, in the place of Humfry Coningsby, Esquire, disabled by Judgment of the House, to sit as a Member thereof, during this Parliament."

From this passage it may be inferred that the date of Harley's return to Parliament was 14 Sept. (or Oct.), 1646. At all events, it could not have been before 11 Sept., 1646, at which time Harley was either twenty-two years of age or lacked it by but a few days.

After ascertaining the above facts for myself, I looked into the notice of Sir Edward Harley in the 'D.N.B.,' and there found the correct statement that he became M.P. in 1646.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

**GRANTHAM CROSS.**—The report of a trial concerning the destruction of the ancient cross at Grantham, in 1760, is worthy of preservation in the pages of 'N. & Q.' In *The Morning Post and Daily Advertiser* of 14 August, 1780, occurs the following:—

"At the Assizes for the County of Lincoln came on to be tried, by a special jury, an action between the Hon. John Manners, plaintiff, and Mr. John Stanser, the Alderman of the Corporation of Grantham, defendant, for pulling down the Market Cross, which has stood beyond memory in the Market-place at Grantham, and converting it to his own use. Mr. Manners claimed it as a parcel of the Manor of Grantham, and belonging to his markets, which his father, Lord William, had purchased of the Duke of Portland, to whom it had descended, being the grandson of Count Bentinck, Earl of Portland, who was the Grantee of William III. It appears that this manor, two markets, and two fairs, with the tolls, had been anciently in jointure

to several Queens of England, and was last in jointure to Charles II.'s Queen, and the tolls had been constantly leased by the Crown, and the Portland family, to the Aldermen and Burgesses of Grantham, and was leased to them at the time of pulling down the Cross. The defendant set up his right to take it down, as being formerly granted to the Corporation, either by grant of Charles I. or Charles II., which gave them a market and three fairs, and having repaired it twelve years ago. The trial lasted ten hours, and the jury, after a short deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff, and 40*l.* damages."

JOHN ROBINSON.

Delaval House, Sunderland.

**R. B. SHERIDAN: UNPRINTED VERSES.**—The following lines and note I have copied from an old MS. scrapbook headed "S. G. 5, Featherstone Buildings, January, 1816":

TRUE HAPPINESS.

True Happiness is not the Growth of Earth,  
The Soil is fruitless if you seek it there;  
Tis an Exotic of Celestial Birth,  
And never blooms but in Celestial Air.  
Sweet plant of Paradise! thy seeds are sown  
In here and there a breast of heavenly mould;  
It rises slow, and buds, but ne'er was known  
To blossom here: the climate is too cold.

R. B. Sheridan.

"Mrs. Birch of Stratford place gave this to Mrs. Smyth, who wrote it out for my Sister [Mrs. Edmeads]. It was understood never to have been in print. S. G."

If still unprinted, the lines may be worth preserving.

D. J.

**MARRIAGE IN A SHIFT.**—There was at one time a notion that a man might marry a woman in financial difficulties without becoming liable for her debts, if the woman appeared at the ceremony in her shift only, and instances of this practice have been recorded in 'N. & Q.' from time to time. I have always understood that this belief was confined to persons in humble positions in life, but the following extract from the "Consultation Book" of Madapollam, one of the stations of the East India Company, shows that this was not the case:—

"Thursday, 16th May, 1678. Mrs. Margery Fleetwood, the relict of Mr. Robert Fleetwood, deceased, was joined in matrimony with Mr. John Heathfield, Chirurgeon, of this Factory, whom he received in her shift."

The bride was the widow of the late chief of the station. I take the above extract from the Rev. Frank Penny's 'The Church in Madras' (London, 1904), p. 68.

R. B. P.

**ST. WINIFRED AND THE OLD PRETENDER.**—Amongst the Phillipps MSS. sold in April, 1903, were some papers endorsed by Sir Thomas Burnet, the son of Bishop Burnet,



"Papers sent me from the Bp. of Worcester on my 'New Proofs, &c.'" These papers by Dr. William Lloyd refer to the foolish belief, no doubt carefully encouraged for political reasons, that the son of James II., —the "Old Pretender," as one side styled him; James III., as he was declared to be by the other—was a supposititious child. In the sale catalogue there is an extract from which a brief quotation may be made:

"From 76 to 87 we heard of nothing but mis-carriages, but then it was resolved that a child must be had.....About this time it was given out by the Popish priest of Chester that the queen was with child of a son, and being asked how he knew it was a son, his answer was, because the King had pray'd to St. Winifred for a child and a son, and the Saint's rule was to grant all that was asked or nothing, and therefore, since it appeared that the queen was with child, they might surely conclude it to be a son."

Some papers of Lloyd's on this so-called "warming-pan plot" are in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 32096, 33286).

I do not remember any other reference to the supposed peculiarity of the saint or to her intercession being sought by James II.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

DOGGEREL BOOK-INSCRIPTIONS.—If not exactly to the same species as the riming warnings to book-borrowers discussed at 9 S. i. 366, 512; ii. 115, 376, yet to the same genus of inscriptions in books belong personal memoranda and pious effusions in doggerel verse which are occasionally found in second-hand volumes, and which not unfrequently furnish valuable data for the genealogist and family historian. Of this class, though without any historic value, is the following MS. inscription in a copy of 'Wesleyana,' an 18mo volume published in 1825, the spelling of which is left in its original crudity and freedom from punctuation:—

Sarah Smeeton is my name  
and ingland is my natin  
harbrough was my dwelling place  
and christ is my salvation  
my old companions hear will be  
when I ham far away  
unless the lord doath vengeance seal  
and death steal them away  
this book my name shall ever have  
while I ham dead and in my grave  
when gready worms my body heat  
then you may read my name compleat.

Sarah Smeeton.

It is just possible that Sarah Smeeton of Harborough is still in the land of the living; but if so, the above youthful effusion of hers will no doubt have faded from her memory.

CHARLES A. FEDERER.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

NINE MEN'S MORRIS.—Can any of your correspondents say what the exact rules are for playing the game of nine men's morris, mentioned in 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' II. i. 98 (Globe):—

The nine men's morris is filled up with mud?

The rules known to the writer are given in Strutt's 'Sports and Pastimes,' Brand's 'Popular Antiquities,' and in 'The English Dialect Dictionary.' There are, however, other varieties of the game, and it is these that are wanted.

The game is also called "merelles," "mill," &c. A variety is known in India, and the Indian board has additional markings.

At Stratford-on-Avon lately the lines of the game have been set out on the lawn of the Shakespeare Memorial, the markings being copied from an old board found in a cottage at Shottery. Some boards are without the diagonal lines at the corner, and this is the game now best known in Warwickshire. (Mrs.) FLOWER.

Stratford-on-Avon.

[Several contributions on nine men's morris appeared at 8 S. xii. 28, 89, 173, 333.]

"PODIKE."—*The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1762, p. 237, has the following: "The old podike, the defensive bank to the country of Marshland, in Norfolk, against foreign waters, was cut thro' by persons unknown."

Where is, or was, "the old podike"? Is the name still known? What is its origin or derivation? It has been suggested that it means a dike such as those by which the river Po, in its lower course through the plains of Lombardy, is confined within its channel. But is there any historical evidence for this? J. A. H. MURRAY.

Oxford.

"LIDGATE": "LEAP-GATE."—What, if any, was the difference between a "lyd-yate" and a "lyp-yate" in the Dartmoor district? Among old field-names in the Venville parish of South Tawton I find [*Trans. Dev. Assoc.*, xxxv. 538] that of "Lidgate." W. Crossing in his 'One Hundred Years on Dartmoor,' speaking of gates to keep cattle from straying, says: "These are called 'leap-yeats' in the old survey." In Risdon (p. 223) we read: "The correction



the corn-ditches and leap yeats shall be the court of Lidford." The 'N.E.D.' has "Lidgate," "hliðgeat," "lydyate," North. dial. "liggat," a swing-gate, a set up between meadow or pasture and fenced land, or across the highway, to prevent cattle from straying. Halliwell has "gitta," Lincs., gates set up at the end of lanes and elsewhere, to prevent cattle straying on arable lands. If I remember right, the word "lyp-gate" or "leap-gate" does not appear in the 'N.E.D.'; but I imagine that it might have some connexion with the term "deer-leap," which, in one of its significations (see 2 S. iii. 47, 99, 137; vii. 186), was a high bank so constructed that deer could leap down from a chase or into the park of a thus specially legged manor, but could not leap back again. Page, in his 'Exploration of Dartmoor,' alluding to the river, remarks that the name "Lyd" derives from the Celtic *brnu*-Celtic *hlid*, a covering; and Thomas Wright in 'Homes of Other Days,' after referring to the *geat* in the outer wall and *luru* in the hall of a *tun*, says:—

Another kind of door mentioned in the vocabulary was a *hlid-gata*, literally a gate with a lid or cover, which was, perhaps, however, a word merely used to represent the Latin *valva*, which is its equivalent."

Whatever may have been the case as to ancient or near buildings, it is highly probable that a cattle-gate on a moor or way would have been provided with a door or shelter such as we find over *lich-gates*, where the coffins were set down during the service of a prayer, at the entrance of churchyards. But I have wondered whether "Lidgate" might possibly have swung on a bar above, in such a way that cattle could push it open—if of light material—on one side, and not from the other, or have been raised and let down by means of pulleys, as I suppose was the case with those sliding window-shutters (evidently hinged at the top) that are represented in old illustrations, &c. Are there any mediæval instances of *lyd*- or *lyp*-gates extant?

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

"leap-gate" appears in the 'N.E.D.' with the "hlypgeat," "lypzet," "lypzet," or "lypzet," "leap-yeat." It is defined as "a low gate in a ditch which can be leaped by deer, while keeping from straying."

ESINO OF NAVARRE.—I should be glad to know the writer of the following story:—

Esino of Navarre; | Legend of King Solomon | the Hoopoo; | Fables. | And ye that ben

metriciens me excuse. | Chaucer. | [Woodcut of a Hoopoo.] London: | W. N. Wright, Bookseller to the Queen, | 60, Pall Mall. | 1852." 8vo, pp. [iv.] + 80. Issued in light buff paper wrappers.

I am inclined to ascribe the authorship to James Robinson Planché, but beyond internal evidence, and the fact that Wright published 'The Pursuivant of Arms,' I have no proof. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

# AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

There is a day in spring  
When under all the earth the secret germs  
Begin to stir and glow before they bud.

MARGARET BOYD CARPENTER.

The Palace, Ripon.

[The lines are from Miss Smedley's 'Story of Queen Isabel.' See SURGEON-GENERAL MUIR'S interesting reply at 9 S. ix. 57.]

# Where can I find the following lines?

'Tis only in the land of fairy dreams  
Such marble temples rise, bright in the gleams  
Of golden sunshine. Truth here now repeats  
What fancy oft has pictured forth in sleep.

EDWARD LATHAM.

The East bowed low before the blast with silent  
deep disdain;  
She heard the legions thunder past, then plunged  
in thought again.

A. B.

True, the white moon, like a lovely warder,  
Guards a fair tomb in a ruined aisle,  
Where the gentle minstrel of the Border  
Hath all Dryburgh for a burial pile.

H. G. A.

"G," HARD OR SOFT.—Will any of your numerous philological readers explain the obvious anomalies in the pronunciation of the letter *g* shown by the following list?—

Margaret (hard), margarine (soft), marguerite (hard), margin (soft), begin (hard), gin (soft), gate (hard), gulp (hard), gasp (hard), get (hard), gear (hard), gem (soft).

The matter has much amused and astonished  
E. P. WOLFERSTAN.

GIRL SENTENCED TO BE BURNT ALIVE: PRESSING TO DEATH.—In the late Mr. Charles Neate's 'Considerations on the Punishment of Death' we are told that about the year 1770 (the precise date is not given)

"a girl of fourteen years old or thereabouts was sentenced to be burnt alive for having, by the direction of her master, who was a maker of bad money, concealed in her bosom a farthing silvered over to look like a sixpence. She was not reprieved till the morning fixed for her execution, when the stake and faggots were actually ready; and the reprieve then was only obtained by the great exertions of a benevolent and influential nobleman." —P. 13.

I am anxious to know where and when the



trial occurred. Can any one refer me to a contemporary account of the case?

In the same work it is stated that in 1735 a man was pressed to death for "standing mute." Is this the most recent case of which we have any knowledge? The name of the victim is desired, and the place where the punishment took place.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Wickentree House, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

W. G. WEBB, ENGRAVER.—Can any reader assist me in tracing an engraver named W. G. Webb? He was at 19, Cloth Fair, Smithfield, about 1843, but does not appear in Kelly's 'Directory' for the next year. I have several prints with that address, and wish to trace what became of him.

J. KING.

304, Essex Road, N.

DESMOND.—Will some one be so good as to tell me the meaning of the Irish Christian name Desmond?

G. T. DRAKE.

DANIEL O'CONNELL'S SPEECH AT THE HILL OF TARA.—When in Ireland some months ago I met an old gentleman—ninety-eight years of age—who informed me that he knew the "Liberator" intimately. He said that when O'Connell was fighting for emancipation he arranged to deliver a great speech on the Hill of Tara. The English authorities, getting to know, sent over several special correspondents to take a careful note of all that O'Connell might say; but, to the astonishment of the Government officials, the "Liberator" delivered every word of his speech in the Irish language, which the reporters of course did not understand, and they returned to England as wise as they were when they left it.

Can any of your correspondents give me further information on this subject?

BARON SETON OF ANDRIA.

Seton Cottage, Great Yarmouth.

"ECCE TIBERIM!"—Has the origin of this exclamation—known to every reader of Scott's 'Fair Maid of Perth'—been cleared up? I have not been able to trace it further back than Pennant's 'Tour in Scotland.'

J. P. OWEN.

"TOUCHING WOOD."—Can any reader explain the origin of "touching wood" after boasting of one's exemption from ill fortune?—a species of "absit omen" practised in Shropshire and Cheshire, and probably in many other parts of England. The procedure is of this kind: "I'm thankful

to say I never broke a bone, or even had a bad sprain in my life—well, I'd better touch wood"; and a chair or table, or anything near that is wooden, is touched. Can the custom come from some lingering memory of the veneration attached to relics of the true Cross?

HELGA.

'THE RITUALIST'S PROGRESS.'—Some twenty years ago I accidentally picked up a waste sheet of printed paper of sixteen pages, whereon appeared the first stanzas of a poem which appeared to bear the title of 'The Ritualist's Progress,' Part I. is headed 'Our New Vicar.' The first stanza runs:—

Our new-appointed vicar  
Is a most devoted man,  
And means to work the parish  
On a new and better plan;  
He "fears we've been neglected,"  
And says, with aspect sage,  
That as regards church matters  
We're "quite behind the age."

The poem is a clever skit, and I should very much like to obtain the names of author and publisher and the date. Can any of your readers help me?

G. F. CHAMBERS.

Sydenham, S.E.

PICTURE OF A LADY AND HER SON, 1594.—On 17 Nov., 1859, the late Sir George Scharf, F.S.A., exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries a portrait of a lady and her son painted on thin panel. On her sleeve she had a jewel representing a dog crouching on a bridge, with the rays of the sun above. The picture was dated 1594. The lady held a pomander of silver filigree, and the boy a peg-top. Whom did these portraits represent? and where are they now?

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

JOHN PURNELL married Dorcas Duckett, and had two sons, John and Thomas. John married about 1750 Isabella Whitby. She died in 1781, and was buried at Stoke Damarel. He died 1788. They had two children, Jane Isabella and John Solly Fratter. Thomas, the other son of John, was born 1753, married Priscilla Taylor in 1773, and died in 1790. I have full details of his descendants, but I wish to trace his father and mother. The latter is said to have come from co. Carlow. So far as I can ascertain, this family of Purnell is not connected with the Purnells of Hancombe or Haverton, Gloucestershire. Please reply direct.

R. STEWART-BROWN.

5, Castle Street, Liverpool.



## Replies.

## VERIFY YOUR REFERENCES.

(10 S. vi. 62.)

HOWEVER "intolerable" it may seem to the sensitive erudition of Mr. ALFRED F. ROBBINS, mistakes, I fear, will continue to occur in the best regulated literature. Those who make none, make nothing, people say. For myself, I freely confess I am often in fault, for which reason I rarely, except "on compulsion," correct the errors committed by others. Nor should I notice Mr. ROBBINS's communication, had it not been sent to me by an anonymous correspondent, tastefully decorated with a blue pencil.

To come to the matter in hand. Napoleon unquestionably used the aphorism I quote. Here is the authority: "Enfin, après avoir répété de nouveau deux ou trois fois du sublime au ridicule il n'y a qu'un pas : . . . il demanda à partir" (*Histoire de l'Ambassade dans le Grand Duché de Varsovie*, by M. de Pradt, second edition, 1815, pp. 219-20). The Abbé de Pradt, the narrator, was the person to whom Napoleon spoke; and I think that Hazlitt, who later (1828-30) wrote a 'Life of Napoleon Bonaparte,' in which he translates the above sentence from De Pradt (iv. 56), had this form in mind, and not the shapeless and straggling utterance of Paine, which, moreover, is not his own, but had been said before by Fontenelle and Marmontel. Mr. ROBBINS writes as if he had discovered the Paine quotation. He will be interested to hear that it is in at least three accessible handbooks which I have consulted, viz., Hain Friswell's 'Familiar Quotations,' 1866, p. 306 (where the Hazlitt form is also given to Talleyrand); Bartlett's 'Familiar Quotations,' 1901, 431 (where the Hazlitt form is called "Napoleon's celebrated *mot*"); and King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations,' 1904, 78. I have also seen the Hazlitt form ascribed to the Abbé Sicéys. Ward only ('Dict. of Quotations,' 1893, p. 334) gives the passage from Paine itself. My own impression, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, is that in its current, compact, epigrammatic form, the aphorism belongs to Napoleon or Talleyrand, both of them expert *mot*-makers, who, of course, have found the raw material somewhere. I doubt if they found it in Paine, and Paine certainly did not originate it.

Here are the respective passages above referred to from Fontenelle and Marmontel: 'L'on ne saurait mieux faire voir que le

*magnifique et le ridicule sont si voisins, qu'ils se touchent*'—Scarron is speaking of his Virgil travesty to Seneca ('Œuvres de Fontenelle,' 1825, iv. 32). Fontenelle died in 1757, and the 'Dialogues des Morts,' in which the above comes, dates from 1683. Marmontel says: "En général, *le ridicule touche au sublime*" ('Œuvres Complètes de M. Marmontel,' 1787, v. 188). *Touche au* here is precisely the "borders on" of Paine's second passage.

In adding that these references have been verified, I will only say further that if it be "intolerable" that mistakes should occur, it is surely equally intolerable that charges of carelessness or ignorance should be made upon imperfect investigation.

AUSTIN DOBSON.

[Reply from Mr. R. PIERPOINT next week.]

"PLUM": JACK HORNER (10 S. vi. 67, 111).—In the notes to his 'Nursery Rhymes of England' (Percy Society, No. xvii.) Halliwell reprinted the old "merriment" of 'Jack Horner' from a copy in the Douce Collection in the Bodleian Library. The date of this copy is not given, but, from the diction of the ballad, I should be inclined to ascribe it to about the year 1680. The stanza from which the nursery rime is taken will be found on p. 166.

I have a copy of the "merriment" in my own collection, the title of which is:—

"The Pleasant History of Jack Horner. Containing the witty Tricks and pleasant Pranks he play'd from his Youth to his riper Years; pleasant and delightful both for Winter and Summer Recreation. London, Printed: And sold by J. Drewry, Bookseller in Derby."

This copy is undated, but was probably printed about 1750. The "tricks and pranks" played by Jack Horner are familiar to all students of folk-lore.

The satirical verses directed against Ambrose Phillips, which, under the title of 'Namby-Pamby,' were printed at the end of that curious pamphlet, "A Learned Dissertation on Dumpling, London, 1726," contain several old nursery rimes which were in vogue at that date. Among them are the following lines:—

Now he sings of Jacky Horner  
Sitting in the Chimney-Corner,  
Eating of a Christmas-Pie,  
Putting in his Thumb, Oh, fie!

No mention, however, is made of the plum-pudding. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Dr. Watts probably meant "prunes" when he spoke of the grocer's "plumbs." The distinction between "raisins" and



"plumbs" must have been clear to his logical mind. A plum without a stone is not unlike a grape.

E. S. DODGSON.

PLEDGE IN A BUMPER (10 S. vi. 7, 92).—The old custom mentioned by Mr. WOLFERSTAN has obtained from time immemorial at Queen's College, Oxford, on Founder's Day and other great occasions. The grace cup, of great antiquity, is made of a large polished horn standing on eagle's claws; and the cover is formed in the shape of an eagle, no doubt in reference to the arms of the founder, Robert de Eglesfield, confessor to Queen Philippa. I am inclined to think that reference is made to this horn by Richard Braithwait, *alias* "Drunken Barnaby." On the eagle lectern in Queen's College Chapel is engraved "Aquila Regina Avium, Avis Reginisium."

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

BELDORNIE PRESS (10 S. v. 269).—Some information on this subject will be found in the Second Series of 'N. & Q.' Before Utterson built Beldornie Tower, in Pelham Field, he resided at Buckland Grange, which before his time had been only a farm and was known as Ryde House (this latter name was transferred to a modern house built nearer to the sea by Mr. George Player for his own occupation).

The following is an extract from *The Isle of Wight Observer* at the time of Utterson's death:—

"This distinguished antiquary, who built Beldornie, Ryde, where he for many years resided, expired on the 14th July [1852] at Brighton, in the 79th year of his age. The deceased gentleman was an uncompromising Tory of the old school, and a most implacable enemy to the system of 'retrenchment' which followed in the wake of the passing of the Reform Bill. He was one of the 'Six Clerks in Chancery,' a sinecure of great emolument which the Whigs abolished, pensioning off the then holders for life; and we believe Mr. Utterson was the last survivor of them. On the election of Mr. Dawes in 1851 on Free Trade principles, Mr. Utterson took such umbrage that he removed from Ryde, and shortly afterwards his exceedingly valuable library of antiquarian literature was brought to the hammer. For several years Mr. Utterson kept up a private printing office, where many scarce works were reprinted, more particularly those of the Elizabethan period. At St. Thomas', Ryde, there are tablets to the memory of Utterson and his wife."

G. R. BRIGSTOCKE.

Ryde, I.W.

[There must be a mistake in the year Mr. BRIGSTOCKE gives for Utterson's death. The very interesting article to which he refers appeared at 2 S. i. 6, and was written by J. PAYNE COLLIER, who began his note with the words "The late Mr.

Edward Vernon Utterson." The next week, however, 'N. & Q.' contained a letter from Mr. COLLIER, dated "Jan. 8, 1856," saying that he was "most happy to be informed" that Mr. Utterson was then alive and well. The 'D.N.B.' article on Utterson states that he died at Brighton on 14 July, 1856, and gives a list of his reprints at the Beldornie Press.]

"RIME" v. "RHYME" (10 S. v. 469, 514; vi. 52, 90).—In the appendix to my edition of 'Lycidas' (1874) I find a note referring to a letter from Dr. F. J. FURNIVALL in 'N. & Q.' 29 Nov., 1873, citing a line from Daniel in 1595, "Railing *rhymes* were sowed," as the earliest instance of this mode of spelling. I have also found in the same poet's 'Musophilus' "the sacred relics of whose *rhyme*" and "this eloquence, these *rhymes*." But Gascoigne, a little earlier, has "these *toyes in ryme*" (=rime). In Donne (*circ.* 1610) we find "if thou forget the *rhyme*," and in Carew (*circ.* 1620) "ballad *rhime*." Hence it seems that the spelling of this word with *h* was pretty well established before 1660.

C. S. JERRAM.

[The first line quoted is from Daniel's 'Civil Wars,' book ii., and was printed at 4 S. xii. 432. A long reply from PROF. SKEAT on the spelling of *rime* appeared on the preceding page. Both articles are worthy of attentive consideration.]

I copy the following sentence from No. 39 of *The Spectator*, a paper written by Addison. It is the original edition which is before me, and has the date 14 April, 1711: "I am therefore very much offended when I see a Play in Rhyme." I observe that Addison in *The Spectator* almost always has "Rhyme," though he sometimes has "Rhime." A much older work is also before me, Sir Henry Savile's 'Translation of Tacitus,' fifth edition, 1622. But it was first published in 1581. I there read the following: "riming harmonie of words"

E. YARDLEY.

I am sorry to say there is a misprint in my last article; but it is my fault. In the fifth line, for "modern English" read *Middle English*. I mean that the word was spelt *rime* both in Middle English and Tudor English. But it is *rhyme* in modern English.

W. W. SKEAT.

PHOEBE HESSEL AND FONTENOY (10 S. vi. 82).—Phoebe's epitaph does not state that she fought in the 5th Regiment of Foot at Fontenoy. "She served for many years as a Private Soldier in the Fifth Regiment of Foot in different parts of Europe, and in the year 1745 she fought under the command of



berland at the Battle of that Mr. SKRINE takes this as she was in the 5th Foot at far as the evidence of the she may have been in any Fontenoy. If the words carry at all (which is doubtful), suggest that the expression "and" instead of "and fought," lies that her fighting at Fontenoy thing distinct from her service in Foot. At any rate, we must not the epitaph something that is not R. JOHNSON WALKER.

as words a reply to the same effect.] TE" (10 S. v. 426; vi. 55).—In at the first reference the word is applied to the change in direction of the ball due to the peculiar twist to it by the pitcher.

United States the name for this is *curve*, not "swerve." Per- riter of the article in the *Daily* understood some American who plain the phenomenon to him; *curve* is the technical term here, *ve* is never heard. The word in- ferred senses, as in the expres- sion "on to your curves," i.e., he your manoeuvres, just as a good nderstands (and can hit) the ing of an opposing "nine."

A curve in baseball is the changed duced in a pitched ball's course s rotation about its axis, and is of the normal curve due to the ion of the ball and the action

A curve may be to either side t curve, as it is toward or away t-handed batter), or a "drop," all strikes the ground before it normal course. Some pitchers e a "rise" also. The drop is o the effect produced by the ke in tennis. A. G. BAKER. Mass.

OF MILNTOWN (10 S. v. 209, Rev. Edward Christian, of this of Workington, co. Cumberland, g his kinsman in the estate of Norfolk, assumed in 1798 the ms of Hare: Gu., two bars, and tté or. He was descended from Lords Coleraine in the Kingdom and a slab covering their y yet be seen in the chancel of urch. My old friend Canon een for many years vicar of

Docking, and on the death (childless) of his eldest brother, Mr. Humphrey John Hare, the estate of Docking was bequeathed to my friend's eldest son. Canon Hare can record a ministry of more than fifty years, spent as curate and vicar in his native village.

The Christians are descended in the female line from John de Eglesfield, elder brother of Robert de Eglesfield, rector of Brough, founder of Queen's College, Oxford, in 1340, through their alliance with the Senhouse family, and consequently can claim collateral descent from the founder, as of his kin.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S LANDING IN ENGLAND (10 S. v. 349, 391, 473; vi. 37, 93).—A discussion as to the reasons which induced the King of the French to adopt the name of Smith on his arrival on these shores on 2 March, 1848, seems to me as vain and unprofitable as speculations as to what songs the sirens sang or the name which Achilles assumed when hiding among women. The King had lived in England, and must have been aware that Smith was a common name among the English.

Thackeray's Pleaceman X makes the King summarize his adventures in the following lines:—

I left my native ground,  
I left my kin and kith,  
I left my Royal crown,  
Vith I couldn't travel vith,  
And without a pound came to English ground  
In the name of Mr. Smith.

JOHN HEBB.

ETON SWISHING (10 S. v. 489; vi. 35).—Numerous references to magazine articles, &c., on Eton College occur in Cotgreave's 'Contents-Subject Index,' 1900, p. 211.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

5, Grove Villas, Wanstead.

CAPARN FAMILY OF NEWARK AND LINCOLN (10 S. v. 268).—When at Newark in September, 1901, I noticed three brass plates to the Caparn or Caparne family on the floor of the parish church.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

5, Grove Villas, Wanstead.

PRESEREN, SLAVONIC POET (10 S. vi. 68).—MR. PLATT will find allusions to the life and work of Dr. Franz Preseren—although meagre—in Dr. Carl Pecnik's little 'Lehrbuch der Slovenischen Sprache' (Hartleben's series), p. 114.

This representative of an overlooked and interesting language was born in 1800 in Vrba, Oberkrain, and died at Krainburg in 1849, his career thus covering the romantic period so fruitful for Russia. His life



seems to have been one of privation, and an unfortunate love affair added to his sorrows. The character of his poetry has won for him the title of the Slavonic Petrarch, and the key-note of life, in his own words, is

In da ni mesta vrh zemlje,  
Kjer bi pozabil to gorje,

which may be freely rendered

Sorrow may ne'er forgotten be,  
From this on earth no place is free.

Dr. Pecnik furnishes an extract (p. 123) from Preseren's 'Krsta pri Savici' ('Baptism on the Savica'), containing the love episode of Crtomir and Bogomila, "as fair as the celebrated Hero of Abydos was."

The best-known Slovenic poet was Preseren's predecessor, Valentine Vodnik, whose political activities brought him into trouble—a frequent fate of Slavonic men of letters.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

BOOK SIGNATURES (10 S. v. 487).—I was told, when a boy, that the absence of J, V, W, in the signatures of the sheets or sections of a book was because the early inventors of printing worked mostly in Latin, in which language the letters J, V, W, were not used. I give this for what it is worth, although the alleged absence of the V is not clear to me.

The compositor's "upper" case, containing capitals, &c., has, I believe, descended with little or no change from Caxton's day. The letters are still placed in alphabetical order, with the exception of J and U, which two letters are not in the regular order, but are located in two spare boxes, as if they were a later or an after use.

No doubt Mr. F. BOASE is aware that a book proper commenced with signature B (signature A being kept till the last for title, preface, contents, &c.); that when Z was reached, the alphabet in doubled form (AA, BB, &c.) was continued; and that some of our modern printers use figures in regular order (a much better plan than letters).

W. J. FITZSIMMONS.

Cromwell Avenue, Highgate, N.

WHITE FAMILY OF SOUTHWICK (10 S. vi. 43, 64, 82).—Upon reading Mr. EVERITT's first article, which came as an agreeable surprise to me, I took an early opportunity of inspecting the register at Winchester College. The place of origin thereby assigned to Thomas White, the scholar of 1508, is not Haverhill (as in Mr. Kirby's book), but "hauentt," which no doubt means Havant. This scholar was admitted as Fellow of New College, Oxford,

on 5 April, 1515. He took the degree of M.A., but resigned his fellowship in 1516 upon his appointment as head master of Eton College. These details are from an old MS. book at Winchester College, named "Liber Successionis et Dignitatis," which contains a list of the Fellows of New College down to 1640 with details copied from the register of that college. It describes said Thomas White as "de villa Hampton. South., dioc. Winton."

He vacated his office at Eton in 1516 (Lipscomb's 'Bucks,' iv. 495), and I think, be safely identified with the Thomas White, M.A., who was vicar of St. Andrew's (1529-50) and of Hampton-on-Thames (1532-41). In March, 1541, shortly after he had vacated Hampton,† the new dean and chapter of Winchester Cathedral were constituted, and I venture to suggest that he was the Thomas White to whom the tenth prebendal stall was then given (Roll, 32 Hen. VIII., p. 6, m. 6). I am sure that books which Mr. EVERITT has found to treat this prebendary as identical with Thomas White of Leekford (B.C.L. D.C.L. 1553), who became Warden of Winchester College in 1553, and who obtained the tenth prebendal stall at Winchester in 1554, that identification must be rejected. In June, 1551, Thomas White, one of the cathedral prebendaries, had lately vacated, and next month Leonard Bilson, M.A., was installed as his successor (Strype's 'Mem.,' ii. 265, edition of 1822; H. 'Le Neve,' iii. 32). In describing the prebendary of 1541 as "Thomas White, Le Neve (iii. 32) or his editor departed from the terms of the letters patent, to which have referred. There the members of the new chapter who were already doctors of theology or law are described as such, and the tenth prebendary appears as Thomas White—humble degrees, so that of M.A., being ignored, as in the case of John White (afterwards Bishop of Winchester), who was given the twelfth stall.

On 2 Feb., 1545/6, one Thomas White, clerk, compounded for the first fruits and tenths of the rectory of Bishopstoke, Hants; and as sureties were Anthony Coope of Bedhampton, a gentleman whom Mr. EVERITT has mentioned, and Thomas Treder, shoemaker.

\* This may, of course, mean 1520/1. One Thomas White became M.A. in March, 1520/1. According to Foster and also to Boase, he was the Thomas White who in 1512 was Fellow of Oriel.

† Robert Newman, his successor at Hampton, was appointed on 18 Sept., 1541 (Hennessy).



minster-in-the-West, London. He only remained rector there until 26 June, 1551, when John Compend for the first fruits (Compend Books at Record Office); and I am the date of Bale's composition predecessor was the prebendary of the Cathedral who had then lately observe that Foster in his 'Alumni identified the rector of Bishopstoke was White, the Warden of New but it seems that Foster failed to the existence at Oxford of our White of Havant; and this failure accounts also for Foster's suggestion the vicar of Heston and Hampton Thomas White who in 1512 was Oriel College. In Walcott's and his Colleges,' p. 395, the Thomas White of Havant is badly with that of his namesake, the Warden. Cf. p. 348 of the These questions of identification, and I shall welcome further my own suggestions. The career aster of Eton ought not to prove being ascertained. H. C.

(10 S. v. 190).—"Gules, a ée or." This coat, blazoned cross pometty, voided or," is Papworth to the name of Brauns correct in his description of "clechée"? S. D. C.

R.E. (10 S. v. 470).—No life as ever, so far as I know, been Col. R. H. Vetch, C.B., late a short notice of his life in the of National Biography,' Sup. i. p. 364. The bibliography at his notice is twenty-seven lines and refers to all the principal egarding his life and professional B. R. WARD, Major R.E.

OOD IN FRENCH (10 S. v. 468; iron François Adolphe Loève, born in 1801, died in 1854, and ral works. See French bioctionaries and the Catalogue of useum.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

A. UGUSTI" (10 S. v. 408, 499; vi. chaps the following, from 'Conand Present,' by Robert Head, rove interesting as an illustra-however, merely an abstract,

as the whole account is much too long for the limited space of 'N. & Q.'

As we all know, the Wakes, instituted primarily as a religious festival, commemorative of the dedication of a church, degenerated into licence, and the old Cheshire town formed no exception. The chapel dedicated to St. Peter was swept away, and in 1742 the present structure, rectangular in form, was erected. The 1st of August was usually known as Lammas Day and sometimes as the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, or St. Peter in the Fetters. In 1752 the new style was adopted, and the calendar altered by twelve days, so that the Wakes commenced on the first Sunday after the 12th of August, and on the 14th the second lesson at the morning service treats of the imprisonment and deliverance of St. Peter (Acts xii.).

A custom used to obtain of sending round the town three men carrying leather belts, studded with spherical bells with rolling clappers, something like sheep bells. A large whole-page engraving represents (as I suppose) St. Peter having these chains hung round his neck. His feet are shod with sandals, and on his head is a close-fitting skull cap. The ancient leathers and bells are now preserved among the archives of Congleton.

This quaint old custom is also mentioned in *The Cheshire Sheaf*, vol. ii. p. 378, in an article contributed by Mr. John Wilson, LL.D., an eminent antiquary, and also town clerk of Congleton. It has, however, never been ascertained whether this old Congleton custom has been elsewhere observed. JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

My old friend MR. H. D. GRISSELL, who has lately been knighted by the Pope, will probably think me very unlightened if I propose that "Gula Augusti" means "August gluttony," as the second part of his letter suggests. Taken as a condescension to the lower estate, it may be rendered "The August Feast." *Gula* means "gluttony" to this day in Spain.

E. S. DODGSON.

"IKONA," SOUTH AFRICAN TERM (10 S. vi. 46, 96).—The camp-fire point of view may be of interest to MR. PLATT, and I may say that during a considerable time spent campaigning I gathered that the principal sense of the word was "none," "nothing," as *ikawna marli* (phonetic), no money. I remember Kipling's poem reaching us (in a daily paper, I think), and we always interpreted "London Ikonas" as being a moving



reference to our chronic state of more or less happy destitution. Kipling commentators may make use of the sense appealing to them.  
F. M. H. K.

ORDER OF THE ROYAL OAK (10 S. v. 449, 513).—With regard to the query about the members of this proposed order, it may be interesting to state that two of my ancestors, both in the ninth degree—Robert Davies, armiger, of Gwysaney, co. Flint, and Sir Thomas Wilbraham, Bart. of Woodhey, co. Chester, were selected for the honour of knighthood.

BARBARA CLAY FINCH.

Bark Hill House, Whitechurch, Salop.

AMERICAN EMIGRANTS (10 S. vi. 86).—Your correspondent is perhaps not aware that the British Museum authorities acquired last year a particularly interesting Star Chamber manuscript, entitled 'Attorney-General's Certificates, 1594-95,' folio. Like many other valuable original records, it had strayed from official custody into private hands, and narrowly escaped destruction in some waste paper. The companion volume, entitled 'Index and Orders of Starre Chamber,' a manuscript on 400 leaves, containing thousands of names cited within the dreaded tribunal, is in the writer's possession. It is possible that the decree-books, mentioned by MR. GERALD FOTHERGILL as lost, are merely lying unrecognized in some corner of the kingdom.

WM. JAGGARD.

Liverpool.

JOHN FAUCHERREAUD GRIMKE (10 S. iii. 367).—John Fauchereau(d) Grimké was born 16 December, 1752, and died 9 August, 1819. He was a man of some note himself, and had several distinguished children. See 'Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography,' ii. 767, 768, and Catherine H. Birney's 'The Grimké Sisters,' Boston, 1885.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.A.

GORDON HOUSE, KENTISH TOWN (10 S. v. 490; vi. 35).—Gordon House is a large mansion, now divided into two separate dwelling-houses, in the Grove, Highgate Road, at the corner of Gordon House Road, about a hundred yards above the Highgate Road station on the Midland Railway. The Rev. Thomas Smith mentioned in the query was the proprietor of a rather well-known school, Gordon House Academy, which is described at some length in Capt. John Henry Cooke's 'A Narrative of Events in the South of France and the Attack on New

Orleans in 1814 and 1815.' Cooke was a boy at the school. About the middle of the last century it was the temporary home of the College of Civil Engineering, afterwards removed to Putney. Some notes on the history of the school appeared in *The St. Pancras Guardian* of 8 April, 1898, and 2 May, 1902, afterwards reprinted in 'St. Pancras Notes and Queries,' pp. 50 and 195. I am unable to explain the origin of the name.

R. B. P.

MAIDEN ROAD, STRATFORD, E. (10 S. v. 328).—I was present at a meeting of the Woolwich District Antiquarian Society on Thursday, 15 November, 1900, when a paper was read by Mr. A. Rhodes on 'Maiden Lane, Crayford, and other Maidens,' which was published in the proceedings of the Society in question. It is possible that among the "other Maidens" alluded to some mention of the road now asked about may be found.

J. I. VAN ELDER.

Catford, S.E.

"BREAKING THE FLAG" (10 S. vi. 69).—At sea the expression commonly used is not "break," but "break out." On board a yacht it is customary to "set up" the jib "in stops," i.e., rolled up and tied round with spun yarns. When getting the anchor the skipper gives the word, "Break out the jib"; and a good pull on the sheet bursting the stops, the sail is set in a moment. Similarly, when starting yacht races, it is very usual to hoist the preparatory signal flag (letter A, B, C, &c., of the code) "in a ball," i.e., rolled up and fastened by the halyard, so that a single jerk makes it fly out. When the time is up the officer in charge gives the word, "Break out the signal."

This meaning of the word "break" does not seem to be given in the 'N.E.D.'

T. F. D.

CHERRY IN PLACE-NAMES (10 S. vi. 69, 115).—With "Cherry" as the name both of a person and a fruit tree there cannot but be a little uncertainty as to its meaning as a place-name. A common root in Teutonic names is the Gothic *hari*, Anglo-Saxon *here*, Old Norse *her*, army, simple forms of which, says Ferguson in his 'Teutonic Name-System' (1864), p. 231, are the English *Hare*, *Harre*, *Harry*, *Harrow*, *Charlie*, and *Cherry*. Thus *Cheriton* might be the town of one named *Cherry*; but it is more probably *Cherry-Tree-Town*, for there is a *Cherry-Tree-Hill* in the West Riding of York, four miles south-west of Sheffield. *Cherryvale*, *Monaghan*; *Cherrywood*, near



Loughlinstown, S. Dublin; Cherryhill, in Cork; and Cherrytrees, near Yetholm, E. Roxburgh, also are found. Cherrybank, in Perthshire, is claimed by Mr. James B. Johnston, in his 'Place-Names of Scotland,' as occurring about 1350 as *cheri*, and as being from the O.E. *ciris*, German *Kirsche*. Isaac Taylor favours the fruit-tree origin when he says in his 'Words and Places' that

"'cherry' has passed through the alembic of two or three languages instead of one. The English word *cherry*, the German *Kirsche*, and the French *cassis*, all come to us from the Greek, through the Latin, and inform us that this fruit was first introduced from Cerasus, now, probably, Kheresoun, a town on the Black Sea."

Prof. Skeat ('Concise Dict.'), s.v. 'Cherry,' says: "Gk. *κίραρος*, a cherry-tree; usually said to come from Cerasos, in Pontus; a story which Curtius doubts" (ed. 1884).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

There is an estate or holding (consisting now of two or three cottages, I am told) called St. Cherries, lying about half a mile south-west of Spreyton, between Spreyton and Fuidge. I have often wondered whether this name was a corruption of, or had any connexion with, that of St. Cyres (locally pronounced Cire-es), a parish about 15 miles (roughly speaking) eastward from there, and about 2½ miles from Exeter.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

ABBAY OR PRIORY (10 S. v. 327, 378, 417, 457; vi. 73).—MR. STEVENSON should see Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' vol. vi. (1), p. 473. Vol. vi. is strangely subdivided into three volumes; but on the binding of the British Museum Reading-Room copy they are numbered vi., vii., and viii. In the reply of mine to which MR. STEVENSON takes exception he will find I agree with him as to Lenton being a priory: it was one of the "Greater" Priors, as I mentioned at the time.

Willis's 'Mitred Abbies' may also be consulted with advantage, as may Dom Guéquet's works on the period of Henry VIII. and his dealings with the monasteries, though one or two slips occur in his list.

Though Newstead appears to be, in most references in Dugdale, quoted as a priory, still he refers to "Carta Regis Abbati de Novo Loco Com. Nott. Pasch. Rec. 25 Ed. III.," and gives the list of Abbots of Newstead.

If it was not an abbey, it would be interesting to know who first christened it as such, and when. Was it Lord Byron?

JOHN A. RANDOLPH.

FLEETWOOD BRASS (10 S. vi. 88).—Lipscomb, in his 'History of Buckinghamshire,' under 'Chalfont St. Giles,' says:—

"Within the communion rails is an altar tomb of dark-coloured marble, having, in front, three circular compartments, formerly decorated with coats of arms, one only (towards the east end) remaining, viz., Fleetwood impaling Spring. At the west end, the arms of Fleetwood singly."

This is the tomb of Thomas Fleetwood referred to by your correspondent. The arms of Fleetwood are Party per pale nebulée az. and or, six martlets, three and three, counterchanged; crest, a wolf trippant regardant or, vulned in the shoulder proper. The arms of Spring are Argent, on a chevron between three mascles gules, three cinquefoils or.

If your correspondent finds that the arms on the monument are those of Fleetwood and Spring as described above, he will now have the correct tinctures. Should he desire further information, he will find pedigrees and particulars of the Fleetwood family in the before-mentioned 'History of Bucks,' and of the Spring family in 'The Visitation of Suffolk.' CHARLES DRURY.

The arms of Fleetwood of Chalfont St. Giles are Per pale nebulée azure and or, six martlets, two, two, and two, counterchanged (Burke and Papworth).

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE.

GOATHAM AND THE 'N.E.D.' (10 S. vi. 84).—Some of the earliest tales told to me, as to hundreds of other Derbyshire children, were of the doings of the wise men of Gotham, the Notts village. These were told, not read from books, and in this way had been handed down from generation to generation. The grandfathers of those who were boys with me had walked on Sundays to Gotham to see the "cuckoo bush," the pond from which the moonrakers "raked the moon," and the hill adown which the "wise men" sped their cheeses to Nottingham market. I knew the tales long before I read them in a brochure which was, I think, printed and published, with other such matter, by Richardsons of Derby.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

"PEARL": ITS ETYMON (10 S. v. 409, 493; vi. 118).—Since writing my remarks on the derivation of this word, *ante*, p. 118, I have found that my suggestion of its relationship to "beryl" was anticipated by no less an authority than Grimm (see Littré's dictionary), with whom the idea evidently originated. Littré's verdict is that its true



etymology is "très-incertain," but Grimm's name naturally should carry great weight with it. What, however, goes, I think, to strengthen my conjecture of the homology of the pearl's occurrence in marine shells with that of the beryl, when found in druses and geodes, is the fact that, as Kluge observes, the German word *Perlmutter* (mother of pearl), which is formed in the same way as Fr. *mère-perle* and It. *madre-perla*, means literally "producer of pearls inside the mussel," or, according to my supposition, of beryls: the double form thus being produced in much the same way as our ancestors gave birth to the modern collective "flour" by speaking of the best part of the meal of wheat as the flower of the miller's grist.

The only meaning given by Du Cange for *pirula*, it should be noted, is the "tip of the nose."

I should state I have not so far been able to see 'N.E.D.,' P to Piper. N. W. HILL.  
Philadelphia.

MR. N. W. HILL's suggestion that the word "pearl" might be merely a doublet of "beryl," notwithstanding their diverse signification, appears to be worth considering, and apt to lead to the settlement of a much-contested derivation. The corresponding words in German, "Perle" and "Beryll," were already identified, and reduced to a probable common origin, thirty years ago by Weigand in his etymological dictionary ('Deutsches Wörterbuch,' 2 vols., Giessen, 1873-6, v. 'Perle'). H. KREBS.

"UP": ITS BARBAROUS MISUSE (10 S. v. 245).—I wrote a protest against "the constant and meaningless addition of this word in everyday life" in 9 S. v. 121. I was much astonished to find MR. H. A. HARBEN at p. 195 took my observations to be in favour of "tull up." I find I have very little to add to what I then said.

"Up" is by no means the only word that is said uselessly by educated people. For example, they put "the" before illnesses, as the headache, the measles, the gout, &c. I doubt if "the" should precede any illness.

It is not only with words of foreign origin that we use "up." For example, any one would say to the maid, "Wash up those tea-things." In fact, I doubt if any one would say, "I want you to wash those tea-things." "Polish up" and "mix up" are as common. I notice in passing (10 S. v. 406, col. 2, l. 13 from foot) "to close up Dove Court."

Lately a newspaper of great repute, refer-

ring to the sand that had fallen in Naples, said that if rain came the "sand would choke all the drains" (not "choke up"). But another paper, also of great repute, said it "may be expected to die down before long." And in 'Victorian Chancellors,' by J. B. Atlay, 1906, vol. i. p. 367, "enmities died down and ceased" is used.

In conversation I have lately heard the following expressions used by persons of some education: "progressed on," "checked off," "erected up," "educated up," "The house is going to be painted down." I fancy that all these are getting commoner than they used to be.

RALPH THOMAS.

"WAR": ITS OLD PRONUNCIATION (10 S. v. 228, 310).—I would merely draw attention to the strangeness of the fact that two of the forms in which this word was pronounced in the time of Pope have certainly survived in the name Delaware. As applied to the American State and river, it is always pronounced as in the rimed words cited by MR. FORREST-MORGAN—"care," "despair," "bear," &c.; while as borne by a member of the British peerage it follows the entirely modern form of enunciation, though written slightly different: De la Warr. Lord Delaware, it is needless to state, was the first Governor of the colony of Virginia in the reign of James I.

N. W. HILL.

Philadelphia.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*Hakluytus Posthumus; or, Purchas His Pilgrimes.*  
By Samuel Purchas, B.D. Vols. XIII. and XIV.  
(Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons.)

THE present highly interesting instalment of Purchas's great work is principally occupied with Arctic discovery and the search then begun, and still continued, after a North-West passage. It opens briefly with the reported discovery of Greenland in 1553 by Sir Hugh Willoughbie, who the following year with his crew perished of starvation in Lapland. This disastrous voyage was, as is well known, undertaken at the instigation of Sebastian Cabot. Numerous voyages on behalf of the Muscovy Company, with a view of finding a North-Western passage to India and Cathay, are described by Thomas Edge, the captain. In 1611 whales were first killed on the coast of Greenland, six "Bo-kayners," expert men in whale-killing, having been sent out for the purpose. After Edge was named Edge's Island, on the eastern portion of Greenland. Three voyages into the North Sea by the Dutch, under the direction of William Barents or Bernad follow. The third of these describes a winter spent in Arctic regions in a wooden house, the materials for which were providentially washed up. The account of the sufferings from cold is very animated. In their subsequent attempts at escape William



The journal was, however, continued. The discovery of Siberia and the route to the Russes,' is from the two tracts concerning his voyage as studied and used by Milton. It is scudded with the voyages and discovery of Henry Hudson, after whom are named the River Hudson, neither of which, however, discovered by him. In this is the romantic account of the conspiracy of Henry Greene. Hudson's own tragical end he was sent adrift by mutineers is of course. The thirteenth volume ends with the story of Master George Barkley, merchant of London and other miscellaneous, but deeply interesting.

It opens with the voyages undertaken for the discovery of the "Muscovite Company" in the hope of Northern discovery. Next comes the story of the voyage to Greenland of Master Egede, whose name is immortalized in the name of the city of Egedesbo. And one in 1614 by R. Fotherby, who was the first to discover the phenomenon known as a comet. An account of Russian history is given from the observations of English ambassadors and other travellers, the ambassadors in the time of Peter the Great. A very gloomy state of affairs is depicted. The latter half of the volume is a description of the West Indies of Herrera, the eminent Spanish adventurer. A large number of the maps of Hondius are given in the two volumes. Good progress is made in this noble and spirited undertaking, and the measureable reach of termination.

*Degeer Ceremony.* By J. Wells. (Oxford, Press.)

This little book is a worthy supplement to the author's previous work on Oxford, to which it is itself a valuable addition. Extractions from the Chancellor's book of the 'Habitus Academicorum,' and other sources, it forms a pleasing and picturesque and important ceremony, and sheds a flood of welcome light upon proceedings recalled with pleasure. Much of the material is taken from Rashdall's important work on the universities of the Middle Ages.

*of Spelling Reform.* By Prof. W. W. Rouse.

The proceedings of the British Academy, of which Prof. Skeat is a Fellow, has reprinted the lecture, read before the Academy. This can be read, as we have tested, with pleasure, though a few unwarrantable aspellings are all with which our author himself. One of these is the intrusive *scutate*, and still manifest in *scissors*, and *scythe*. Some pregnant made on the English pronunciation of spelling reform may possibly reach the ears of the Academy. To Prof. Skeat the president of the university said, "In our universities the first place."

By John B. Firth. (Methuen & Co.) The series of "Little Guides" has now come to Middlesex. This has the same brevity and accuracy noticeable in other going to the series. In some cases, that of Winchmore Hill, we should be

glad of less rigorous compression. The illustrations from photographs, old prints, &c., are excellent, many of them being full-page. There is also a serviceable map.

*The Quarterly Review.* July. (Murray.)

MR. W. LEWIS JONES contributes a paper on the legend of King Arthur as told by Geoffrey of Monmouth. The chronicler was, we believe, not a mere writer of romance, though he must have narrated many things which he could not have believed had any foundation in fact. The Arthur, to our thinking, is founded, at least in part, on older legends. Whether it be a mere creature of the imagination, or a highly decorated presentation of some Celtic hero who once had life, it is, in the present state of our knowledge, impossible to tell. Popular opinion at present seems to run in the direction of his belonging to the world of dreams only; we, however, regard this as needless scepticism. 'The Literature of Egotism' deals with certain books which cannot be described as other than egotistic; but the word does not necessarily imply censure, though, in our opinion, some of the works criticized deserve reproof of a more drastic nature than they receive here.

'Northumberland' is a picturesque and accurate survey of the seven volumes on the history of that county which have appeared during recent years. We are especially attracted by the pages in which a sketch is given of the great work done by John Hodgson in illustration of the history of the North. Many years ago the younger Raine wrote a biography of Hodgson which we trust all who devote themselves to topographical studies have not only read, but pondered over. We fear, however, it is scarcely known beyond the limits of old Northumbria. If so, this is a great misfortune, for it is no little help towards removing the prejudice, still vigorous, which regards the antiquary and local historian as of necessity a narrow-minded person. Hodgson was nothing like this. For the time in which he lived he had a wide knowledge of several branches of physical science. He numbered Sir Humphry Davy among his friends, and rendered efficient service in perfecting the safety-lamp. It would be impossible in a short notice such as this to mention even one-half of the important subjects the reviewer treats of, but the sketches of the Roman occupation and the feudal castles of a later time must not be passed over without a word of mention. We, however, sadly miss sketches of the after time, such as would draw attention to the attitude of the Northumbrian people to the Reformation, the Caroline civil war, and the risings in favour of the exiled family of a later period.

Mr. R. S. Rait writes on 'John Knox and the Scottish Reformation' in a thoughtful manner, and with an evident desire to communicate the truth, but we cannot accept all his conclusions. Though he has succeeded in avoiding partisanship, he does not shrink from using strong language. Of Knox's 'History' he says, "There is an amount of self-deception.....large enough to prevent its being quoted as a final authority in any instance where the reputation of Knox's friends or of his enemies is concerned; and after pointing out that much the same may be said of Wycliffe, Clarendon, and Burnet, he says, "that Knox was the contemporary and friend of the most shameless historical liar that ever wrote on British soil—George Buchanan." This is plain speaking. We hold no brief for the



great Scottish humanist, but are convinced that to award him the highest rank among those who have deliberately said the thing which is not is an error in proportion. The days are too near to give or suggest names, but we feel certain that more than one man flourished during the nineteenth century who equalled, and probably surpassed, the author of the 'Detectio Mariæ Reginæ' in those things which Mr. Rait and all other honest men regard as infamous.

Mr. Robert Dunlop's 'Origins of the Irish Race' is a work of great research and learning, but until the subjects treated of have been more thoroughly investigated in their remote bearings it would be rash for us to venture on criticism.

*The Scottish Historical Review*. July. (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons.)

*The Scottish Historical Review* maintains its high character for learning. The first article, on 'The Connexion between Scotland and the Isle of Man,' by Mr. Arthur W. Moore, is especially good. The writer is Speaker of the House of Keys; his 'History of the Isle of Man' and his work on 'Manx Surnames and Place-Names' are well known to historical students. Mr. Andrew Lang tells the story of the last hours of James V. under the title of 'The Cardinal and the King's Will.' It shows much research, but, as is too commonly the case with the problems of that disturbed time, the sequence of events is by no means clear.

Mr. James Coleville gives a graphic account of the diary of Sir Thomas Hope from 1633 to 1645. The original manuscript was printed some sixty years ago by the Bannatyne Club, but the work has hitherto received scant notice from those to whom it would have been most instructive. Sir Thomas Hope was a learned lawyer; he read Hebrew, and 'The Imitation of Christ' (in the original Latin, we presume) was a favourite book of his. This is strange, for we must, we presume, regard him as a Puritan in religion. That he spoke the good old Scotch of his time is evident from many examples. This is to his credit, for many of the younger men of his day were parading an imitation-English by no means of lovely character.

Miss M. Sidgwick has added to our knowledge by giving a letter from Major-General Drummond to the Earl of Rothes, which has hitherto slumbered among the Carte manuscripts in the Bodleian Library. Drummond had seen much service on the Royalist side, and was a prisoner after the "crowning mercy" of Worcester. When all was over in his own country he served under Dalziel in Russia, but came back to Britain shortly after the Restoration. He was soon appointed major-general in the Scottish army, and took the field with Dalziel against the Covenanters at the time of the Pentland rising.

'The Excavations at Newstead Fort,' by Mr. James Curle, ought to be of surpassing interest to the Southron as well as to his friends over the Border. The rubbish pits or wells (for in diggings on Roman sites it is not always easy to distinguish the one from the other) have given back to the world many objects of great interest. Iron, brass, and bronze relics have been recovered; and the Samian ware, as it is called, retains the brightness of its glaze as when new. The most interesting object hitherto brought to light at Newstead is a brass helmet found in the spring of the present year. It has on it an embossed, winged, naked

figure driving a chariot. A good engraving of it must, we think, have been part of the equipment of an officer. It is not likely that a common soldier would have worn a helmet so highly decorated, much resembling this example has been found at Nikopol, in Bulgaria, and is now in the collection at Vienna. We are told that the ornament, though more elaborate, is of the same character. An engraving of the Bulgarian example, for purposes of comparison, is much to be desired.

THE new volume of 'Book-Prices Current' (twenty-fourth of the series) will be published by Elliot Stock immediately. The general and indexes have again been combined under one alphabet, and cover considerably more entries than usual. Some fifty high-class sales have occurred during the year and are fully reported. An increased number of editorial notes will appear in the volume, and it is hoped that these will add to its usefulness.

## Notices to Correspondents

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

To secure insertion of communications contributors must observe the following rules:—Each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer, and such address as he wishes to appear. When making queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents whose queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

WE cannot undertake to advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects, or the means of disposing of them.

E. P. ("George Bidder, the Calculating Boy")—Born at Moreton Hampstead, on the borders of Dartmoor, in 1806. His father was a stone mason. See 'Dict. Nat. Biog.', vol. v., and *Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers*, lvii. 294.

C. S. WARD ("Bog Butter").—See the article pp. 308, 353, 416, 496 of the last volume.

H. FERNOW ("A flower which once in Paradise fast by the tree of life").—Milton, 'Paradise Lost', iii. 353-4.

M. L. R. BRESLAR ("I counted two-and-sixpences").—You will find this in 'Cologne,' of Coleridge's epigrams in Dykes Campbell's (Macmillan, 1893).

## NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries,'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to receive communications which, for any reason, we cannot print; and to this rule we can make no exception.



## THE ATHENÆUM

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THE FINE ARTS, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

### THIS WEEK'S ATHENÆUM contains Articles on

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PROFS. CHAMBERLIN AND SALISBURY ON GEOLOGY.  
MR. ANDREW LANG ON PORTRAITS AND JEWELS OF MARY STUART.

### LAST WEEK'S ATHENÆUM contains Articles on

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LIST OF NEW BOOKS.  
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## Notes.

PALMERSTON AND THE POACHER:  
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

THE wayfarer pursuing the high road from Romsey to Southampton who turns aside to visit the little old-world church of North Baddesley, once a chapel of the Knights Hospitallers (whose Commandery flourished there from about 1215 to 1541), rarely fails to observe a conspicuous tombstone in the churchyard, and to question the bystander as to the meaning of the following inscription:—

In  
Memory of  
Charles Smith,  
who suffered at Winchester  
on the 23rd of March, 1822,  
for resisting by firearms his apprehension  
by the gamekeeper  
of Lord Viscount Palmerston,  
when found in Hough Coppice,  
looking after what is called Game.  
Aged 30 years.

If thou seest the oppression of the poor, and violent perverting of judgment and justice in a province, marvel not at the matter: for he that is higher than the highest regardeth; and there be higher than they (Ecclesiastes, chapter 5, verse 8).

The story told at Baddesley by those whose parents were Smith's contemporaries is that he was son of what in old-time Hampshire parlance was known as a "squatter" (dwellers on waste lands in mud cottages), but frequently "lay rough" (i.e., out of doors) in order to indulge in poaching. The chief scene of these depredations was the woods of Henry John Temple, third Viscount Palmerston, who had succeeded his father, the second viscount, as owner of the Broadlands estates, near Romsey, in 1802, and who was at that time Secretary of State for War, and afterwards the great Prime Minister.

In the parish chest in Baddesley Church are preserved the authentic accounts of the poaching affray ending in Smith's trial and execution, together with copies of the original letters which passed between Lord Palmerston and the judge. According to the story therein told,

"Smith was a notorious poacher, who lived almost entirely on his illegal profession. On the 22nd of November, 1820, and after dark, he, and another man named Pointer, went to a copse at Toothill after game. The discharge of his gun brought on the scene Robert Snelgrove, one of Lord Palmerston's under-keepers. Snelgrove had no gun with him. The two men ran away, and Snelgrove ran after them; and when he came within four or five yards of them, Smith turned round and deliberately fired at Snelgrove, lodging the whole charge in his thigh. The pursuit of course then stopped, and Smith disappeared from the county for nearly a twelvemonth. Snelgrove was laid up for many months, but did not die of the wound."

Shooting with intent to maim was at that time a capital offence; indeed, when Queen Victoria came to the throne in 1837 there were very many offences other than murder punishable with death. Smith was eventually caught, tried at Winchester, and condemned. The following is a copy of Lord Palmerston's letter to the judge, dated 8 March, 1822:—

MY LORD,—I understand that Charles Smith, the man who shot at and wounded my gamekeeper, was yesterday convicted before your Lordship of the crime with which he was charged, and sentenced to suffer the punishment of death. The man most undoubtedly deserves the full extent of the punishment which the law most justly affixes to the offence which he has committed, and I am afraid the general character of the man, and his conduct upon the occasion and matter which brought him under the sentence of the law, afford no extenuating circumstances upon which I could venture to found any application to your Lordship on his behalf. At the same time, although morally guilty of the full intention to murder, yet still, by the fortunate issue of the event, he has been saved from the actual and complete perpetration of that crime, and I therefore venture to submit for your Lordship's consideration whether it would be possible to give him the benefit of this providential result without de-



feating the ends of public justice, and whether, as the man who was the object of his ferocious attack has fortunately escaped without even suffering any permanent bodily disability, the apprehension, trial, conviction, and condemnation of Smith to death may not be sufficient, if not as a punishment to him, at least as an example and warning to others, and whether, under all the circumstances, your Lordship might feel yourself at liberty to commute the forfeiture of life for permanent transportation. Whatever your Lordship's better judgment may lead you to determine upon this matter, I am persuaded that you will at least pardon the liberty which I have taken in thus addressing you, and I have the honour to remain your Lordship's most obedient and humble servant,

PALMERSTON.

The reply from Judge Burrough, addressed to Viscount Palmerston, was dated 10 March, 1822:—

Sarum.

MY LORD,—Your Lordship's letter in favour of Charles Smith reached me here on my arrival yesterday. It would have afforded me the greatest pleasure could I, consistently with my duty to the public, have given your Lordship any hope of an interposition from me to prevent the sentence from being carried into execution. My rule is that where a man is convicted of a capital offence, attended with circumstances of wanton cruelty, never to extend favour to the convict. In this case the keeper had not used the least violence to Pointer, whom he overtook, and the prisoner, standing within four or five yards, fired wantonly at him, and lodged the whole charge in his thigh. The offence of wanton and cruel conduct to a keeper and assistants in discharge of their duty is become so frequent as to convince me of the necessity of attempting at least to put a stop to it. This cannot be done but by convincing men of this description that their only safety will be in abstaining from such conduct as was pursued by the prisoner. I am determined on this account to let the law take its course. I have given your Lordship the earliest intimation of my intention. I should have been much gratified in discovering any circumstance which would have afforded me any ground for yielding to your Lordship's wishes.

I am, my Lord, your most obedient servant,

JAMES BURROUGH.

Accordingly Smith suffered at Winchester, but the body was handed over to his family for burial at Baddesley, his victim, Robert Snelgrove, surviving to a ripe age.

A further and less tragic interest, however, attaches to this man, in that he was a son of "Shepherd Snelgrove," of Wellow, a personage not unknown in local lore as the owner of the sheepdog Captain, the "first patient" of Florence Nightingale, of Crimean fame, whose early home was at Embley, her father being squire of Wellow. The charming anecdote connecting this dog with the "Lady of the Lamp" was locally handed down by the vicar of the parish, who was an eyewitness of the pretty scene.

As is well known, Florence was second daughter of Mr. W. E. Nightingale, and was

born at Florence in 1820, just five years before her father's purchase, from the Heathcote family, of beautiful Embley Park, some two and a half miles from Romsey on the Salisbury road. Here Florence Nightingale's childhood and youth were passed, and here she endeared herself to the villagers of Wellow by many acts of kindness.

In those days the same families tilled the soil from generation to generation, among them the Snelgroves, who are still represented there. Of these was Robert the shepherd, at that time a lonely old man living with his dog "Cap." One day, being with his sheep, he was accosted by the squire, out on his rounds of inspection, accompanied by his little daughter Florence. Now Captain, the sheepdog, was an especial favourite with the child, who at once missed him from his accustomed place, and, on inquiring the cause, was concerned to find that, owing to an obstinate bad foot, he was to be put to death that very evening. Slipping away from her father, "Missie" hastened to the shepherd's cottage, where she found the dog stretched on its brick floor with a badly swelled leg. She lit the ready-laid fire, boiled the kettle, and bathed the dog's foot with her own handkerchief until the swelling had decreased. While so engaged she was discovered by the vicar, who delighted to relate how she continued her ministrations, going daily to the cottage to tend the sheepdog until her first patient was restored whole to his delighted master and to the sheepfold. The old shepherd has long gone to his rest in Wellow Churchyard, and the dog lies close outside in an adjacent field.

Embley has passed from the Nightingales, and the Temples no longer own Broadlands; and soon all who remember their tenure of those estates will also have gone down into silence. But in order to preserve some record of the village folk who were so curiously associated with two of the greatest names of South Hampshire, these notes have been jotted down from the words of old inhabitants. Among these not a few recall "Keeper Snelgrove," who lived and died in the quaint thatched cottage still standing by the side of the road from Baddesley to Romsey. His son Harry survives in a picturesque and hale old age, full of the tales of a long past generation, and of the father whose manhood and old age were clouded by unavailing regrets for the fate of Charles Smith, whose tragic end forms the theme of the curious inscription in Baddesley Churchyard.

FLORENCE H. SUCKLING.



## LORD BONVILLE OF CHEWTON.

THERE are some puzzling discrepancies in the genealogy of the family of Bonville or Bonville, of Chewton, Somersetshire, in different works which I have consulted.

As given in Collinson's 'History of Somersetshire,' 1791, vol. ii. p. 170, it is:—

Sir Thomas Bonville married Margaret Meriet; their son,

Sir William Bonville, who died in his father's lifetime, left issue by Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of William, Lord Harrington,

William Bonville, Lord Harrington, who died in the lifetime of his grandfather, and left issue by Catherine, daughter of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, an only daughter,

Cecily, married to Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset (whose granddaughter was the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey).

In *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1825, i. pp. 9-10 (reprinted in "The Gentleman's Magazine Library," 'English Topography,' part x., 1898, p. 277), the pedigree is:—

Sir William Bonville, of Chewton, Som., married Margaret Merriett. Their son,

Sir William Bonville, had summons to Parliament by the title of Lord Bonville of Chewton, 1449, and was honoured with the order of the Garter. He married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of William, Lord Harrington, K.G., and had issue,

William Bonville, Esq., who had issue,

William Bonville, Lord Harrington, slain at the battle of Wakefield, 1460, in the lifetime of his grandfather, who was beheaded in February, 1461.

According to Burke, 'Extinct Peerages,' 1866, p. 59, the descent was as follows:—

Sir William Bonville, summoned to Parliament, 1449, as Lord Bonville of Chuton, married Margaret Meriet, and had, besides a daughter, an only son,

William, who died before his father, having married Elizabeth de Harrington, and leaving an only child,

William, commonly called Lord Harrington, who married Lady Catherine Nevil, daughter of Richard, Earl of Salisbury, and had an only daughter, Cecily.

On p. 264 of the same work Burke tells us that William, Lord Bonville (*sic*), married Elizabeth, only child of William, fifth Baron Harrington, K.G., and had a son,

William Bonville, who, in her right, became Lord Harrington, d.v.p., leaving a daughter,

Cecily, who married first Thos. Grey, first Marquess of Dorset, and secondly Henry Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire.

The Duchess of Cleveland, who states that William was created Lord Bonville of Chuton in 1469 (this date is of course an error), writes in 'The Battle Abbey Roll, with some Account of the Norman Lineages,' 1889, vol. i. p. 81:—

"Within the space of less than two months three generations of Bonvilles—the last heirs male of their lineage—were swept away. His eldest son William had married the heiress of Lord Harrington, and was father of another William, who inherited his mother's barony, and took to wife a daughter of the Earl of Salisbury, Lady Catherine Nevill. Both son and grandson were slain before his eyes at the battle of Wakefield on the last day of 1460, and in February following his own gray head fell on the scaffold."

The first point to be cleared up is, Who was the husband of Margaret Meriet? If it was Lord Bonville, K.G., Collinson must be wrong in giving the name as Thomas, and *The Gentleman's Magazine* must be wrong in making the said husband followed by three generations of Williams.

Who, again, was the husband of Elizabeth de Harrington? Collinson says Sir William; *The Gent. Mag.* says Lord Bonville of Chewton (1449), K.G.; and Burke says it was the son of this Lord Bonville. Burke, however, elsewhere (p. 264) gives the name as William, Lord Bonville; but in this case there would have been two Lord Bonvilles (father and son) living at the same time, for it is clear that Lord Harrington, the youngest of the three generations who died in 1460-61, was the son of Elizabeth, and the grandson of Lord Bonville, K.G.

The most probable explanation would seem to be that all three authorities are more or less in error—that it was Lord Bonville (of 1449) who married Margaret Meriet before he was created a baron, and that his son Sir William married Elizabeth de Harrington. Perhaps some of your readers can throw light on the matter.

FREDK. A. EDWARDS.

## BURTON'S 'ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY.'

(See 9 S. xi. 181, 222, 263, 322, 441; xii. 2, 62, 162, 301, 362, 442; 10 S. i. 42, 163, 203, 282; ii. 124, 223, 442; iii. 203; iv. 25, 523; v. 146.)

THE following are a few additions to earlier notes:—

Vol. i. (Shill.) p. 12, l. 25; p. 2 (ed. 6), l. 19, "a Politician" (see 10 S. iii. 203). The volume of Mullach's 'Fr. Philos. Græc.' is the first.

P. 12, n. 12; 2, n. p., 'Ep. Hip.' (9 S. xii.



363). Burton used the Latin translation by M. Fabius Calvus of Ravenna (cf. iii. 308, n. 4; 600, n. r. III. iii. i. ii.). The passage here quoted is on p. 704 (Rome, 1525), and runs: "seque uolucrum linguas, & uoces intelligere, & audire dicit."

P. 13, 24; 2, l. ult., "as long almost as Xenocrates in Athens" (10 S. ii. 442). The first edition, p. 3, l. 25, has: "that I haue liu'd a silent, sedentary, solitary, priuate life, *mihi & musis* in the Vniuersity this tuentie yeares, and more, penned vp most part in my study. And though by my profession a Diuine, yet . . ." Xenocrates does not appear till ed. 3 (p. 2, 43), "in the Vniuersitie as long almost as Xenocrates in Athens, *ad senectam ferè*, to learne wisdom as hee did, penned vp . . ."

P. 14, n. 4; 3, n. d., 'Phil. Stoic.' (9 S. xii. 363). "Manductio" in my note should be *Manuductio*.

P. 17, n. 9; 5, n. u. (10 S. iii. 203). It is curious that edd. 1 and 2 have "Scalas." Edd. 3-6 have "Salas." To 10 S. iv. 524; v. 146, add Henry Hutton (Dunhelmensis), 'Follie's Anatomie: or Satyres and Satyricall Epigrams. With a Compendious History of Ixion's Wheele' (London, 1619).

P. 19, 8; 6, 7, "so did Tully write . . ." (9 S. xii. 364). The spurious 'Consolatio,' first published in 1583, is given with some editions of Cicero. It may be seen, e.g., in the 1594 (Lyons) issue of Lambinus's text and in Nobbe's edition.

P. 31, n. 7; 13, n. q., "Non hic colonus . . ." (10 S. i. 42). The error by which the words "Pet. Nannius not. in Hor." were placed in a separate note, with a reference mark attached to a different part of the text, started in the first edition. See 'The Conclusion of the Author to the Reader' (in which this part of 'D. to the R.' originally appeared), sign. Ddd verso. In his Introduction to Shilleto's edition (p. x) Mr. A. H. Bullen speaks of an "Apologetical Index," but Burton's own words are: "and to this end I haue annexed this Apologetical Appendix, to craue pardõ for that which is amisse" (ed. 1, Ddd verso, ll. 3 sqq.).

P. 42, 1; 19, 41, "accomodare se . . ." (10 S. ii. 223). The 'Vitæ Humanæ Querela,' to which a reference was given, is No. xi. of the pieces that follow the 'Dial. Satyr. Centuria' in the 1617 ed. of Andrea's 'Menippus.' They are referred to on the title-page in "Cum quibusdam aliis liberioribus." In the revised ed. of 1618 only the last two, xi. and xii., are retained.

P. 43, 14; 20, 29, "Nulla ferant . . ." (10 S. i. 282). The reading *ferant* occurs

already in ed. 3 (p. 3, 17), the earliest edition in which the quotation is introduced. Cardan, 'De Utilitate ex Adversis Capienda,' lib. iii. cap. x., about two-thirds through, cites the Latin version of the four lines (ὁ μὲν . . . τὰ τὰ ποτὲ) in Olympiodorus (see 'Anth. Pal.,' vol. iii. cap. iii. 47, notes, Paris, 1890):—

Qui solus vita, doctrina, moribus, ore,  
Admonuit cunctos et monumenta dedit.  
Ut virtute queant felicem ducere vitam.  
Nulla ferent talem secula futura virum.

P. 45, 20; 21, 43, "Christiani Crassiani" (10 S. i. 282). That Burton here drew from Budaus is confirmed by the fact that "Ab uberibus sapientia[e] lactati cæcutire non possunt" (45, n. 3; 21, n. a) comes from the same book of the 'De Asse': "Nos in ueritatis contubernio nati, uberibus sapientiae lactati, in gremio (ut ita dicam) doctrinae supernae educati sed deliciis secularibus coaliti et deprauati, ad solem conuiuemus, oculos calligantes ad nebulas detorquentes, quas è terra inferneque exortas ipsi non ignoramus" (lib. v. over two-thirds through, p. 723, ed. 1551, Lyons); while "arx Minervæ" (45, 30; 22, 4) also occurs in book v. (about five-sixths through, p. 756) as well as in the 'Præfatio' (about three-fourths through), and "sanctuarium sapientiae" (40, 22; 18, 45) is used on p. 753 (about seven-ninths through, lib. v.).

P. 81, 26 and n. 7; 43, 15 and n. m., 'Lib. de sap.' (10 S. i. 282). See Cardan, 'De Sap.,' lib. ii. about one-sixteenth through, "Nam, ut recte Lactantius dixit, Ubi timor adest, sapientia adesse nequit."

P. 87, 20 and n. 4; 46, 43 and n. e (wrongly printed as p. 43, n. c), "As old Cato said . . ." (10 S. i. 203). Burton recollects the same passage in 'Philosophaster,' I. v. 4-6:—

Ducatus hic sanè longè florentissimus,  
Ubique vitalis, et perennis salubritas,  
Et quod advertendum Cato iubet, nitent accole.

P. 135, 9 and n. 4; 75, 6 and n. h, "Anticyræ . . ." (9 S. xi. 181). Tarreus Hebus was a pseudonym of Caspar Barth.

P. 136, 3; 75, 27, "A Sole exorient . . ." (9 S. xii. 163). See Janus Douza's 'Poemata Pleraque Selecta' (ed. P. Scriverius, Lugd. Bat., 1609), 'Carmina Varia,' lib. II. ii. 103. Douza has "Maotidis."

P. 156, 15; 6, 5, "quos Iupiter perdit" (9 S. xi. 323). 'Democritus to the Reader' is a mistake. It should be I. i. i.

P. 253, 8; 69, 3, I. ii. ii. i., "Our Italians . . ." (9 S. xi. 222). Burton has again drawn from Lipsius. See 'Antiq. Lect.,' lib. iii. (under a quarter through), vol. i. p. 370 in the 1675 ed. of his 'Op. Omn.':



"Ejusmodi cœnas, inquit Carrio, Plautus Terrestres appellat. Horatius egregie, cœnas sine sanguine, imitatione græca, ut opinor. Apud Diphilum Parasitus auguria captans ex fumo coline: . . ." Lipsius here quotes from Diphilus ap Ath. vi. (236 c.). See also Erasm., 'Adagia' (ed. Grynæus, 1629, p. 566, col. 1).

EDWARD BENSLEY.

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(To be continued.)

"PULQUE": ITS ORIGIN. — *Pulque*, or wine made of the aloe, is the national beverage of Mexico. The etymology of this word has never been satisfactorily settled. In a former letter in these columns (9 S. ix. 226) I brought together several attempts at a solution. Dr. Murray will soon have to deal with it, so I venture to reopen the subject, with fresh evidence and a new suggestion. I believe nobody has hitherto thought to ascribe *pulque* to the language of Cuba and Hayti. Yet this was the first American tongue with which the Spaniards became acquainted. They borrowed freely from it—a list of a hundred loan-words from this source might easily be drawn up—and nothing could be more natural than that they should carry some of these far afield when they began to explore the mainland. *Pulque* occurs in Spanish as early as 1535, in 'Oviedo' (edition of 1851, iii. 536), in a context which first gave me the idea of its being Haytian. He speaks of "*Axi*, ques su pimientto, *pulque*, ques su vino, e todo lo que de aquella planta del *maquey* se coge." Of the three aboriginal terms here used, two are certainly Haytian; why not the third? There is another important point. In the older Spanish authors the spelling *pulcre* occurs besides *pulque*. I need give only one reference. Sahagun, whose book was written in 1540, though not published till 1829, speaks of the tradesmen "*que venden miel y pulcre*," who sell honey and *pulcre* (tom. iii. lib. x. cap. xx. p. 49). When I met with this passage I at once thought of another word which exhibits a similar fluctuation of ending, viz., *mangle* or *mangue*. This is the word from which the English *mangrove* appears to be corrupted. "*Pero este es otro cuento*," as Kipling's Spanish translator has it, and all that concerns us now is that *mangle* or *mangue* is admittedly a Haytian term, and that it is of the same phonetic type as *pulcre* or *pulque*. In Ramos y Duarte's '*Diccionario de Mejicanismos*,' 1895, *pulque* is derived from *pucra*, said to belong to the Cumanagoto language, and to mean

"lo interior del cogollo," i.e., not the wine, but the interior of the heart of the aloe, from which it is made. This does not seem very probable, on account of the difference of sense, but in any case it can only support my theory, as the Cumanagoto belongs to the same stock as the Cuban and Haytian dialects.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

COLERIDGE: UNKNOWN EPIGRAM.—In a paper entitled *The Gazette of Fashion*, edited by the notorious W. M. Westmacott, I have found the following:—

"Coleridge.—The following impromptu by Mr. Coleridge has never appeared in print.

To a Lady who requested me to write a Poem upon "*Nothing*."

On Nothing, Fanny, shall I write?  
Shall not one charm of thine indite?  
The muse is most unruly;  
And vows to sing of what's more free,  
More soft, more beautiful, than thee,  
And that is Nothing, truly."

I have looked through Mr. Dykes Campbell's edition of Coleridge's '*Poetical Works*,' but do not find this epigram there; so I conclude it was not known to him. It is a trifle, of course, but perhaps as well worth preserving as some of the other trifles of Coleridge's which Mr. Campbell collected.

Let me, for the sake of exactness, state that the epigram is to be found on p. 14 of the above-mentioned periodical, its date being 22 Feb., 1822.

BERTRAM DOBELL.

THE LATE DUKE OF RUTLAND (1819–1906).—A collateral ancestor of this recently deceased nobleman, better known as Lord John Manners, was Lord Robert Manners, the second son of the celebrated general the Marquess of Granby, who died in 1770, and did not succeed to the dukedom. There is a fine portrait of the marquess by Sir Joshua Reynolds, representing him as wearing a cuirass under his coat. He commanded the British cavalry at the battle of Minden in 1759, called the *Annus Mirabilis*, as it witnessed also Wolfe's conquest of Quebec and Hawke's victory over Conflans.

Lord Robert Manners fell in Admiral Rodney's action in the West Indies, embalmed in the couplet:—

Bold Rodney made the French to rue  
The twelfth of April eighty-two.

In the northern arm of the transept of Westminster Abbey is a large monument (erected at the public expense) to the three captains who fell in this engagement: Capt. William Bayne, Capt. William Blair, and Capt. Lord Robert Manners. There was a



painting by Dance representing the last-named officer receiving his death-wound, and of this there was a fine engraving.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

**LITTLE BRITAIN.**—Many will notice with regret the impending demolition of several houses on the east side of this interesting thoroughfare. Not only will one of the last traces of its former picturesque appearance be lost, but at the same time there will be obliterated a connecting link with the book-selling era, the most interesting period in the history of this street. The age of the tenements I am unable to determine, but at least they predate the eighteenth century. Washington Irving's charming appreciation of this secluded bypath will soon be less appealing, from our inability to see how the place appeared to him. Already it is becoming difficult to realize the local life even of his day:—

"It is a fragment of London as it was in its better days, with its antiquated folks and fashions. Here flourish in great preservation many of the holyday games and customs of yore. The inhabitants most religiously eat pan-cakes on Shrove Tuesday, hot cross buns on Good Friday, and roast goose at Michaelmas; they send love-letters on Valentine's day, burn the Pope on the Fifth of November, and kiss all the girls under the mistletoe at Christmas. Roast beef and plum pudding are also held in superstitious veneration, and port and sherry maintain their grounds as the only true English wine; all others being considered vile outlandish beverages."—*Sketch-Book*, ii. 102.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

**PANTON FAMILY.** (See 9 S. xi. 447; xii. 13.)—The following half-dozen references to persons of this name may (somewhat late in the day, perhaps) prove acceptable to MRS. PANTON:—

1. Edward, of London, "late Gentleman of the Horse to the Earl of Dorset," was with his master at York in 1642; was lieutenant to Col. Fielding at Edgehill; married, at Abingdon, Judith, widow of Thomas White, of Fifield, Berks; adhered to the Parliament from time of marriage; took the Covenant in 1645, and compounded in 1650 ('Calendar of Proceedings of the Committee for compounding with Delinquents').

2. Thomas, also of London, compounded, not being sequestered, "for adhering to the King in both wars," in 1651 (*ibid.*).

3. Thomas, gambler, youngest son of John, representative of an old Leicester family of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, died 1685, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, wherein

his widow, Dorothy, was also interred in 1725, at the age of eighty-four. They had several children, the eldest of whom was a brigadier-general in 1722. Dorothy was residing in the Haymarket at the time of her death ('Diet. Nat. Biog.').

4. Henry, clergyman, curate of the United parishes of SS. Anne and Agnes and S. John Zachary, London, 1739-48; educated at St. Paul's School; Campden Exhibitioner, 1718; Perry Exhibitioner till 1725; B.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1722; M.A. 1735 (St. Paul's School Registers, &c.). I should myself be glad of further information concerning this gentleman.

5. Paul, Welsh antiquary, born in the country in 1731; died in 1797 ('D.N.B.' as above).

6. Thomas, sportsman, born 1731, was son of Thomas, "master of the king's running horses at Newmarket," and brother to Mary, who married the fourth Duke of Ancaster; won the Derby, 1786; died 1808 (*ibid.*).

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

"THE GALLERY"=THE PRESS GALLERY. —While 'N.E.D.' includes 'Press Gallery' under the many forms of the word 'Gallery,' it does not make it clear that that portion of "a senatorial chamber" is often referred to specifically as "The Gallery." The quotation from the 'Parliamentary Debates' of 1817 given in illustration of the meaning "The body of persons who occupy a public gallery in a senatorial chamber" obviously refers, not to the general body of visitors, but to the particular section representing the press, for a precisely similar phrase to that therein employed was used by *The Morning Chronicle* of 22 February, 1833, in its five-line summary of the actual "maiden speech" of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons: "Mr. Gladstone made a few remarks, which were not audible in the Gallery." And the limitation thus indicated has been, and is being, continued by the Gallery Lodge of Freemasons, No. 1928, instituted in 1881 from among journalists engaged in recording the proceedings of Parliament.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

**HEATED REFRIGERATOR-CARS.**—Science and commerce are constantly adding to our language. The development of American railroading has given us a "heated refrigerator-car," equipped with portable stoves or with steam-pipes deriving their heat from the locomotive. These cars, so equipped for use during cold weather, are of a standard type of construction, with walls which are impervious alike to heat and frost. They



have an ice-box or tank at each end, for use in the summer. There is a short period of the year when neither ice nor artificial heat is required; hence these three expressions: "iced refrigerator-cars," "uniced refrigerator-cars," "heated refrigerator-cars."

This may remind some of your readers of Archbishop Trench's "white blackbird."

E. F. McPIKE.

Chicago, U.S.

**GREAT QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.** (See 10 S. iii. 366, 433.)—Clutterbuck's 'Hertfordshire,' p. 308, has the following note:—

"Rev. Thos. Francklin, D.D. [rector of Brasted], vicar of Ware in Hertfordshire, preacher at Great Queen Street Chapel, and lecturer at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, died at his house in Great Queen Street, March 15, 1784. He was the translator of several of the plays of Sophocles, and was the author of several tragedies, some of which were produced upon the stage. In a 'Dissertation on Ancient Tragedy' he attacked Arthur Murphy, the author of 'The Orphan of China,' who retaliated in a poetical epistle attributed to Johnson, and the altercation was carried to such a pitch that Francklin had recourse to the law for protection and swore the peace against Murphy."

See also *Gent. Mag.*, liv. 238 and lxvi. 446.

Mr. Atlay, in his Introduction to 'The Ingoldsby Legends,' 1903, says:—

"Canon Barham was elected to a Minor Canonry in April, 1821, at St. Paul's Cathedral, and took up his residence in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. In 1824 he was appointed priest in ordinary of His Majesty's Chapels, and was presented to the incumbency of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Gregory by St. Paul. This necessitated his removal to the City, and he made his abode in a house in St. Paul's Churchyard, adjoining the entrance to Doctors' Commons."

JOHN HEBB.

**BRISTOL MAPS.**—A few days ago I spent some time in examining the old maps exhibited in the Bristol Museum. The legends thereon are of considerable interest, on account of the various technical words relating to cartography which they contain. I carefully copied several of them, and add a few notes on some of the terms used in them.

**Contrived.**—Speede's map of Gloucestershire published in 1610 bears the following title: "Gloucestershire contrived into thirty-three severall hundreds & those again into foure principall devidiions." A note on the map also says: "You must note also that the whole Shire is contrived into 33 Hundredes." This use of the word "contrive" does not appear in the 'New English Dictionary.' The nearest approach to it is a quotation from Archbishop Sancroft

which speaks of a MS. "contriv'd into 92 quires."

**Panorganon.**—"The Panorganon, Pr 6d., for solving the usual Problems of the Terrestrial Globe," is advertised in Benjamin Donn's Plan of Bristol dated 1773.

**Performed.**—Speede's map of Wiltshire dated 1610 is described as "Performed by Iohn Speede."

**Platform (to lay in).**—The earliest plan of Bristol bears the following legend: "measured & laid in Platforme, By me, W. Smith, at my being at Bristow the 30 & 31 July, An<sup>o</sup> Dni. 1568."

**Pricks.**—This word is used to signify dots in the inscription in Speede's map of Gloucestershire above mentioned. The passage thus proceeds: "33 Hundredes all which are devided by certeyn pricks according to auntient custome and Records." The map shows them to be dots.

Several other terms I find duly recorded in the 'N.E.D.' viz. *analemma*, *ichnographically*, and *groundplat*. The foregoing may be worthy of a place in 'N. & Q.'

JOHN T. KEMP.

"**TERRIFY.**"—I have recently met with the following uses of the verb *terrify*:—

1. North Berks.—Some old grass land had been given over to rabbits, and was in consequence quite ruined. An old native said to me, "Yes, sir; the rabbits do *terrify* this here meadow."

2. Suffolk.—I met a gamekeeper coming out of a wood, where he had been feeding young pheasants. He was slapping his wrists and neck, and exclaimed, "These here gnats do *terrify* me."

3. North Devon.—A woman, being out of health, wished to give up laundry-work. Her friends, however, "terrified" her into keeping at it a little longer. In this case I am assured that nothing in the way of threats was said or implied; the meaning was rather that gentle remonstrance, or persuasion, had been used to induce her to reconsider her determination.

T. M. W.

**EDWARD AND HENRY IRVING.**—Hazlitt in 1825 published 'The Spirit of the Age,' in which he discusses and estimates his most eminent contemporaries. The work speedily ran into a second edition, into which some alterations were introduced. A fresh issue, with a new paper on Canning, was edited in 1858 by the author's son; and the fourth edition was published in 1886 under the supervision of Mr. W. C. Hazlitt, the representative of the essayist's name in the third generation. In the work there are occasional



unsigned foot-notes, which are presumably additions made by the author, while others subscribed "Ed." in the latest edition may be taken to be the careful and deliberate statements of Mr. W. C. Hazlitt. One of the latter series of textual comments is so curious and suggestive as to seem worthy of special notice. Appended to the shrewd and penetrating article on Edward Irving, whose apostolic glory in London was beginning to be slightly tarnished in 1825, we find this fresh and courageous incursion into the domain of genealogy:—

"Mr. Henry Irving the playwright is, I believe, a descendant of this Scottish [*sic*] minister, and enjoys at present the full sunshine of popularity, like his predecessor. The latter fell as suddenly as he had risen. His eminence and celebrity were a mere passing distemper and whim."

"Playwright" is perhaps not exactly descriptive of the great artist whose comparatively premature loss we have recently had occasion to deplore, but probably it is to him that this somewhat sinister reference is made. If this assumption is right, then it is pleasant to be able to reflect that what seems to be implied in this editorial survey has not been fulfilled. The supposed descendant singularly escaped the untoward fate of his meteoric predecessor, and passed away in the full splendour of "his eminence and celebrity." If there was in 1886 among the posterity of Edward Irving a playwright enjoying "the full sunshine of popularity," and named Mr. Henry Irving, it would be interesting to hear of his subsequent fortunes.

THOMAS BAYNE.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"PLUMP" IN VOTING.—We should be glad to get examples of the use of this verb before 1848, when it is used by Thackeray in 'The Book of Snobs,' ch. xxxv.: "Friendship....induces me to plump for St. Michaels." Is anything known as to the origin of this use; and had it always the current sense, in reference to voting? This does not seem to fit in clearly with any other use of *plump*. If, indeed, the word had been applied to giving all one's votes for a single candidate, the origin would be intelligible, for "to form a mass or compact body" is a known sense; but this was never done in

Parliamentary voting. Was the word ever used in connexion with voting for candidates for charities and the like, where a subscriber who has many votes may give them all to a single candidate? It has also to be remembered that beside the verb *plump* meaning to mass or cluster, there is another *plump* meaning to drop into water, to fall or come down "plump" upon anything, from which the voting use may have arisen, if we only knew its early history.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

Oxford.

"GEORGE WILKINS, THE POET."—Readers of 'N. & Q.' will remember that I endeavoured, *ante*, p. 41, to prove that George Wilkins, author of 'The Miseries of Inforst Marriage,' was also the author of 'A Yorkshire Tragedy.' Collier, in his 'Bibliographical Catalogue of the Rarest Books in the English Language,' asserts that there were two authors of the name of George Wilkins, whom he supposes to be father and son. In support of his opinion he quotes the following entry in the burial book of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch:—

"1603. George Wilkins, the Poet, was buried the same day, 19 August, Halliwell Street."

It is certain that George Wilkins, the dramatist, lived on to 1608, after which we lose all trace of him. There is no record whatever of any George Wilkins besides the author of 'The Miseries of Inforst Marriage.' What must have happened, I believe, is that Collier misread the entry in the burial book, substituting 1603 for the right date, 1608. It is easy in old writing to make such a mistake. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me if my conjecture is right? I dare say some reader may be able to obtain access to the register, and so set the question at rest.

All the dramas and prose tracts by George Wilkins which we know to have been acted or published were produced between 1606 (or possibly 1605) and 1608, after which he is no more heard of. The natural inference is that he died in the latter year.

BERTRAM DOBELL.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S 'CHURCH OF BROU.'—Is there any foundation for the story in Matthew Arnold's charming poem 'The Church of Brou'? Was there ever a church built as described? or is there any tradition on the subject? SAVOY.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS STEPHENSON.—I have in my possession a miniature of a man between twenty and thirty years of age. On the back of the picture is written "Ernest



ustus Stephenson, June 17th, 1822." Can any reader tell me who he was and to what family of Stephenson he belonged? Who were his parents? and when did he die?  
E. H. M.

#### THOSE OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

At her work the village maiden sings,  
Or, while she turns the giddy wheel around,  
Revolves the sad vicissitudes of things.

Times of old, when time was young.

Man now is wiser than of yore.

In ancient times the sacred plough employ'd  
The kings and awful fathers of mankind.

H. FERNOW.

amburg.

The lines are from Richard Gifford's 'Constellation,' and should run:—

He feels no biting pang the while she sings;  
For, as she turns, &c.

See, 'Moral Essays,' Ep. III., 'Of the Use of Poetry,' l. 351.]

In smooth forms in disarray,

Words which time has thrown away.

Castalia interdictus aqua, interdictus et igne  
ferio.

S. W.

The following Italian words are quoted by Coleridge in his 'Allegoric Vision':—

Qual ramice a ramo,  
Tal da pensier pensiero  
In lui germogliava.

Whence do they come?

A. M. T.

"Bobby Lowe" (Lord Sherbrooke), in a speech during the discussion on Disraeli's Corn Bill, quoted the following lines:—  
"I had been thought with a smile of England awhile  
The trick that her statesmen had taught her  
Saving herself from the storm above  
Ducking her head under water."

I am anxious to know where they occur.

GREGORY GRUSELIER.

Who is the author of the following quotation?—

Eye down the hatchway cast,  
Another looking up at the truck of the mast.

HAROLD E. YOUNG.

Liverpool.

#### SECTION SUNDAY, WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

The last Sunday in July is called by this name. I shall be glad of any particulars as to why and wherefore. I have tried various sources of information, and failed to get what I want.  
J. I. VAN ELDER.  
London, S.E.

BERT MOFFATT.—Is anything known of Bert Moffatt, who was employed in some capacity in connexion with the English

embassy to Spain, and who apparently died at Madrid shortly before 3 Sept., 1565 (Cal. St. Papers Foreign, 1564/5, No. 1455)? He had been interpreter to King Philip when in England. From his daughter's tomb at Yateley, Hants (see *Collect. Top. et Her.*, vii. 240), he seems to have borne the arms of Moffatt or Moffett of Lauder and of Chipping Barnet, Herts.  
H. L. O.

DISRAELI'S NOVELS.—I am very anxious to possess a complete key to the originals of the characters in Disraeli's novels. Could you or any of your readers kindly tell me where I can obtain one?  
M. M. L.

[Keys to 'Endymion' will be found at 6 S. ii. 484; iii. 10, 31, 95 (the first is reprinted at 8 S. iii. 482); to vols. i. and ii. of 'Vivian Grey' at 8 S. iii. 321, and to vols. iii.-v. at p. 322; to 'Coningsby' at 8 S. iii. 363; and to 'Lothair' at 8 S. iii. 444; iv. 24.]

FREDERICK ROSS.—During an exceptionally busy literary life my late friend, Mr. F. Ross, author of 'The Castles and Abbeys of Yorkshire,' 'Celebrities of the Yorkshire Wolds,' &c., collected material for the most monumental history of Yorkshire ever attempted. He had hundreds of thousands of references pertaining to Yorkshire. The work, though announced for publication over thirty years ago, never appeared. Can any one tell me what has become of all this manuscript?  
CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Bradford.

MUSCOVY COMPANY: BALTIC COMPANY.—Will any of your readers inform me where to get an account of The Company of Merchant Adventurers to Muscovy and the Baltic or Russian Company?  
R. M.

[Much concerning them is contained in 'Hakluytus Posthumus.' See *ante*, p. 138.]

"STAFFORD BLUE."—In 'The Towneley Plays' (E.E.T.S., 1897), 29/200, Noe's wife says to him:

Bot thou were worthi be cled in stafford blew;  
For thou art alway adred.....

I should be glad of an explanation of the reference.  
H. P. L.

FRENCH ASSIGNATS.—I have in my possession three French assignats: 1, for "Cinq livres," dated 10 Brumaire, 1790; 2, for "Cinquante sols," dated 1790; 3, for "Vingt cinq sols," dated 4 Jan., 1792. Are they of any value?  
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS BURIED IN LONDON.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me where Roman Catholic priests were



usually interred in London in the eighteenth century? There were, of course, no distinctive Roman Catholic burial-grounds; and I do not think that any of the chapels had facilities for interments. Consequently, one would suppose that the priests were buried in the churchyards of the parishes in which they lived. If so, are there any grave-stones or monuments to Roman Catholic priests in London churchyards?

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

13, Westbourne Place, Clifton.

"SEARCHERS."—What was the function of such persons at seventeenth-century coroners' inquests?

MEDICULUS.

PRINCELY TITLES IN GERMANY.—What is the exact difference between Prinz von Bayern, Prinz zu Bayern, and Prinzessin in Bayern? I understand that the last named belongs to a younger and ducal branch of the reigning royal family of Bavaria; but how did these distinctions arise? In English the last two grades are untranslatable by "at" and "in." Some German princes, again, bear the first two titles conjointly, thus: Prinz von und zu —.

N. W. HILL.

Philadelphia.

CLOAK IN WOOING. — In Harrington O'Reilly's 'Fifty Years on the Trail,' which is a narrative of the life of John Y. Young, an American frontiersman, there is a description of the manner in which the girls of the Sioux nation are wooed:—

"'You must,' said Spotted Tail, 'go down to the stream at twilight, sit on the bank, and wait for my niece to come down. You will probably find other young men waiting for her, and probably one or two of them will jump up and throw their blankets over her head and talk to her. You must watch, and when you see the first sent away by her, and the second, and perhaps also the third, you will try your luck. I am inclined to think you will succeed where others have failed. When you have thrown your blanket well over her head, and popped your own beneath it, you can tell her all, and I will answer for it she will listen. You can tell her you love her, that you admire her, and that if she will marry you, you will give her every comfort and necessary—in fact, tell her all the nonsense young men tell girls when they want to marry. You will go down to the stream, go through the same performance, repeat the same words, every evening for ten evenings. At the end of that time you will return to me and report the result.'"

I find also in Alexander Chodzko's 'Specimens of Popular Persian Poetry,' p. 385, a Turkman song, in which a lover says:—

"It often rains in our encampment; our people wear *kapaneks* of felt-cloth. They often meet with a kiss at the waterside."

To these words the following note is appended:—

"*Kapanek*, a sort of cloak made of felt-cloth, without any seam. The allusion in this stanza is not easily understood by European readers. In the encampment of the nomadic tribes, foggy and rainy days are chosen for assignations. In such cases the lover wraps his sweetheart in the same cloak. In the 'Iliad' fog is recommended to thieves and lovers, as the safest shelter."

May I ask whether this mode of courtship is widespread?

I have read somewhere of a priest interrupting the love-making between a young couple in Ireland. The girl was wearing a shawl over her head; and the boy had drawn it over his own also, when the ecclesiastic, who thought ill of such free courtship, came on lad and lass, and separated them with forceful words.

E. I. S.

"SKRIMSHANDER."—What is the origin of this curious word, used to denote the objects in wood or ivory carved by sailors during their long voyages? No quotation is given for it in any English dictionary, so I append one from a modern novel (in Farmer and Henley's 'Slang and its Analogues' a quotation is given for *scrimshaw*, which appears to be another form):—

"The bulkheads were hung with curios of every description—spears of all shapes and sizes, fantastic-looking bone-studded clubs, war harpoons, some twisted and bent, evidently the relics of bygone battles, swords of sharks' teeth, ships' models in bottles, specimens of *skrimshander*, rare shells and Japanese nitchkies in cabinets."—'Jack Derringer,' by Basil Lubbock, 1906, p. 171.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

MOTTRAM HALL.—Can any correspondent say if there formerly existed a place called Mottram Hall in Cheshire, the seat of a family named Kenworthy? If so, where was it situated?

T. DE L. HARDY.

Mount Pleasant, Exeter.

[Bartholomew's 'Gazetteer of the British Isles,' 1887, states that Mottram Hall and Mottram Old Hall are seats in Mottram St. Andrew, a village 2½ miles north-west of Prestbury.]

"IN THE SWEAT OF THY BROW."—What is the authority for this phrase? The words of the Authorized Version are "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread" (Gen. iii. 19).

WM. H. PEET.

GODFREY OF BOUILLON, the renowned Crusader, was the son of Eustace II. Count of Boulogne, by Ida, daughter of Godfrey, Duke of Lower Lorraine. Could any reader kindly tell me who were the parents of this Eustace II.? I believe his father, Eustace,



Count of Boulogne, married twice, viz., Goda, a sister of Edward the Confessor, and secondly Alisa of Louvain. Which of these wives was the mother of Eustace II.?

W. L. KING.

19, Porchester Gardens, W.

QUEEN PHILIPPA'S MOTTOES.—"Iche wrude mucho" and "Myn biddenye" were two mottoes used by Philippa, Queen of Edward III. What is their history and meaning?

R. B.

Upton.

BISHOP FANSHAWE MIDDLETON.—I shall be grateful if any one can tell me how the first Bishop of Calcutta, son of the rector of Kedleston, Derbyshire, came to bear the name of Thomas Fanshawe Middleton. The life of the bishop by Le Bas does not explain this.

H. C. FANSHAWE.

Lansdowne, Sidmouth, Devon.

CLIPPINGDALE.—I should be grateful to the authorities who have written in 'N. & Q.' on the etymology of the word "clipping," if they will kindly throw light on the origin of my patronymic. The name was spelt, letter for letter, in the days of Queen Elizabeth as it is spelt now. My family is the only one of the name, and no relationship can be traced, in a genealogy extending over three centuries, with the larger family of Clippingdale.

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE, M.D.

36, Holland Park Avenue, W.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST AND CHARING, KENT.—The church of SS. Peter and Paul, Charing, Kent, was believed at one time to possess the block on which St. John Baptist was beheaded, presented to it by Richard I. on his return from the Crusade. The church was burnt in 1590, when all the wood-work was destroyed; but presumably this block had disappeared before that date. It would, no doubt, have been shown to Henry VII. and Henry VIII., when they visited Charing and stayed at the palace there. Can any of your readers give a clue to its history?

J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

5, Barlington Gardens, Chiswick, W.

ROME UNDER ELAGABALUS.—In what volume, in English, is to be found, at much greater length than in Gibbon, a history of the Roman Empire for the period covered by the reign of Elagabalus?

D. M.

Philadelphia.

HOLY TRINITY, NEW YORK.—Does any authentic list of names, &c., upon the tombstones in Trinity Churchyard, New York

City, exist? When there quite recently I noticed that the faces of many of the stones upon which these are inscribed have flaked off, and hence the names have become illegible. As many of these memorials relate to early English settlers, even a portion of them recorded in 'N. & Q.' would be valuable, if they are not already in print elsewhere.

N. PACKHAM.

Ilfracombe.

ST. JOHNS OF FARLEY CHAMBERLAYNE.—I observe *ante*, p. 48, a query as to the parentage of Henry Paulett St. John, R.N. I have long desired to find a good pedigree of the St. Johns, who flourished at Farley Chamberlayne, near Romsey (Hampshire), for nearly three centuries. In the quaint old church there are several monuments to this family, notably a recumbent stone effigy of William St. John, dated 1600, and monuments to Oliver St. John, 1699; Francis Oliver St. John, 1700; the Rev. John St. John, once rector of the parish, 1786; and Sir Paulet St. John, 1780, and his wife, 1791. Farley Mount is a very conspicuous object for miles round, with its pointed monument, about 30 ft. high, on the highest part of the downs, erected by Sir Paulet St. John, Bt., about 1795, to record the exploits of his favourite hunter, which leaped into a chalk pit 25 ft. deep without injury to horse or rider. I should be glad to know if the St. Johns are given in Berry's Hampshire pedigrees, and what became of the Farley line.

F. H. S.

Romsey.

## Replies.

### "PLACE."

(10 S. v. 267, 316, 333, 353, 371, 412, 435, 475; vi. 93.)

ONE famous "Place" is omitted in the numerous replies to this query, and it seems to deserve mention in case it should be overlooked.

Our national poet is so often cited in the 'N.E.D.' that I may be forgiven for quoting him once more. Shakespeare's last residence at Stratford-upon-Avon, originally called the Great House, being the largest sixteenth-century dwelling in the town, was bought from the Underhill family in 1597 by the poet. After its renovation he rechristened it New Place, by which name the site is still known. It is referred to in the Stratford Chamberlain's accounts for the year 1614 in this entry: "To one quart of Sack and



one quart of Claret given to the Preacher at New Place." This thirsty individual was evidently a Puritan guest of Shakespeare's.

"Place" appears to have often been used when a name was selected for our old country mansions. For instance, there are—

In Kent: Beckenham Place, \*Charing Place, Eastwell Place, Foot's Cray Place, \*North Cray Place, Penshurst Place.

In Gloucestershire: \*Rodmorton Place.

In Lanarkshire: Lee Place.

In Surrey: \*Addington Place, Horsley Place, Richmond Place, Thrale Place.

In Hampshire: Blackbrook Place.

In Sussex: \*Brede Place.

In North Wales: New Place, or Plas Newydd (the old home of the Ladies of Llangollen).

Some of your readers residing in the various localities will be able to give useful dates. I have quoted enough to prove how widespread and ancient is the use of the term "Place" as applied to dwellings. The houses asterisked are of considerable age.

WILLIAM JAGGARD.

Liverpool.

"O DEAR, WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE?" (10 S. vi. 29, 57, 73, 92, 116.)—I have possession of documentary evidence proving that both words and music of this already popular song were printed in Edinburgh in 1797, and also in *The Vocal Magazine*, 1799, vol. iii. Song LXX. It is in *The Scots Musical Museum*, vol. v.; words in 'The British Lyre,' and in 'The Vocal Library,' 1824. My dear old friend the late Wm. Chappell, F.S.A., had some distrust of Scottish claims, and no wonder; but I strongly incline to the belief that "O dear, what can the matter be?" words and music, originated north of the Tweed, where it was sung four years before the death of Robert Burns in 1796. It is by no means impossible that he was the author of it. The true date of James Johnson's *Scots Musical Museum*, vol. v., was 1797. In the Preface to it is printed the letter written by "R. Burns," 18 May, 1796. Music and three stanzas of "O dear, what can the matter be?" are on p. 510, song numbered cccxciv. The second stanza runs thus:—

He promis'd to buy me a pair of sleeve buttons,  
A pair of new garters that cost him but two pence;  
He promis'd he'd bring me a bunch of blue ribbons  
To tie up my bonny brown hair.

Scottified *passim* as "Johnny's sae lang at the fair."

As to the chimes of Ashford Church jolting over the notes distractingly, I forward a

cutting for preservation from *The Kentish Express and Ashford News* of the 11th inst.:

"THE CHURCH CLOCK.—A correspondent writes:—'May I suggest, through your columns, that those who have the control of the parish church clock should arrange that it be silent from say midnight to six A.M.? Much needless suffering to invalids and inconvenience to other light sleepers is occasioned by its useless chiming and striking in the small hours. It is no joke to be roused at midnight and to hear the chimes striking, "O dear! what can the matter be?"'"

J. W. EBSWORTH.

Molash Priory, Ashford, Kent.

I have not seen 'The British Lyre; or, Muses' Repository,' the preface dated 5 Jan., 1793, *quod* William Chappell in his 'Popular Music,' p. 732, where he gives the song with two stanzas and chorus.

Now in *The Scots Musical Museum*, vol. v. No. 494, the following is the second of three stanzas, not in Chappell's work:—

He promised to buy me a pair of sleeve buttons,  
A pair of new garters that cost him but two pence;  
He promised he'd bring me a bunch of blue ribbons  
To tie up my bonny brown hair.

The question is, Is this stanza in 'The Lyre' and if so, why did not Chappell quote it? It will be observed that *cost* (bought) is not a word a modern English writer would have chosen, and is peculiarly Scottish.

With reference to the verses and music in *The Scots Musical Museum*, William Stenhouse about 1820 made the remark that the song was copied "from a single sheet published by Messrs. Stewart & Co., musicsellers, South Bridge, Edinburgh, entitled the favourite duet of O dear," &c. I find the song, with the stanza as quoted, in the same publishers' collection *The Vocal Magazine*, Edinburgh, C. Stewart & Co., vol. iii., 1799, No. 70. J. DICK.

West Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SNAKES IN SOUTH AFRICA (10 S. v. 428, 473; vi. 10, 115).—MR. CLAYTON will find much trustworthy information on this subject in Catherine C. Hopley's 'Snakes: Curiosities and Wonders of Serpent Life' (1882).

During my stay at the Cape I never heard of an instance of the "boom slang" (*Bucephalus capensis*), the sole representative in Cape Colony, I believe, of tree snakes, being venomous; the two most dreaded species there being the familiar yellow cobra and the puff-adder, both of which I saw, though never at close quarters. The *mamba*, from all accounts, is not arboreal, but some of the Indian tree snakes are known to be venomous, though not all.

The pythons of Bechuanaland, too, are



oreal, and differ greatly in and in general habits from the great South American varieties. The great length, however, and are small antelopes and even oxen, of which are sometimes seen protruding the reptile's sides or dangling from its mouth, until decomposition allows its head to drop off. They do not, I am concerned themselves with man. Two before Dr. Jameson's column started a memorable march from Pitsani and ending in December, 1895, I encountered one of this genus on the banks of the river, near Mafeking, its head being as large as a good-sized lamb, the body very long and elastic, but not thicker than a man's wrist. From the manner in which it was laid out in convolutions among the bushes, and from the length of time it was disappearing down a neighbouring hole, I concluded it must have been from 25 to 30 feet. I had been some little time on a rock, quietly smoking a cigarette, with nothing in my hand but a small walking cane, when I descried a large body in the bushes behind me, being turned in an opposite direction, I was eagerly watching the movement of a little ichneumon or meerkat, that was rting itself upon the veldt. While I was eating a stealthy retreat, a rustling among the bushes apprised me of the fact that the lion had heard me; and thereupon I had the satisfaction of seeing it make a hasty retreat and perturbation, for its friends, on being told of my adventures, were going to the spot to dig the lion out and destroy it; but the excitement consequent on the departure of the lion contingent soon drove all lesser thoughts out of our minds. My variable experience with snakes in the bush has been that they only try to molest me when he attacks them or treads on their tails unsuspectingly.

N. W. HILL.

thia.

LE'S KIN (10 S. v. 286, 454).—*via Cantiana*, vol. v. p. 116, contacts from the 'Family Chronicle' of Fogge, of Dane Court in Tilbury (1607-80). One is as follows:—

Pedigree of Fogge of Dane Court from Archbp of Canterbury.—To witness the same, vide the Pedigree of the Heralds, Chapter holden 31 July, 1627, with their 1. wch Pedigree is in the Custody of the Hon. Cosin Edmund Powell, of Sandford in Oxfordshire. This Pedigree was drawn by my

Grandmother Anne Norwood for the Benefit of those of her Familie that intend to place their Children in All Souls College.

Thomas Chichly of Higham=Agnes Pyncheon.  
Ferrers.

H. Chichley, Robert=Apuldfreld. W<sup>m</sup> Chichley.  
Arch<sup>b</sup>.

S<sup>r</sup> Allan Chich=Isabell.

Thomas Kempe=Emmeline, Dau<sup>r</sup> and  
Ollantigh. Coheir.

Sir John Fogg, S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup>=Eleanor, Dau<sup>r</sup> and Co-  
Marshall of Kempe. heir of Robert Browne,  
Calais. Widow of S<sup>r</sup> Thos. Fogg.

Geo. Fogg of Repton, Esq.=Margaret.

Richard Fogg of Dane Court.

"To prove that y<sup>e</sup> Kempes of Ollantigh are descended from an Heir of Chichley I have set down an Inscription on y<sup>e</sup> Monument of the last S<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Kempe in Wye Church, in the Chappel belon<sup>g</sup> to the Family; to satisfy y<sup>e</sup> Warden and Fellows of All Souls, who when they denied y<sup>e</sup> Heralds' Pedigree said they would stand to ancient Records and Monuments.

"Sir Tho<sup>s</sup> Kempe of Ollantigh Kn<sup>t</sup> Heir male of the Kempes of Ollantigh by dame Emelyn dau<sup>r</sup> and Coheyr of S<sup>r</sup> Valentine Chich. by the Heir of S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Chicheley left his Heyre S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Kempe that by dame Eleanor Widdow of S<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Fogg being y<sup>e</sup> Heir of Browne by an Heir of S<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Arundel left his Heyr S<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Kempe Kn<sup>t</sup> that by Dame Amie Dau<sup>r</sup> and coheyr of S<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Moyle left his Heyr this last S<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Kempe."

"S<sup>r</sup> Valentine Chich. in Kempe's Monument is in both Pedigrees of Dethick and Camden and S<sup>r</sup> John Borough—Allan Chiche."

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

MANOR MESNE (10 S. vi. 68).—Cowell's 'Interpreter,' 1701, has the following, of which Prof. Skeat's definition of "medium," "mean," is corroborative:—

"Mesn or Measn, *Medius*, may be deduced from the French *Maisne*, i. minor natu, and signifies him that is Lord of a Mannor, and so hath Tenants holding of him; yet himself holds of a Superior Lord, and therefore not absurdly drawn from the French *Maisne*, because his Tenure is inferior and minor to that of which he holds. *Mesne* also signifies a Writ, which lyeth where there is Lord, *Mesne*, and *Tenant*. The Tenant holdeth of the Mesne by the same services, whereby the Mesne holdeth of the Lord; and the Tenant of the *mesne* is distrained by the superior Lord, for that his Service or Rent, which is due to the *mesne*, Fitz., 'Nat. Brev.,' fol. 135, 13 E. I. cap. 9."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.



**TOURNAMENTS: BAYARD'S GREEN** (10 S. vi. 89).—In the beautiful county maps brought out by John Cary, London, 1809, Bayard's Green is distinctly marked on the road from Bicester to Aynho, about five miles from the former town in Oxfordshire.

A. H. ARKLE.

**DUGDALE'S TRUSTWORTHINESS** (10 S. iv. 487).—I should say that, like others, Dugdale could not be relied on absolutely, either for statements or engravings. We can see from old prints of Westminster Abbey and other buildings that the artists simply drew the details from their imagination. In my 'Swimming,' 1904, I have shown how untrustworthy both authors and artists were (indexed under artists, thirty references).

Things have not improved in the present day, for our illustrated journals are not at all particular. A friend of mine drew some sketches in Egypt of landing horses, &c., some years before the Boer war; they were put in an illustrated paper during the Boer war as having been taken in South Africa, and as representing Boer war events. Some years ago, when a celebrated statesman was married, one paper showed his bride leaning on his right arm and another on his left, coming from the altar.

RALPH THOMAS.

**PERKIN WARBECK** (10 S. vi. 107).—Dr. James Gairdner in 'D.N.B.' lix. 293, says:

"Henry went on to Exeter and despatched horsemen to St. Michael's Mount, where Warbeck had left his wife, to bring her to him; after seeing her, and making her husband confess his imposture once more in her presence, Henry sent her with an escort to his queen, assuring her of his desire to treat her like a sister."

Warbeck—"this little cockatrice of a King," as Bacon calls him—appears to have been clerk, or apprentice, or servant, to one Edward, a converted Jew and a godson of King Edward, who lived in London, and in this way the pretender came to be acquainted with the Court and doings of Edward IV. (see Bacon's 'History of the Reign of King Henry VII.' ed. Prof. J. R. Lumby, 1885, p. 271).

A living poet has beautifully sung of Perkin:—

For I was not made for wars and strife  
And blood and slaughtering;  
I was but a boy that loved his life,  
And I had not the heart of a king.  
Oh! why hath God dealt so hardly with me,  
That such a thing should be done,  
That a boy should be born with a king's body  
And the heart of a weaver's son?

A. R. BAYLEY.

"VERIFY YOUR REFERENCES"

62, 131).—Ought not the French (p. 63, col. 2) to be "Du sublime (au ridicule," &c.? 'The Cyclopaedia of Practical Quotations,' by J. K. Anna L. Ward, sixth ed., 1892, s.v. p. 407, after quoting Paine, says is attributed to Napoleon I. and Fontenelle.

There is a story which is at all events *trovato*. Some gentlemen of various nationalities were dining together. The Austrian spoke in high praise of England, and his eulogium by saying that England was a sublime country. The Frenchman in great irritation said, "Vous savez, monsieur, qu'il n'y a qu'un pas entre le sublime et le ridicule." The Austrian bowed and replied, "Oui, monsieur, le pas de Calais." The Frenchman may excuse the offence. Is the origin of this story known? ROBERT PIERPONT.

**WEST'S PICTURE OF THE DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE** (10 S. v. 409, 451, 518; 113).—Particulars as to the only person who were present at the death of Wolfe were given at 8 S. xii. 363.

The following quotation is from Wright's 'Life of Wolfe,' p. 603:—

"West's picture does not represent the truth and nothing can be more absurd than to call it historical..... What if no Indian warrior was there? Monckton, Barré, and other persons portrayed in the group around Wolfe were not on the spot. Monckton had been shot through the lung; Barré had been blinded; and Surgeon Adair, who is represented in attendance, was then at Crown Point. West wished General Murray to figure in the picture; but the honest Scot refused, saying, 'No, no! I was not by; I was leading the left.'"

Wright says (p. 586) that an officer having proposed to send for a surgeon, Wolfe replied, "It is needless; it is all over with me." W. S.

**BATHING-MACHINES** (10 S. ii. 67, 130, 230).—Reference is made in certain replies to what had appeared on this subject in the Seventh and Eighth Series: but 'N. & Q.' had to deal with this subject far anterior to either and in a specially interesting way. At 2 S. vi. 163 (bearing date 28 August, 1855) appeared a contribution on 'Margate One Hundred and Twenty Years Ago,' which related how one Joseph Ames went to Margate in 173— (the last numeral being cut off in the volume to be referred to) and bought a copy of the second edition of Lewis's 'History of the Isle of Tenet' (4to, 1736), which, after putting in it a few notes and drawings, and emblazoning some of the coats of arms, he gave to the Society of Antiquaries. One of these notes describes how



"at all times of the Tide the Machines or Baking Wagons can drive a proper depth into the sea for the accommodation of y<sup>e</sup> Bathers," and Ames added a sketch of Margate Pier and Harbour, in which, very prominent in the foreground, is a drawing of a bathing-machine, which this correspondent of 'N. & Q.' believed to be probably the earliest extant picture of one—and that it would certainly seem to be, if drawn at any time before 1740. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

LITERARY ALLUSIONS (10 S. vi. 29, 91).—The third great Frenchwoman in Landor's verses must be Madame Roland. See what he says in the poem on her death, 'Last French,' p. 383:—

In the wide waste of blood-besprinkled earth,  
There was but one great soul, and that has fled.  
S. W.

"QUARTERSTAFF" (10 S. vi. 106).—May not the word "quarter" be a corruption from the Anglo-Saxon *chwarau* or *chwareu*'r? One of the ancient British games in which the youth among the Gauls were exercised was *chwarau ffoun ddwybig*, or playing with the two-end staff or spear." See Pelloutier, *Mon. des Celtes*. "Quarterstaff" would then mean playing staff.

C. R. RIVINGTON.

JOHNSON'S POEMS (10 S. vi. 89).—The *ry* in question was Bridget, third daughter of Philip Bacon, of Ipswich (second son of Nicholas Bacon, K.B., of Shrubland Hall, *folk*). She married first Edward Evers, of Ipswich, who left her at his death a considerable fortune. She married secondly in 1737, Sir Cordell Firebrace, Bart., for the county of Suffolk; and thirdly, in 1762, when she was sixty-three years of age, William Campbell, of Lyston Hall, son of John, fourth Duke of Argyll, and died in 1782. The lines by Johnson were written in 1738, when Lady Firebrace was twenty-nine; and Croker says that probably never saw her. They were obviously written to order, and in a letter from Johnson to his publisher, he writes:—

"The verses to Lady Firebrace may be had when you please, for you know that such a subject neither requires much thought nor requires it."

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

GENERAL GARLANDS (10 S. v. 427).—An interesting account of Abbot's Ann and general garlands was published in the *White Field Club Papers and Proceedings* in 1898 by the editor, the Rev. G. W. L. L.L.B., F.S.A., vicar of Weston, Wiltshire. The illustration (drawn by

Miss Stevens) shows the glove hanging to the garland, thus inscribed: "Maud Mary Fennel, Died Dec. 8, 1892, aged 25 years." Mr. Minns says:—

"This curious and poetical custom prevailed elsewhere in Hampshire. Gilbert White, in his 'Antiquities of Selborne,' describing the parish, says: 'I remember when its beams were hung with garlands in honour of young women in the parish reported to have died virgins, and recollect to have seen the clerk's wife cutting in white paper the resemblances of gloves and ribbons to be twisted into knots and roses to decorate these memorials of chastity.' He also tells us that in the church of the adjoining parish of Farrington, where he officiated as curate for a quarter of a century, many garlands of this sort still remained. Such garlands were formerly to be seen in many churches in Derbyshire; and in 1853 an inhabitant of Ilkeston records more than fifty of these mementoes hung over the piers. In Shakespeare's 'Hamlet' (Act V. sc. i.), where the priests enter in funeral procession with the corpse of Ophelia, one says:—

She should in ground unsanctified have lodged  
Till the last trumpet; for charitable prayers,  
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her!  
Yet here she is allowed her virgin crants,  
Her maiden strewments, and the bringing home  
Of bell and burial."

That these garlands were originally composed of natural flowers we may fairly conclude; the use of artificial flowers, according to the Rev. MACKENZIE WALCOTT (5 S. i. 12), did not take place till the commencement of the last century. F. H. SUCKLING.

COL. CHARLES GODFREY (10 S. vi. 49, 116) had two daughters by Arabella Churchill, as stated by Mr. PINK: the elder, Charlotte, married, 23 April, 1700, Hugh Boscawen, Warden of the Stannaries, who was created, 9 July, 1720, Baron of Boscawen-Rose and Viscount Falmouth; the younger, Elizabeth, married Edmund Dunch.

Arabella Churchill's daughter Henrietta, mentioned by Mr. PICKFORD as having married Sir Henry Waldegrave, fourth baronet, was the elder of her daughters by King James II. F. DE H. L.

CRESSET STONES (10 S. v. 308, 394; vi. 50).—At Romsey Abbey, in Hampshire, two curiously shaped ancient cressets or lamps were found when the church was restored. Very possibly they were used by the builders themselves, and built into the wall when done with. They still bear traces of the oil burnt therein. F. H. SUCKLING.  
Romsey.

PINCUSHION SWEET (10 S. vi. 50, 114).—Thirty years ago poor children in Norfolk invariably spoke of all kinds of sweetmeats as "cushies"—a corruption probably of



*cushions*. This latter term is still to be met with in sweet-shops, where a sweetmeat flavoured with peppermint, and usually red-and-white in colour, resembling a miniature cushion, has that appellation. A Norfolk clergyman tells me that the children in his parish "still speak of sweets as *cushies*, and pictures as *gays*, as their forbears did fifty years ago." FREDERICK T. HEBGAME.

"FOUR CORNERS" (10 S. vi. 69).—"The Sports and Pastimes of the People of England," by Joseph Strutt, edited by William Hone (London, Chatto & Windus, 1876), says at p. 367 (Bk. iii. chap. vii. sect. xi.):—

"Is so called from four large pins which are placed singly at each angle of a square frame. The players stand at a distance, which may be varied by joint consent, and throw at the pins a large heavy bowl, which sometimes weighs six or eight pounds. The excellency of the game consists in beating them down by the fewest casts of the bowl."

Sect. i. of the same book mentions "Carreau," which, according to Cotgrave, was so called from a square stone which "is laid in level with, and at the end of, a bowling alley, and in the midst thereof an upright point set as the mark wherat they bowl" (*ibid.*, p. 360). ROBERT PIERPOINT.

CAPT. GRINDLAY (10 S. vi. 101).—This reminds me of John Waghorn, the pioneer of the Overland Route to India. He made arrangements enabling one to send letters to India via Egypt by addressing them to his care at Alexandria, and leaving them, with a small fee, with Smith, Elder & Co., who were then stationers in Cornhill. From Alexandria they were carried over the desert to Suez in Waghorn's carts, and then by steamer to India. This, I think, would have been in 1820. Do any readers of 'N. & Q.' know what became of John Waghorn? and did he receive any recognition of his valuable service? P. V. R.

[Waghorn's Christian name was Thomas. He died on 7 Jan., 1850. A statue to his memory was unveiled at Chatham by Lord Northbrook in August, 1888. See the life by Prof. Laughton in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.']

JAMES HOSKING: ELIZABETH VINNICOMBE (10 S. vi. 109).—Elizabeth Vinicombe, who married Jas. Hosking, jun., at Ludgvan, 3 June, 1788, by licence, was probably a daughter of Martin Vinicombe (of Marazion) and Margaret Polgrean, who were married at St. Hilary, 26 Feb., 1767.

Sir John St. Aubyn, fifth baronet, whose attachment to Juliana Vinicombe, and marriage to her, 4 July, 1822, at St. George's,

Hanover Square, after the birth of her children, are well known, resided at St. Michael's Mount, which was in the parish of St. Hilary.

The only other Vinicombe marriages I know of in the West Country are those of Wm. Vennicomb and Mary Hoyl, 4 March, 1699, at Gulval; and John Bennatts (of Gulval) and Ann Vinnecombe, 31 Dec., 1738, at Towednack. Vinnicombe was originally a Devonshire name.

J. HAMBLEY ROWE, M.B.

WAUGH FAMILY OF EAST GORDON, BERKSHIRE (10 S. vi. 110).—It appears from Tait's 'Border Church Life' (Kelso, Rutherford, 1891), ii. 250, that the Waugh family consisted of two sons and one daughter: "Their elder son Thomas succeeded to the farm; a daughter Elizabeth was married . . . the youngest of the three was Alexander."

It is evident from the above quotation that William Waugh of Fenchurch Street was not a son of the East Gordon family.

WM. CRAWFORD.

WAKEFIELD APPARITION (10 S. vi. 108).—Your correspondent will find answers to his questions in 'The Haunted Homes and Family Traditions of Great Britain,' by John H. Ingram (third edition, 1886). Cf. *Heath Old Hall*, pp. 477-81. JOHN T. PAGE.  
Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

DEATH-BIRDS IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND (10 S. iv. 530; v. 111, 158, 215; vi. 117).—The ballad of 'The Children in the Wood' is printed in the 'Book of British Ballads,' edited by S. C. Hall, issued about 1843, and said to be taken from an old copy in the British Museum, entitled 'The Norfolk Gentleman's Last Will and Testament.' The ballad is illustrated after designs of J. R. Herbert, A.R.A., and one, on the first page, represents "the wicked uncle" giving his commands to the two murderers. On the lower part is a churchyard, with grave-stones, on one of which is inscribed: "Here repose the remains of Thomas More, Gent., of Norfolk, aged 40 years; also of Jane his Wife, who both passed from this life Anno Dom. 1600. On whose souls may God have mercy. Amen." The scene is usually supposed to be laid in Norfolk.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

A few days ago the cook of a Shropshire hotel expressed her great concern because a jackdaw had hopped into her bedroom in the early morning. She was sure that the presaged a death in the house. She was (it



excited the following morning when the bird, or one like it, repeated the action. I was, however, quite reassured when it was known that the former tenant of the house, an old lady, had died early in the day when the bird made its appearance through the window.

I cannot find any reference to the action shown with regard to illness and death. It is a woman past middle age, and, I think, Shropshire born and bred.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

bury.

LE (10 S. vi. 29, 77, 92).—It is worth noting that "pot-ladle" is an anagram of "tadpole," the latter being a tadpole. Possibly this is only a coincidence.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Common American equivalent for "polliwog." This word (sometimes "polliwig" or "porwiggle") is derived from Latham to be compounded of "tadpole" and "wig" (insect, as in "earwig"); but I prefer for the latter "wiggle," the head, which may be the better

'Dictionary of Obsolete and English' gives *pode* and *pot-ladle* as an Eastern County term, and *lad* as a Cheshire one.

N. W. HILL.

HOUSE, MIDDLESEX (10 S. v. vi. 95).—It may be noted that at festivities held at Castle Ashby, Leicestershire, to celebrate the coming of age of Lord Compton, eldest son of the Duke of Northampton, the Canonbury presented his lordship on 8 August a luminated address and a picture of the Tower by Mr. H. Hughes. I.L.

JOHN T. PAGE.

ington, Warwickshire.

ER MARKET" (10 S. v. 426).—The word "panger" for *pannier* is a corruption of "wilger" for *willow*, which a man, on my noticing it in his speech, corrected to "wilyer," remarking that he called it one, some the other.

E. LEGA-WEEKES.

IG-MEAT" (10 S. vi. 86).—It is a pity for many of the poorer people their children for "bits" to the table on killing days only, but at other times the Derbyshire term for the offals, bits, sweetbreads—is "fry," and

killing days were called "fry-days," and these bits are known as *beast's fry*, *sheep's fry*, and *pig's fry*. THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

JOHN DANISTER, WYKEHAMIST (10 S. iv. 289, 355, 437; vi. 94).—Without being able to help Mr. WAINEWRIGHT in his search, I may be allowed to suggest that Dr. Sander intended to convey the idea, not that Danister and others were bishops *nominated*, but were *talked of* as bishops. The words used by Sander in Catholic Record Society's vol. i. p. 22, are "qui ad episcopatus nominabantur."

JOSEPH S. HANSOM.

"TROWZERS" (10 S. vi. 86).—The passages quoted from the second edition of 'The True Anti-Pamela; or, Memoirs of Mr. James Parry,' 1742, appear in the first edition, 1741, pp. 188, 189, except for "Evidence against me" instead of "Evidence against us."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

8A, Bickenhall Mansions, W.

CRICKET: PICTURES AND ENGRAVINGS (10 S. iv. 9, 132, 238, 496; v. 54, 96, 177; vi. 78, 92).—Allow me to refer those who are interested in this subject, to 'Forgotten Children's Books,' by Andrew W. Tuer, and to 'Old-Fashioned Children's Books,' brought together by the same hand." In them may be seen several illustrations of cricket as played in the first decade of the nineteenth century. The wickets seem to have consisted of two upright pieces of wood kept together by another piece laid across them, and the bat is more like a club than anything else.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

"ET TU, BRUTE!" (10 S. v. 125, 214).—I should like to make two additions to this discussion—one of fact and one of theory. The Didot edition of Suetonius, 1828 (representing which manuscript I cannot say), has *καὶ σὺ, τέκνον*; but in a foot-note the editor adds that some prefer *καὶ σὺ ἐλ' ἐκείνων*. He does not say whether this is actually a MS. reading, admitted or contested, or only a suggested emendation; but it seems to me, as I will show in a moment, very plausible on its face. I must respectfully differ from the opinion of Thomson and Mr. CURRY, that Suetonius's phrase attributed to Cæsar is improbable because he would not have used Greek at such a time: on the contrary, the very improbability of it constitutes a probability of a high order—which is not a paradox. Is it likely that Suetonius would have deliberately invented such an improbability as that the Roman Cæsar



talked Greek in his dying exclamation of mental anguish? This fact makes it almost certain that he merely set down a traditional story; and the tradition itself is witness, if not to its own truth (as I think it is, for the above reason), at least to Cæsar's habitually using Greek phrases.

Now as to the exact phrase. If Cæsar did use a Greek utterance at such a moment, it is not likely to have been one which he made up for the occasion—one's mind would not work quickly enough in a foreign language for that—but it would be a stock phrase which had become, in the present-day slang, a popular "gag" in Rome. It is not easy to see how *καὶ σὺ, τέκνον*, could have become such: it has no meaning to fit it for miscellaneous use. But *καὶ σὺ εἰ ἐκεῖνον*—"You're one of 'em too"—has the very shape and tone of a foreign phrase which would be caught up and parroted on every occasion *ad nauseam*, first by the cultivated amateurs of Greek, and then by the analogues of the journalists and the *précieuses ridicules* of later times. It was probably taken from some popular Greek play, or still more likely from some Latin author's citation of that phrase in such a play.

FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Conn.

JOHN HOY: SERLE'S COFFEE-HOUSE (10 S. vi. 9, 95).—MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL states in his reply that Serle's Coffee-House stood at the corner of Serle and Portugal Streets, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Is this correct? In 'The Epicure's Almanack' (1815) the following appears at p. 170:—

"Having crossed this area [Lincoln's Inn Fields] .....our readers may remark, that whenever we and they approach any of the inns of court, we invariably find them fortified with superior houses of entertainment, which stand like outworks to defend these citadels of jurisprudence. The fact is, that the law being a dry study, those gentlemen who profess it are instinctively addicted to the juice of the grape, or rather they have a perpetual thirst for it.....The first house we enter at the close of this remark is Will's Coffee-House, at the corner of Serle Street and Portugal Street, which is now kept by Mr. Green. It stands most invitingly, facing the passage that leads into Lincoln's Inn, New Square."

The description of Serle's Coffee-House is as follows:—

"Almost directly facing Serle Street is Serle's Coffee-House and Tavern, kept by Mr. Hewit, who takes constant care to have his larder well replenished, and his stock pots temptingly filled with excellent soup. The house and its accommodations are of the first order and respectability."

G. E. WEARE.

Weston-super-Mare.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*Materialien zur Kunde des älteren E. Dramas*. Begründet und herausgegeben von W. Bang. Band XIII. *The Queen; or, the Excellency of her Sex*. Nach der Quarto 1653 in N. herausgegeben von W. Bang.

Band XIV. *Victoria: a Latin Comedy*. J. Ham Fraunce. Edited by G. C. Moore S. Band XV. Erster Teil, *A Concordance to the Works of Thomas Kyd*. By Charles Crawford. (A. Uystpruyst; London, Nutt.)

We have before now drawn attention to the splendid service rendered to Tudor literature by the great University of Louvain under the supervision of W. Bang, Professor of English Philology (10 S. iii. 138). Three further contributions from the same source.

The first consists of a reprint, under the supervision of Prof. Bang, of the rare quarto of 'The Queen; or, the Excellency of her Sex', an anonymous tragi-comedy, concerning the author of which conjecture, so far as this country is concerned, is at fault. In the 'History of English Literature' of the Master of Peterhouse the play is mentioned. Following, after his wont, of the 'Biographia Dramatica,' Halliwell (I call it "this excellent old play," tells the circumstances under which it came into the hands of the "editor," Alexander Gough, and reports information that a portion of the plot was derived from Belleforest's 'Histoires Tragiques.' Moreover, even, hardly as he is, ventures on no suggestion of authorship, classes the work as anonymous, contents himself with an aspiration (now, that it should be reprinted. To whatever it is ascribed—even to John Ford himself—suggested—it cannot but do him credit. On page, which is reprinted in facsimile, it is called "an Excellent old Play, Found out by a Gentleman of Honour, and given to the Publisher, A. Gough." The words "old play" suggest a date anterior to that of Massinger, to whom he had long been dead, seven plays were in the Stationers' Register in the year in which he died, 1633, or his frequent associate Fletcher, of his grave. 'The Queen' presents a picture of virtues to be expected in a Patient Grisee than in the occupant of a throne. In beholding Alphonso, the leader of an unsuccessful rebellion against her authority, the Queen of Aragon pardons him, marries him, and raises him to the throne. These actions he repays with most shameful ingratitude, and before long the queen is condemned to lose her crown, unless a champion appears to vindicate her. Uncomplainingly she bears this treatment, regarding as her enemies those who dream of her cause. In the end her exemplary triumphs, and she is reunited to her spouse, in which, in consequence of an oath taken by the mistress not to fight, whatever indignity is done to him, a brave soldier allows himself to be treated as a coward. The reissue of this work is a decided improvement. The heading to Act V., "A scold," is added to the confusion between *if* and *as*. 'Victoria' is the title bestowed upon a



from—the "sweet Master France" of the *Kyd*, and according to George Peele, the translator of our time"—now first by permission of Lord de l'Isle and Dudley, the original MS., still preserved at Penshurst. It was written apparently before the *Arden* (Cambridge in 1583, and was probably of the there is no record), like many other plays acted at that university. As Prof. Dowden confesses, it is not a work of much value. "It is inordinately long, its plot is odd and absurd, its characters [are] ungainly, and though it is crammed with quotations, they are introduced with little skill, and only confirm our impression of it as a 'dull dog,' or, as Ben Jonson says, 'a fool.' As the Professor says, 'a classic play of the Elizabethan age may have points of interest.' Fraunce's *Arden*, the Sidneys, Spenser, and others of the time to these. In the prefatory matter, a new light cast in this upon the life and times, lies what specially commends the notes are chiefly valuable as supplying quotations. It is curious, however, that illumination cast upon Rossetti's 'Sister

imago fabricata ex cera virginea.

age yields a parallel to one in 'Samson

ard's 'Concordance to the Works of' is an outcome of those studies in which are with which our readers are happily long the most defensible of Mr. Crawford's is the ascription to Thomas Kyd of the putative authorship of 'Arden of Feversham' view he had been anticipated by To Mr. Crawford belongs, however, of such evidence as commends Kyd's general acceptance. It has already been the public in a paper contributed by him in 1903 to the 'Jahrbuch der Shakespeare-Gesellschaft.' To support the position to test their accuracy, Mr. Crawford, with characteristic thoroughness of his work, compiled a 'Concordance to the Works of' recently edited by Mr. Boas, and among them 'Arden of Feversham,' as a test. As the resemblance in text is striking between 'Arden' and 'Soliman and Perseda,' and the pamphlet entitled 'The Works of Ben Brewen,' the extracts from 'Arden' are in immediate juxtaposition with the extracts from those works. In some instances the extracts are admirably. For example, under 'Arden' follow one another from 'Arden' the following pamphlet:—

and more after the deed was done  
after the murther was committed;

from 'Soliman and Perseda,' and  
or 'Bridle':—

fond intemperance of thy tongue.  
knave, *bridle* thine envious tongue.

instalment of the Concordance carries  
as far as the close of the letter  
appendix the completed work  
a concordance to Prof. Dowden's

version of 'Hamlet' as printed in 'The Arden Shakespeare,' and a further concordance to the 1603 quarto of the same play, reproducing the original spelling and punctuation. This is intended to support the claims of Kyd to the authorship of the 'Ur-Hamlet.' Work so elaborate and conscientious reflects highest credit on Mr. Crawford and Prof. Bang. It is interesting to find that the former scholar is engaged on a concordance to the 1616 folio of Ben Jonson, the first instalment of a facsimile of which has already seen the light.

*Bristol: a Historical and Topographical Account of the City.* By Alfred Harvey, M.B. (Methuen & Co.)

To the interesting and important series of "Ancient Cities" of Messrs. Methuen has been added a workmanlike history of Bristol. Compiled from existing and accessible works, the whole gives a capital account of what was long the second city of England. Of its ancient civil and ecclesiastical buildings some striking illustrations are supplied by Mr. E. H. New, whose brush is unequalled in such work. The history, meanwhile, picturesque and varied, is told in exemplary fashion. Bristol had a sorry pre-eminence in connexion with the slave trade, which dates back to Norman times, and incurred in Stuart times the rebuke of Judge Jeffreys, who might be acquitted of any superfluous squeamishness on such a subject. Against this rebuke may be put its association with Sebastian Cabot and its behaviour during the wars of the Commonwealth. Its municipal history is also important, and it has a creditably long list of distinguished citizens. To these full justice is done by Mr. Harvey in what, in its way, is a model work.

*Edinburgh Review.* July. (Longmans & Co.)

'AN ILLUSTRIOUS CAVALIER' treats of the life of the great Duke of Ormond in a most satisfactory manner. James Butler, the twelfth Earl and first Duke of Ormond, was one of the most prominent men during the great Civil War, and his influence did not come to an end when the Restoration was brought about. He was loyal to the kings he served during his whole career; and though it may be an exaggeration to speak of him as a man of genius, his intellectual power was, without question, of a high order. Whether we regard him from the political or the moral point of view, his character was noble. Had he won great battles, he would be well remembered; but he worked for the royal cause under impossible conditions, therefore whatever fame he once had has become dim. Mere bygone politics, which in no way affect our present conditions of life, are interesting to but very few, and those few have until recent days been compelled to gather the facts of his life from Carte's accurate, but extremely dull biography. The publications of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, extending from 1881 to the present year, have remedied this. There is probably now little of interest regarding him to be discovered, unless something unexpected should come to light in one of the foreign record offices. The writer of the article has not only studied Carte's biography, but has also mastered the contents of the newly printed manuscripts, so we now have a picture of this great noble and honest man with which we shall have to be content until some student shall devote years of his life to a biography worthy of present conditions. The reviewer touches on the slaughters in Ireland of 1641, but



contributes no new knowledge. He says (and we are in full agreement with him) that "the gravity and magnitude of these outrages have of late been as absurdly minimized as they were at one time scandalously exaggerated." We fear that the full truth will never be revealed; but there is one point which deserves to be kept in memory. The Dutch, though ardent Protestants, were no friends of this country, yet they were so well assured that a terrible slaughter had occurred, that upwards of thirty thousand pounds was sent over by them for the relief of the sufferers who survived (Rushworth, 'Hist. Col.' vii. 963, 1231).

The paper relating to René Descartes is exceptionally good; it is written without a shadow of prejudice for or against the philosophy which is known by his name. It seems evident that he never thought himself in conflict with the main points of the older scholasticism; but his was a position which few moderns would undertake to defend. In the seventeenth century, as in much later days, men have often been despised who have devoted themselves to what some are wont to consider useless knowledge. The elder brother of Descartes regarded him "as a disgrace to the family through his eccentric pursuit of learning." We have discarded many of the prejudices which acted as clogs on our ancestors, but he would be a most serene optimist who believed that we are yet emancipated from this most irritating evil.

In 'Illuminism and the French Revolution' a picture is drawn of the many things which haunted the human mind in the years before the Revolution took political form. The wisest of the forerunners of that great cataclysm were in darkness or but foggy twilight until the old machine ceased to work. The follies of the Revolution, as distinguished from its crimes, have, perhaps, been sufficiently dwelt upon; but there are not many at the present day who realize the arrant nonsense which men and women believed and acted upon while all was yet quiet and serene.

The papers on the novels of Mr. Marion Crawford, on Viterbo, and on Alfred de Musset are worthy of being read with care.

THE current number of *Folk-Lore* contains an article on the back-footed beings which are well known in the mythology of many parts of the world, and the suggestion is made that such supernatural men and animals, though according to educated ideas in a crippled condition, are closely related to the ornithomorphic spirits frequently mentioned in folk-tradition: "In some cases the deformity seems to point to an originally bird-like form, but in most cases it would appear to be an alternative for wings as a means of signifying the presence of bird-like characters," such as the power of swift disappearance. In Mr. Cook's collection of beliefs relating to the European sky-god under various aspects the Celtic deities and the gladsome otherworld in which they dwelt still occupy attention; while Mr. A. W. Howitt deals with the much-discussed native tribes of South-East Australia.

AMONG the subjects lately noticed in the *Intermédiaire* are the sensation of aerial flight during sleep, the right of giving house-room and protection to a criminal who entreats shelter, and the authenticity of the legend relating to the colours of the grenadiers of the Old Guard. More than one of these colours are said to have been reduced to ashes and swallowed in wine by the veterans on

whom the white flag was forced in 1814. Several curious parodies of the 'Marseillaise' are also given, two of them being of special interest to "the island race," since the first was composed in 1793 to stir up the population of the south-west of France against the English, and the second written some fifteen years ago to condemn "la domination anglaise" in Egypt. Antiquaries will be interested in the account of a representation of the Redeemer still preserved in the Cathedral of Burgos. The chapel "del Santissimo Cristo" contains a Christ formed of the hide of some animal, which is flexible under the pressure of a finger. It is said to have come from the East, and to have been modelled by Nicodemus from the body of the Saviour when He was taken down from the cross; but whence it was really derived is not stated.

THE second volume of the 'Index to Book-Prices Current,' covering the volumes from 1897 to 1906, is nearly ready for issue. It will present a key to the book sales of the last decade, on the same plan as the first volume, but will contain several new features. The total number of entries will be greatly increased. To the anonyms and pseudonyms the real names of authors will be added. Sub-indexes of illustrators of books and of Americana are included, and editors' and translators' names will also be indexed.

### Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

We cannot undertake to advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

BRUTUS ("Running the gauntlet").—Fielding's use of this phrase is mentioned in an interesting article by W. S. at 9 S. v. 204, giving a history of this form of military punishment from its introduction into the English army.

J. H. LAW ("On the knees of the gods").—Fully explained at 8 S. xii. 316.

CORRIGENDA.—*Ante*, p. 111, col. 2, ll. 8 and 13 from foot, for "Wells" read *Mells*.

### NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'."—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

## THE ATHENÆUM

JOURNAL OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE,  
THE FINE ARTS, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

### THIS WEEK'S ATHENÆUM contains Articles on

MAKERS OF JAPAN. THE LEGEND OF SIR PERCEVAL.  
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FOLIO. A BOOK OF THE RHINE FROM CLEVE TO MAINZ. GERMANY. IN  
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### LAST WEEK'S ATHENÆUM contains Articles on

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VERSE OLD AND NEW.  
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Notes; Gossip.  
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DRAMA:—Gossip.

### NEXT WEEK'S ATHENÆUM will contain Reviews of

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## Notes.

## STEPHEN GRAY, F.R.S.

C. R. WELD in his entertaining 'History of the Royal Society' (i. 466-7) dwells with pardonable pride on its share in the progress of the science of electricity: "Almost every early electrical discovery of importance was made by its members, and is to be found recorded in the *Philosophical Transactions*." A large proportion of these papers contained the discoveries of Gray.

The testimony of J. T. Desaguliers was that Gray had made "greater variety of electrical experiments than all the philosophers of this and the last age" ('Course of Experimental Philos.,' second ed., 1745, vol. i. p. 42). Du Fay records his obligations to him as one who worked

"on this subject with application and success, and to whom I acknowledge myself indebted for the Discoveries I have made as well as for those I may possibly make hereafter, since 'tis from his writings that I took the resolution of applying myself to this kind of experiments."—*Phil. Trans.*, xxxviii. No. 431, p. 258, &c.

Charles Hutton claims that he "established a new era in the history of electricity"

('Mathemat. and Philos. Dict.,' 1796, i. 420-21); and Thomas Thomson, while describing his experiments at length, allows his claim "in a great measure to have established the science of electricity upon a sure foundation, and to have constituted it, in some measure, what it is at this day [1812]" ('Hist. of the Royal Soc.,' p. 431 *et seq.*). Periods III. and V. in Priestley's history of electricity are devoted to the experiments and discoveries of Gray. Such was the opinion of the eighteenth century. It is the contention of many scientific students at the present time that Gray's experiments carried the development of electricity further than has been obtained by those of a celebrated Italian within recent years. Thomson adds:—

"It is remarkable that no biographical memoirs remain of a man to whom electricity lies under such obligations. From some observations made by Desaguliers it appears that his character was very particular and by no means amiable."

I have examined all his letters that I am acquainted with, and I cannot find any trace of such feelings. His reticence was probably the natural outcome of an enthusiastic student whose investigations had brought him no pecuniary reward, so that the last years of his life were passed as a poor brother of the Charterhouse. It is possible, however, to add a few facts to the very brief particulars of him already in print.

Gray's papers in the *Phil. Trans.* should be reprinted with annotations by some scientific experimenter. The list of them is as follows:—

1. Vol. xix. No. 221, June-Aug., 1696, pp. 280-87.—Several microscopical observations and experiments.

2. *Ib.* No. 223, Nov.-Dec., 1696, pp. 353-6.—A further account of his water microscope.

3. *Ib.* No. 228, May, 1697, pp. 539-42.—Making water subservient to the viewing both near and distant objects, with the description of a natural reflecting microscope.

4. *Ib.* No. 235, Dec., 1697, pp. 787-90.—Relating some experiments about making concave specula nearly of a parabolick figure.

5. Vol. xx. No. 240, May, 1698, pp. 176-8.—About a way of measuring the height of the mercury in the barometer more exactly.

6. Vol. xxi. No. 251, April, 1699, pp. 126-7.—An observation of some "parellii" seen at Canterbury [26 Feb., 1698/9].

7. Vol. xxii. No. 262, March, 1700, p. 535.—An unusual parhelion and halo.

8. *Ib.* No. 268, Jan., 1700/1, pp. 762-4.—On the fossils of Reculver cliff, and a new way of drawing the meridian line.

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15. *Ib.* No. 423, pp. 285-91.—Further experiments concerning electricity.

16. *Ib.* No. 426, pp. 397-407.—Further experiments concerning electricity.

17. Vol. xxxviii. p. 114.—An account of an eclipse of the sun, 2 May, 1733, as observed by him at Norton Court.

18. Vol. xxxix. No. 436, pp. 16-24.—Experiments and observations upon the light that is produced by communicating electrical attraction to animal or inanimate bodies, together with some of its most surprising effects.

19. *Ib.* No. 439, pp. 166-70.—Experiments relating to electricity.

20. *Ib.* No. 441, p. 220.—Concerning the revolutions which small pendulous bodies will, by electricity, make round larger ones from west to east, as the planets do round the sun.

Nine of his letters are among the Sloane MSS. at the British Museum, and twenty are with the archives of the Royal Society, and I have been allowed to examine both sets. They include the greater part of the communications printed in the *Philosophical Transactions* and some other documents. Nearly all of those between 1696 and 1711 are dated from Canterbury, where his business was; those beginning with 1731 (for there is a great gap in the correspondence) from the Charterhouse or from the houses of his friends in Kent. One (Sloane MS. 4041, f. 83) is dated "from my chamber in Trinity Colledge in Cambridge, January 3, 1707/8," and it gratifies me to think that he was probably there as the guest of Sir Isaac Newton.

There was published in 1669 a posthumous tract by the distinguished antiquary William Somner, entitled 'Chartham News, or a brief relation of some strange bones there lately digged up in some grounds of Mr. John Somner's of Canterbury,' who was brother of the author as well as editor of the tract. This pamphlet must have come under the notice of Hans Sloane (no doubt at the instance of the Rev. Nicholas Battely, by whom it was reprinted in 1703), for it was republished in the *Phil. Trans.* xxii. No. 272, July, 1701, pp. 882-93, and Gray's letter to Sloane, which is dated 11 Dec., 1701 (Sloane MS. 4038, f. 274), is in reply to some queries about it. He states that Mr. Alder-

man Gray, the owner of the drawings of the bones, was his "own elder brother; his present wife was the wife of Mr. John Somner's [*sic*] son, for whome he built the house where those bones were dug up."

Gray's last letter to Sloane (dated Canterbury, July 31, 1711) is in Sloane MS. 4042, fol. 336. It records that for many years he had

"spent the far greatest part of my time that the avocations for a subsistence would permitt me in the studie of astronomy.....and had been at noe little charge for books, instruments and other materials."

He was now in the forty-fifth year of his age, and thought it time to consider how he could preserve

"a comfortable subsistence, being already soe infirme as not to be able to follow my imploy without much more difficulty and pain than in former years, caused by a strain I received in my back some years agoe, which brought on me the Dolor Coxendicis."

He begged for Sloane's assistance in obtaining admission into the Charterhouse, so that he might be free from "those many and great interruptions I now meet with." With these clues as to his age and relationship some antiquary at Canterbury might find the entry of his baptism. After some years of delay the poor man's hopes were fulfilled. Through the kindness of the Rev. H. V. Le Bas, the chaplain of the Charterhouse, I am enabled to state that Gray was nominated as a poor brother "for ye Prince" of Wales at an assembly of the governors held 24 June, 1719.

Gray's friends had endeavoured to help him in other ways. An attempt was made to obtain for him the post of assistant secretary to the Royal Society, but Brook Taylor's efforts were in vain, for he writes from Bifrons on 3 July, 1713, to Dr. John Keill:—

"I am very much obliged to you for the great readiness you are pleased to shew, to assist Stephen Gray upon my account. He is a very fit person for the service of the R.S., wherefore I thought to have recommended him very heartily; but the poor man is so very bashful that I can by no means prevail upon him to think of that business, now it seems to be so near by the death of Hunt, he has such dreadful apprehensions of the presence of so many virtuosos."

A third batch—23 papers in all, ranging from 1699 to 1716—of Gray's letters is among the Flamsteed manuscripts at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in the volume called Baily 37, and by the kindness of the Astronomer Royal I have been enabled to examine them. They consist for the most part of the observations on the eclipses and sunspots which he sent to Flamsteed, but there are a few of general interest. He had



borrowed from the Royal Society the works of Galileo, and he obtained from Flamsteed (May-Aug., 1705) the loan of Christophorus Scheiner's 'Rosa Ursina' (1630), a volume on spots in the sun. Dr. Arbuthnot had applied to Flamsteed for information as to the character of Mrs. Bargrave and as to the details of the apparition of Mrs. Veal to her, and in response to Flamsteed's request, Gray sent him a long report on the matter (15 Nov., 1705). This apparition formed the subject of one of Defoe's most popular tracts, and Gray's letter is worth printing in full. It would interest the Defoe enthusiasts as well as those engaged in psychical research. In another letter (6 Jan., 1706/7) Gray says that Derham had desired his assistance on the flight of sounds, and that he had begun to take note at Whitstable of the time taken for the report of the gun fired from the guardship at the Nore to reach there. His letter of 8 Sept., 1708, refers to his visit to Cambridge and its new observatory; and that of 1 April, 1709, mentions Jurin as a friend and a young man in whom he had great confidence.

The last years of Gray's life were marked by warm appreciation of his scientific research. The Royal Society had a visit on 25 Nov., 1731, from the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Lorraine, and among the novelties which they witnessed were "electrical experiments by Mr Gray, which succeeded notwithstanding the largeness of the company." They showed "the facility with which electricity passes through great lengths of conductors, and are remarkable as having been the first of this nature." The Copley Medal was awarded to him in 1731 and again in 1732 ('Record of Royal Soc.', second ed., 1901, p. 222). Gray was nominated as F.R.S. on 2 Nov., 1732; and after his name had been before the Society, as was then the custom, at ten subsequent meetings, he was elected on 25 Jan., 1732/3, and admitted on 15 March. The form of nomination ran:—

Mr. Steven [*sic*] Gray, well known by his many Curious Experiments and Observations, laid before this Society, is proposed a Candidate to be elected a Fellow thereof and recommended by us.

MARTIN FOLKES (President).  
RICHARD GRAHAM (Fellow 1726-49).  
TAYLOR WHITE (Fellow 1725-42).

Gray's last paper in the *Phil. Trans.* "was taken from his mouth by Cromwell Mortimer on 14 Feb., 1735/6, being the day before he died."

The volume of 'Miscellanies in Prose and Verse by Anna Williams,' the friend of

Dr. Johnson, contains (pp. 42-3) a poem of 22 lines "on the death of Stephen Grey [*sic*], F.R.S., the author of the present doctrine of electricity." It chronicles

th' electrick flame,  
The flame which first, weak pupil of thy lore,  
I saw, condemn'd, alas! to see no more;

and in a prose foot-note she bears witness that "as she was assisting in his experiments she was the first that observed and notified the emission of the electrical spark from a human body."

Gray died in the Charterhouse. The following letter is in Sloane MS. 4058, f. 123. It is typical of the time, and not without pathos as regards the writer and the subject:

To Sir Hans Sloane.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sir. It is my Lott to dwell in y<sup>e</sup> same staircase, in which the late Celebrated M<sup>r</sup> Gray did live and dye in the Charterhouse. I was an intimate Acquaintance of His and He and I used to joine together to gett such provision as Our poor Allowance would permitt us to buy, and see did eat and drink together upon Saturdays and Sundays when poor M<sup>r</sup> Archer came to buy it and dress it for us in My Room. After dinner M<sup>r</sup> Gray would smoke 2 or 3 pipes and give Me a great deal of Delight & Satisfaction in his very agreeable Conversation. The true Respect and value I had for Him has caused me to putt pen to paper and to attempt some small matter by way of remembrance of his great merits, which I most humbly hope You will condescend to peruse and I heartily pray It may not give offence but may be read by you according to your wonted Good and Beneficent Disposition. If it may be Yo<sup>r</sup> Good Pleasure to bestow some small matter on a very poor, most unhappy and necessitous man in much distress and Affliction, I shall have the greatest reason in y<sup>e</sup> world to be most truly, sincerely & heartily thankfull and humbly desire I may have leave to subscribe myself

Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sir

Yo<sup>r</sup> most Dutifull and  
Most Obedient Serv<sup>t</sup>

THO. CHILD.

Unfortunately the "remembrance" is not among Sloane's papers.

A lecture by Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson on the researches of Gray was delivered in the hall of the Charterhouse in February, 1874. It is reported in *The Illustrated London News* for 21 Feb., p. 167, and a drawing by George Cruikshank of one of Gray's experiments is reproduced on p. 168.

W. P. COURTNEY.

#### THE POST OFFICE, 1856-1906.

A NOTE should be made that this is the jubilee year of the division of London into postal districts. It was in December, 1856, that Rowland Hill announced his intention to divide London and its environs into ten districts, "each to be treated, in many



respects, as a separate town." Notice of this was delivered at every house in London, the circular containing instructions as to the initials to be used, and stating that "if the initial letters be thus regularly appended, the Department will be able to assort, with facility and correctness, the country letters, according to their respective districts, before they reach London in the morning." Each resident was also requested to add the initials of his district to his address inside his letters, and, if in business, to insert them in his invoices or advertisements.

'N. & Q.' from almost its commencement has had many notes and queries about the Post Office. A correspondent on the 4th of January, 1851, quotes Miss Martineau's story of the origin of the Penny Post from her 'History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace,' vol. ii. p. 425. In the following week, over the well-known initials 'C. W. D.,' appears a reply; and on the 5th of April, after a long article on 'Edmund Prideaux and the First Post Office,' the following extract is given from Rowland Hill's 'Post Office Reform':—

"Coleridge tells a story which shows how much the Post-Office is open to fraud, in consequence of the option as to pre-payment which now exists. The story is as follows:—

"One day, when I had not a shilling which I could spare, I was passing by a cottage not far from Keswick, where a letter-carrier was demanding a shilling for a letter, which the woman of the house appeared unwilling to pay, and at last declined to take. I paid the postage, and when the man was out of sight, she told me that the letter was from her son, who took that means of letting her know that he was well; the letter was *not to be paid for*. It was then opened and found to be blank!"

"This trick is so obvious a one that in all probability it is extensively practised."

On the 15th of October, 1870, the Editor makes a note of the introduction of postal cards.

On the 30th of May, 1874, thirty-four curious postal addresses of 1714 are given by MR. CHARLES JACKSON. Two of them were:—

"This, for Mr. Baradale, ye Merser, att ye seven stars and naked Boy on Ludgate Hill, London."

"This, for Mr. Clancey, in Catherin street, next dor to ye sine of ye Cherry Tree, in Common [*sic*] Garden."

Among other interesting notes is one on 'The Posts in 1677,' contributed by Mr. J. A. J. HOUSDEN on the 12th of February, 1898.

In taking a glance back at the history of Penny Postage, "the child of Hill affection," it is curious to remember Croker's article in *The Quarterly* for October,

1839, on the second reading of the Postage Bill on the 22nd of the previous July. It

"seems to us one of the most inconsiderate jumps in the dark ever made by that very inconsiderate assembly..... On the whole, we feel that so far from the exclusive benefits to 'order, morals, and religion' which Mr. Hill and the Committee put forward, there is at least as great a chance of the contrary mischief, and that the proposed Penny Post might perhaps be more justly characterized as 'Sedition made easy.'..... Prepayment by means of a stamp or stamped cover is universally admitted to be quite the reverse of convenient, foreign to the habits of the people, and likely, however slight the payment may be, to excite some dissatisfaction in the poorer classes, and occasion difficulties to all."

It will be remembered that, preparatory to the adoption of the penny rate, a maximum inland rate of 4d. was begun on the 5th of December, 1839. This led to a great increase in the number of letters: 33 per cent. in England and Wales, 51 in Scotland, and 52 in Ireland. After the plan had been in operation a week it was decided to abolish the privilege of franking; and on the 10th of January, 1840, Penny Postage was established. On the evening of that day at St. Martin's-le-Grand crowds pressed, scuffled, and fought to get first to the window to pay for their letters. Formerly, relates Sir Henry Cole, "one window sufficed. On this evening six windows, with two receivers at each, were bombarded by applicants." At last eight openings were made. "To the credit of the Post Office, not a single person lost the post, and we learnt that on this evening upwards of 3,000 letters had been posted in St. Martin's-le-Grand between five and six." The mob, delighted at the energy displayed by the officers, gave one cheer for the Post Office, and another for Rowland Hill. At the close of the day Hill had the satisfaction of knowing that 112,000 letters had been dispatched from that office, of which all but 13,000 had been prepaid.

Previous to the introduction of stamps Hill proposed the issue of penny stamped covers for letters; they were to be of special paper, with lines of thread or silk stretched through its substance as a preventive of forgery. Upon this Mr. Dilke requested Mr. Dickinson, the inventor, to manufacture so much of this threaded paper as would be sufficient for an entire issue of *The Athenæum*, and the number for April 28th, 1838, appeared with these blue threads inserted in the substance of the paper. A copy is now before me, and the lines still remain perfectly distinct.

In May, 1840, the first issue of postage stamps took place. In 'N. & Q.' of the



13th of December, 1884, Mr. ALGERNON GRAVES states that the commission to engrave the first postage stamp was originally given to Charles Heath; but, as he feared his eyesight was not good enough for such fine work, he handed it over to his son Frederick. Mr. Graves was told that the price agreed upon was 60*l*.

The jubilee of the first issue of postage stamps was celebrated on the 19th of May, 1890, by a Philatelic Exhibition, which was opened in the Portman Rooms by the late Duke of Edinburgh. The exhibits included the famous book of curious addresses, which is one of the objects of interest to privileged visitors to the Post Office; the pen-and-ink sketch for the penny stamp by Wyon; and the first perforating machine, for which the inventor, Archer, was awarded 4,000*l*.

JOHN C. FRANCIS.

(To be concluded.)

GILBERT BOURNE, though his name is not to be found in Mr. Kirby's 'Winchester Scholars,' matriculated as a scholar of New College between 1571 and 1574, being described as of the diocese of London and aged nineteen (Oxford Historical Society, xi. 53). He was nephew to Bishop Gilbert Bourne, and son of Richard Bourne, of Wyvelscombe, Somerset. He was evidently a Fellow at Bp. Horne's visitation of the College in 1575/6 (Rashdall and Rait, 'New Coll.,' p. 135). He probably gave up his Fellowship in consequence of the visitation, for on 13 September, 1576, he, in company with two other Oxford men, Mr. Denn and Mr. Mathew, arrived at the English College, Douay. Mr. Denn is probably Henry Denn, M.A. 1567, Fellow of All Souls 1564. Mr. Mathew is either George Matthew, M.A. 1573, Fellow of Trinity 1573, or John Matthew, B.C.L. 1567, Fellow of New College 1560-73. Messrs. Denn and Mathew almost immediately returned to England, but Mr. Bourne did not leave till 19 March, 1578. He probably went to Orleans, where on 8 June, 1583, he took the degree of LL.D. Later in the same year he joined Sir Richard Shelley in Rome, where he was imprisoned by the Inquisition for three years, at the end of which he was liberated by Shelley's influence, and returned to England. He was admitted D.C.L. at Oxford 10 July, 1593. He died about 1595, and was buried in Wells Cathedral by the side of his late wife, Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Smith, of Mitcham, Surrey. Further particulars of this "Catholic loyal gentleman," as Strype calls him, are to be found

in Strype, 'Ann.,' iii. 1. 190-92, and Wood's 'Fasti,' i. 264. Wood, in saying that he was Vicar-General to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, is, I think, confusing him with Gilbert Bournford or Burford.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

BYRON ON THE PRINCE REGENT.—I have copied the following lines from a MS. scrapbook dated 1816, in which it is said: "They are not in print in Lord Byron's works":—

UPON THE PRINCE REGENT OPENING THE TOMB OF HENRY VIII. AND CHARLES I. AT WINDSOR.

Fam'd for their civil and domestic brawls,  
Lies heartless Henry next to headless Charles.  
Between them stands another sceptred thing;  
It lives, it breathes, in all but name a king.  
In him the double tyrant starts to life:  
Charles to his people, Henry to his wife.  
Justice and Death have mixed their dust in vain—  
Behold the royal Vampires live again.  
Ah! what do tombs avail, if these disgorge  
The dust and blood of both to form a George.

Lord Byron.

D. J.

[MR. ERNEST HARTLEY COLERIDGE kindly supplies the following comment:—

These lines contain a few variants of "Another Version" (first published 1903) of 'Windsor Poetics,' first published in 'Poetical Works,' Paris, 1819, vi. 125. The later version runs thus:—

On a Royal Visit to the Vaults.

[On Caesar's Discovery of C. I. and H. 8  
in ye same Vault.]

Famed for their civil and domestic quarrels  
See heartless Henry lies by headless Charles:  
Between them stands another sceptred thing,  
It lives, it reigns—"aye, every inch a king."  
Charles to his people, Henry to his wife,  
In him the double tyrant starts to life;  
Justice and Death have mixed their dust in vain—  
The royal Vampires join and rise again.  
What now can tombs avail, since these disgorge  
The blood and dirt of both to mould a George.

Πηλὸν αἵματι πεφυραμένον, "Clay kneaded with blood," Suetonius in 'Tiberium,' cap. 57. See Byron's 'Poetical Works,' 1905, p. 1025.]

"SPRECAN," "SPECAN," TO SPEAK.—Students may like to note other examples of this loss of *r*: e.g., *w(r)eccan*=*weccan*, to awake; *w(r)ixlan*=*wixlan*, to exchange; cf. Ger. *Wechsel*. Similarly, in pointing out the identity of Ger. *Wasen* and *Rasen* (M.L.G. *wrase*)=turf, Prof. Kluge suggests that there were Idg. roots both with and without *r*.

H. P. L. 3

CURIOSITIES OF CATALOGUING.—The following "gem," taken from a London second-hand bookseller's catalogue, is worth preserving: "Early Opera.—C. Julii Cæsaris opera, very thk. post 8vo, 2s 6d, 1595."

W. ROBERTS.



MANORIAL CUSTOMS.—In lately going through some Court Rolls of the Manor of Rogerstown, co. Monmouth, I made a note of the following customs:—

"The lord to have all such swarms of bees as shall happen to be found in any hollow or any other tree, commonly called *Byda*, and all regal birds breeding, called *Adar Bryntis*."

NATHANIEL J. HONE.

3, Clarence Road, Kew Gardens.

IRISH LAND BELONGING TO AN ENGLISH BENEFICE.—In vol. iv. of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society's *Journal* I find the following statement:—

"When Cromwell was in Ireland he marched through Kilkenny, part of his forces being led by an officer called Redman. He laid siege to the old castle and took it. For his services Cromwell gave Redman the lands; and Redman married his daughter to the then vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, and gave the lands as a grant for ever to the vicars of that parish, who have since held them."—P. 235

It is further stated in the above *Journal* that the officer in question was Col. Daniel Redman, and that one of his daughters married Lord Ikerrin, and another Sir John Meade; but no mention is made of the Christian name of the Miss Redman who married the Kirkby Lonsdale vicar, or of the latter's surname. Being anxious to test the truth of the statement about the settlement of land in Kilkenny on an English incumbent and his successors, I wrote to the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, the present vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland, who has kindly sent me the following details:

"It is true that a portion of the income of the vicar of this parish is derived from land in the county of Kilkenny. It is not tithe, but rent. I understood the land to have been left by Mr. Redman. Irish land belonging to an English benefice is not, I believe, known in any other case. Our law will not deal with it. There are two bodies that can authorize the sale of Church land in England—the Ecclesiastical Commission and the Board of Agriculture; but they have no power as to land in Ireland. I have made all possible inquiries, and it seems that nothing short of an Act of Parliament can give a title for the sale of this land in Kilkenny; it is about three miles from Kilkenny town, and is named Ballinaboole. The vicar, the patron, and the bishop are agreed in desiring to sell, but they cannot give a legal title."

Col. Daniel Redman forwarded the Restoration, and received a free pardon from Charles II., 25 April, 1661. He was also given command of a troop of horse in Ireland, which he kept for two years. At his death, which occurred in 1675, he owned the estate of Ballylinch Castle, co. Kilkenny. Viscountess Ikerrin and Lady Meade are referred to in Burke's 'Peerage' as "daughters and coheirs of Col. Daniel Redman, of Ballylinch."

CHARLES DALTON.

AUSONE DE CHANCEL.—Is MR. LATHAM satisfied of the authenticity of *bâille* in Ausone de Chancel's lines, *ante*, p. 82?—

On entre, on crie,  
Et c'est la vie;  
On bâille, on sort,  
Et c'est la mort.

Being away from home, I cannot say where I found them; but as I remember them, *crie* takes the place of *bâille*, and gives what seems to me a neater reading, though neatness must, of course, give way to accuracy.

DAVID SALMON.

WOODEN WATER-PIPES.—These have frequently been mentioned and commented upon in previous numbers of 'N. & Q.' It may therefore be well to direct attention to the following passage, which occurs in 'Remarks and Collections of Thomas Hearne,' vol. vii. p. 184 (Oxford Hist. Soc., 1906). It forms part of a letter to Hearne written by his father, 1 Nov., 1720:—

"Mr. Van Sittart of Shottesbrook is making a Cannall in the Warren, and Conveying the Water in Wooden Pipes from Stampwell spring in the Marsh, and another from a spring in Laurence Waltham down, at a vast expence, but som think those two springs will not be Rank enough to feed it, but time will discover."

EDWARD PEACOCK.

TOUCH OR TOUCHE.—Some months ago a City man bearing the name Touch advertised that he had altered it to Touche. This he did, he stated, so that it should not be mispronounced, and because in the earliest Scots records it was most frequently written Touche. It is to be feared that what the gentleman desiderates will hardly be attained, and that the final *e*, will not operate as a regulation of the true pronunciation.

Touch is an old Scottish place-name, and those who bear it for surname were consequently originally called De Touch. The accepted pronunciation locally in Scotland is Tooch (the *ch* as in "loch"). When it is met with in the records with a final *e*, the fact but demonstrates a bad old custom of both Scots and English scribes, who were seldom satisfied with their manuscripts until they had added an excrescent and absolutely meaningless letter to certain words and names. In the case of Touche, Smythe, Browne, Johnstone, &c., the final *e* is a mere excrescence.

W. M. GRAHAM EASTON.

INDEXING.—It is somewhat surprising in the present day, after all that has been written on this subject in England and America, to find an index made out on the system in vogue two hundred years ago. However, such is the case with 'Joutel's



*Journal of La Salle's Last Voyage*, just issued from Albany, New York. It purports to be a "new edition, with . . . introduction, annotations, and index by H. R. Styles."

The following are a few of the entries from the 1906 index:—

A fine river.  
Arrival at Quebec.  
Indiscretion [*sic*] of an ensign.  
Journey prosecuted.  
Kind reception.  
Lost Frenchman heard of.  
More mischief prevented.  
Persons that went with M. de la Sale.  
Seven set out for Canada.  
Six men killed.  
Two men killed.

Thinking that this might be also a reprint of the index to the English edition of 1714, I looked at this; but it is not. However, the original edition seems to have given the person who compiled the new one an idea of how to do an index.

The whole has been more or less rearranged, new entries added, and old ones omitted, as the entry 'Women' in the 1714 edition is left out, and the substance of it put under 'Indian.' I think the original index should have been reprinted as a curiosity, and a modern index added. The book is beautifully printed and got up.

RALPH THOMAS.

"Soga."—In *The Athenæum* of 21 April there is a review of Miss Lucy Toulmin Smith's new edition of Leland's 'Itinerary' (part relating to Wales), with Dr. Gwenogfryn Evans's topographical annotations. The reviewer says: "We doubt the accuracy of the note (p. 112) that 'Soga' is used in Welsh as an epithet towards old women."

The note is correct; *yr hen sog a bwdwr* ("the lazy old slut") is good Carmarthenshire Welsh; so is *yr hen sog a fach* ("the young slut"), addressed to a slatternly young girl. So much from my own recollection; now for the dictionary: "*Socan* or *socas*, a wallower; *socan eira* [snow *socan*] or *socas lwyd*, a fieldfare; *soeg*, grains of malt, draff [in my recollection applied to a chewed quid of tobacco]; *soegen*, a swaggy female; *soga*, wallowing, slovenly; *geneth sog a*, a slovenly girl" (T. Lewis's 'Welsh-Eng. Dict.', 1805).

On another remark of the reviewer's concerning some important fragments (138-140), "relating mainly to a number of ancient fortified sites in Carmarthenshire . . . which have hitherto been generally overlooked by archæologists," and have been omitted by Miss Toulmin Smith, I may

say that those fragments are familiar to Carmarthenshire students. I myself quoted the greater part of them in a paper on Llynllech Owen which I contributed to *The Western Mail* some six or seven years ago—in fact, they have been widely known for the last hundred years. Thus the Rev. J. Jones, in his 'Letters from S. Wales' (1804), writes (p. 205): "We directed our steps towards the source of these rivers, which is at Low Issa Cennen." After the wont of Welsh tourists, he ignores his authority, which is Leland's "bothe Vendraith Vaur and V. Vehan ryse in a pece of Caermardynshire caulled Lowe isse Kenen, that is to say, the lowe Quartars about the Kennen Ryver." Leland was apparently misled by a Welsh explanation of "Is cennen," i.e., *Islaw C.* ("below C."), where *law* means hand," and not "low."

J. P. OWEN.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"OXE-AYE."—In 1499 the Court Leet of Grantham soke, assembled at Denton, found that thirty-six years previously John Blewet, sen., of Harlaxton, had unjustly enclosed the tofts and "oxe-aye" in the Casthorpe field, which the tenants of Denton should have as common pasture, as belonging to the Abbot of Swynshed, and that his heir John kept it enclosed and occupied. The jury ordered the latter to lay the fences low; not doing so, he was fined 6*l.* the next year, and 10*l.* the year following—much the largest fines the Court is recorded to have inflicted (Court Rolls, Portf. 185, No. 39).

Can any one tell the meaning of "oxe-aye"? Was it a word of common use, or special to Lincolnshire?

ALFRED WELBY, Lieut.-Col.

[This meaning of *ox-eye* does not appear in the 'N. E. D.']

WASHINGTON MEDAL.—I have a copper medal, 3 in. diameter, with bust in high relief on obverse, and, around, the legend, "General Washington. Inscribed to his memory by D. Eccleston Lancaster, MDCCCV." and the name Webb at foot. Reverse, four circles with legend:—

"He laid the foundation of American Liberty in the xviii. Century | Innumerable millions yet



unborn will venerate the memory | of the man who obtained their country's freedom."

In the small inner circle is the figure of a Red Indian, and the legend, "The land was ours." Information is asked respecting Mr. Lancaster and the numismatist Webb.

EDWARD HEWITT.

Stockport.

**FAIRMILE.**—There is a hamlet of this name in Devonshire, near Ottery St. Mary. There is (or rather was) a common in Surrey, between Esher and Cobham, called Fairmile. I have been familiar with the latter place from boyhood, and I believe the local notion of the origin of the name was that it meant a fair mile (i.e., about a mile) from Esher. But since I have noticed that Dr. Morris, in his 'Etymology of Local Names,' explains Fairford in Gloucestershire to signify sheep-ford (the "Fair" being from the Scandinavian for sheep, and equivalent to Faroe in the Faroe Islands), the idea has occurred to me whether "Fair," in Fairmile, may have a similar meaning, the "mile" implying that the common was a mile in length. The earliest mention I can find of the place is in Manning and Bray's 'History of Surrey,' where we are told that in 1793 Mr. Page, then lord of the manor of Cobham, obtained an Act for the enclosure of a large part of Fairmile Common. At present there are many houses and estates on it, and very little common is left. Can any of your readers throw some light on the point? There are several villages in England called Fairfield, which would suit the "sheep" etymology, as would also Fairhaugh, in Northumberland. Fairlight, near Hastings, can hardly be so connected. Did it derive its name from the famous glen?

W. T. LYNN.

**DEVONSHIRE SQUARE.**—*The City Press* of 21 April contains an interesting note and illustration of this old City square, which unfortunately is losing many of its eighteenth-century mansions. A great deal could be written on the history of this site; in what has been recorded there is a fine confusion of data requiring adjustment. I will deal only with Devonshire House. The writer of the note states:—

"The occupancy of the Earls of Devonshire terminated during the Civil War about 1670 [*sic*], and the great house was destined to be adapted to other purposes than entertaining. The place was in fact used as a chapel."

This is a verbatim excerpt from Thornbury and Walford (ii. 163), and its obvious errors could readily have been corrected by reference to Cunningham, i. 261.

The Countess of Devonshire died there in November, 1689, and the house was given up in 1690. Mr. G. Holden Pike ('Ancient Meeting-House,' &c., p. 5) gives 1638 as the probable date when the Dissenters first established their chapel there; but although we are led to suppose they continued in uninterrupted possession until it was rebuilt in 1829, and finally removed in 1870, there are many doubts and a perplexing want of definite records.

It cannot apparently be stated that Devonshire House was actually owned by them or really used as a place of meeting before 1766, and for this reason. Until 1690 we have seen it was in the possession of the Devonshire family. *Lloyd's Evening Post*, 28 July, 1766, contains an advertisement announcing the impending sale by auction "of the remainder of the Lease, whereof 55 years are unexpired, of Devonshire House, being a capital mansion, situate in Devonshire Square, now in the occupation of Samuel Lloyd."

The whole of the property is described in great detail, but I can give only a few particulars here. On the ground floor there were an "elegant large Hall, and Stair-case, two Warehouses, Compting House," &c.

"Near the Front great door in the Square, is a handsome Iron-railed Entrance into a large Wine Vault, 90 feet long, 11 feet high, and 24 feet broad, lett at only 20*l.* a year, tho' worth more, and the Ground Rent of the whole is 70*l.* a year..... The yard is an Area of 78 feet by 60 feet, Part paved, and Part pitched, with a Colonnade Screen to the Entrance of the Hall, and a stack of three good dry Warehouses, 30 feet by 21 square."

"Another area parted off with Iron Rails and planted with Trees, &c., 48 by 37 feet, and inclosed by a Brick Wall 18 feet high," had on the left

"two large dry Warehouses 23 feet by 20, with Crane-Pulleys, and which Sir Randolph Knipe used for Hemp and Pot-ashes, and has a Back Door into Gravel-Lane."

A number of pictures, bronzes, marble statues, Italian cabinets, &c., fitted in the rooms, were included in the sale.

Unless the wine vault "lett at only 20*l.* a year, tho' worth more," is intended, there is no suggestion here of the house being used as a meeting-house for Dissenters. We are therefore left to suppose they did not actually possess or meet at Devonshire House until a date subsequent to 1766, although it is possible an adjacent property had by local error been known by the same name.

An opening on the south side of the square, still left vacant by the railway company, indicates the position of the house; and Gravel Lane still exists to mark the southern



limit of its gardens, courts, and yards. Meeting-House Square and Ebenezer Square are lost landmarks of its existence as a Dissenters' chapel, but the exact date of the commencement of that era is still open to debate.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

C. A. GORDON'S 'CONCISE HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF GORDON.'—It has always been a mystery who wrote this rare genealogy published in 1754, and reprinted in Aberdeen in 1890. I have, however, discovered in *The Aberdeen Journal* of 8 Jan., 1754, an advertisement to the effect

"that Capt. Andrew Gordon, cadet of the family of Huntly, intends to make out a succinct history of the genealogy of the Gordons.....to be published.....by the first of March next. As he is come to this country for this purpose, he begs the favour of all the materials and intelligence the Gentlemen of the name can afford him."

As there is a sketch of the Counts of Gordon in the volume, I take it he is Count Andrew Gordon, mentioned there as "Adjutant General in the [sic] Bohemia under the command of the marshal duke of Broglie, and captain of horse." Had he any issue? What is further known of this French branch of the Gordons?

J. M. BULLOCH.

118, Pall Mall, S.W.

'CLIFFORD PRIORY.'—If the query be not too trivial, I would ask if any one remembers a story or novel of this or somewhat similar title which had currency between fifty and sixty years ago. It was older than 'Jane Eyre,' but resembled it (and perhaps other stories of that and later time) in the nerve-straining incident of the exploration by a young girl of a mysterious, shut-up, and forbidden wing of an old country mansion. The girl is living with or visiting an old uncle, and the injunction is laid on her never to penetrate the forbidden wing; but in course of time, impelled by curiosity, she transgresses the order and makes the exploration. I forget the course of discovery, but remember that in traversing a murky corridor she arrives at a door to which is affixed the written notice: "In this room died Nicholas the butler of a raging fever." She enters, and finds, thickly covered with the dust of years, the bed of the defunct butler just as he had tossed on it, his clothes and his shoes as he had cast them off. Finally, the young lady discovers a handsome chamber, on the stately bed of which lies the embalmed corpse, or possibly wax figure, of a young and beautiful woman, the lost wife of the old uncle, who had closed this death-chamber and the wing of the house containing it.

The dénouement and all else being for-

gotten, I desire to discover the story, which once so vividly impressed me.

W. L. RUTTON.

"WAINING" BELLS.—To wain bells would mean, I should have supposed, to carry them in a wain or cart, but I have come across entries in divers churchwardens' accounts where the context would almost seem to indicate that the word was used with the meaning "to weigh." Can any of your readers kindly adduce instances that might determine this point?

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

"HOSE" ON THE HEAD.—The proverb "A Man is a Man still, if he hath but a Hose on his Head," is No. 48 in 'English Proverbs with Moral Reflexions,' by Oswald Dykes, second ed., 1709. What does "hose" mean?

'A Supplementary English Glossary,' by T. L. O. Davies, quotes, s.v. 'Hose,' the proverb (omitting "still") from "Swift, 'Polite Conversation' (Conv. ii.)," and says that, the hose being meant for the feet or legs, perhaps "a man with 'a hose on his head' = a fool, one with the wrong side uppermost." This suggestion does not agree with the following passages from Dykes's 'Reflexion' on the proverb, pp. 255-8:—

"A Person of Learning, with a Hose on his Head, now-a-days, would look very odd, and ridiculous among the Beaus of the Town, when long Wigs and false Hair are so much in Fashion."

"A Man is not to be undervalu'd and despis'd for his Habit; for we may sometimes chance to meet a Diogenes in Rags, and a Philosopher in mean Apparel, with his Stockings out at Heels, or the forlorn Hope of a Shirt on. Let his Coat be never so Thread-bare, he's a Man still."

"Can any Thing be more entertaining in Conversation, than a Man of Sense, though he has not a Shoe to his Foot, nor a Hat to his Head."

"Adversity, Calumny, and Contempt, can never unman the noble Person in the Proverb."

"Whatever becomes of a Good Man here, with a Hose on his Head, tho' slighted into the Grave by Great Men, he is sure yet hereafter to receive all the Benefits of a glorious Resurrection, and to be crown'd with Immortality."

I have failed to find the proverb in the edition of Swift which I have searched, viz., London, Henry Washbourne, 1841; but in vol. ii. p. 349, col. 2 (i.e., in 'Polite Conversation,' Dialogue ii., not far from the end), is "A Man's a man, if he has but a nose on his face." Perhaps this is an editorial emendation of the original.

Perhaps "hose" means a knitted or woven cap, or a stocking without a sole (see 'English Dialect Dictionary') used as a cap.

ROBERT PIERPOINT,

8A, Bickenhall Mansions, W.



KING VALOROSO.—Sir Leslie Stephen, in 'George Eliot' ("English Men of Letters," new series), chap. viii., writes: "'We need not say,' observes the historian of King Valoroso, 'that blank verse is not argument.'" Who is King Valoroso? Who is the historian? On what occasion, or in what context, was the remark made?

A. E. A.

PORTRAIT, c. 1790.—I have an old portrait, painted by a good artist about 1790. The man holds in his hand a copy of "Thomson's Seasons," and on the buttons of his coat are the three letters S. G. V. or L. G. V. The S is formed somewhat like L. There is also a royal crown over the three letters. It is not a portrait of Thomson, being much too late. I should like to know who it is; and these letters may give a clue to the name.

J. G.

ARMS WANTED.—I shall be much obliged if one of your correspondents will identify the following:—

1. On a silver paten: Ermine, a lion rampant; on a canton the bloody hand of Ulster; impaling Azure (?), a maunche or hanging sleeve.

2. On a silver mug: Fesse engrailed between three birds (martlets or doves) azure (?); impaling On a bend three lions' heads between three birds (martlets or doves) Crest, arm erect, the hand holding a pistol. "Ex dono T. S. to G. S."

A. R. BAYLEY.

St. Margaret's, Malvern.

"QUENS" OR "KUENS."—This is my own spelling, and the word is pronounced as if it had two syllables in Liverpool and throughout Lancashire, according to what I have heard. A few days ago I was asked to mention any dictionary in which it was printed. On referring to 'Chambers's Twentieth Century Dictionary' (a volume I have always on my desk), I find what follows: "*Quin*, *Kwin*, *n.* (prov.), a kind of scallop." *Scallop*, on the same authority, is said to be "a *bivalve* having a sub-circular shell with sinuous radiating ridges." This is clearly a mistake, for *quins* is really a provincial name for "periwinkles," and in the same volume the latter word is thus defined:

"A small *univalve* mollusc: a small shellfish, abundant between tide-marks on the rocks, boiled and eaten as food. Corrupted by confusion with preceding [*periwinkle*, the plant] from A. S. *pine-wincle*—*winckle*, a whelk; prov. Eng. *pin-patch*."

I should be glad to have any information as to the derivation of the word *quin*, and

to learn if it is used in other counties. It is a curious fact that a pin is used to extract the fish from its shell.

JOHN T. CURRY.

## Replies.

### PASSING-BELL.

(10 S. i. 308, 350.)

THIS is the theme of a prolix dissertation in a delightfully quaint little volume (calf, 5½ in. by 3½ in.) now in my mother's possession, described on the title-page as

"The Pilgrims Guide | From the Cradle to his Death-bed: | with | His Glorious Passage from thence to the | New-Jerusalem. | Represented to the Life | In a Delightful new Allegory | wherein the | Christian Traveller | Is more fully and plainly Directed—than yet he hath been by any in the Right and | Nearest way to the Celestial Paradise. | To which is added the | Sick-Mans | Passing-Bell. | With no less than | Fifty Several Pleasant Treatises | besides (rarely if ever handled before) all of them | being distinctly useful, and will afford the | Reader extraordinary pleasure and delight in | the perusal if either profit or novelty will do it. | To these are annexed, the Sighs and Groans | of a Dying Man. By John Dunton, late Rector of Aston Clinton. | Illustrated with Eight curious Copper Plates. They were Strangers and Pilgrims on earth, but they de- | sire a better Country, that is an heavenly. Heb. xi. 13. | London, Printed for John Dunton at the sign of the | Black Raven at the Corner of Princes-street, | near the Royal-Exchange, MDCLXXXIV."

The last fourteen pages are devoted to a list of "Books | Printed for, and are to be | Sold by John Dunton at the Black | Raven in the Poultry, over against | the Stocks-Market, London." This John Dunton is apparently not only publisher, but the editor, and elaborate expounder, of the posthumous works of the Rev. John, concerning which he remarks in 'The Epistle Dedicatory':—

"Those two well known and useful Books bearing my father Dunton's Name (Entituled, 'The House of Weeping,' &c., and 'Dying Pastors last Legacy,' &c.), selling wonderfully beyond all expectation, have encouraged me now a Third time to reoblige the World (but in a more especial manner my beloved Countrymen, and you my Relations and intimate Friends,) by publishing another Treatise of his which you here see is entituled, 'The Sighs and Groans of a Dying man,' &c., which said treatise was fairly written out for the Press.... with my fathers own hands just before his Death. .... I intend out of hand to expose some more of his works to publick View: But many of them being written in short-hand (and nobody being able to read his characters but myself) they'll take me some little time to Transcribe them fair for t Press."



The unconscious humour of the text is supported by that of the engravings—for instance, one representing the interment of the Plague victims. "Here," in the author's words,

"you may see in what manner men with their Bells and Carts with them full of dead bodies cryed 'Bring out your dead, Bring out your Dead'; when Death did, as it were, ring the City's Passing-Bell, in the year 1665.

'Bring out your dead,' the horrid screech flies round,

Nor can a worse till the last Trumpet sound.

'Bring out your dead,' ye wretches that survive,  
If any yet within remain alive."

But to conclude with an extract more to the point (p. 159):—

"Hearing a Passing-bell, I wished and prayed too that the sick man might have, through Christ, a safe voyage to his long home; afterwards I understood that the party was dead some hours before; and it seems in some places of London, the tolling of the Bell, is but a preface of course to ring it out. Bells are better silent than thus telling lyes, what is this but giving a false Alarm to men's Devotions to make them to be ready armed with their Prayers; for the assistance of such, who have already fought the good fight, yea, and gotten the Conquest, not to say that mens Charity herein may be suspected of superstition, in praying for the dead."

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

GEORGE ALMAR, PLAYWRIGHT AND ACTOR (10 S. vi. 108).—Almar was an actor at the minor theatres, and in 1833 became lessee of Sadler's Wells a position which I believe he did not retain very long. A description of his acting may be found in Dr. Westland Marston's 'Our Recent Actors.'

He was the author of a considerable number of melodramas, of which the best known are 'The Charcoal-Burner' and 'The Rover's Bride,' which continued to be stock pieces for many years. I believe his last production was 'Born with a Caul' (a dramatized version of 'David Copperfield'), acted at the Strand Theatre in 1850.

I have a letter of his to George Daniel—purchased at the sale of Daniel's library at Sotheby's in 1864—containing material for a memoir. In it he states that he was born at Mistley Thorn, on the banks of the Stour, in Essex, in 1802, the son of an opulent merchant who was ruined by the breaking up of the war; that at the age of twenty-two, being thrown upon his own resources, he was on the point of embarking for India to enter a Government situation, but, paying a chance visit to the Coburg Theatre, conceived the idea of writing a

play for that establishment; and that, carrying his plan into execution, he obtained an acceptance of the piece and an engagement to play a small part therein.

His account must be taken for what it is worth. I was told a good many years ago, by the late Mr. Foster, Record Keeper of the Probate Court, that in early life Almar was at one time a clerk in the Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. He apparently died in obscurity, and I do not think his death has ever been recorded in *The Era* or any other newspaper.

If R. W. would like to have a copy of the letter I have referred to, I should be pleased to furnish it.

WM. DOUGLAS.

125, Helix Road, Brixton Hill.

"PLUM": JACK HORNER (10 S. vi. 67, 111, 131).—The rime, in its original simple form, "Little Jack Horner sat in a corner," &c., must have been handed down by tradition, like all folk-lore tales, long before it was committed to writing. The amplified version referred to, however, seems to have incorporated with it the legend of 'Jack the Giant-Killer,' which is probably a tale of still greater antiquity. There can I think, be little doubt that the original of 'Jack the Giant-Killer' is Corineus (a descendant of Antenor of Troy), who, according to Geoffrey of Monmouth, was the companion of Brutus (the great-grandson of Æneas) in his invasion of Britain. Geoffrey describes Corineus as "a modest man in matters of council, and of great courage and boldness, who, in an encounter with any person, *even of gigantic stature*, would immediately overthrow him, as if he were a child." His favourite occupation, according to the chronicle, appears to have been the slaying of giants, with which the country then abounded, and many of his exploits bear a very striking resemblance to those of "Jack the Giant-Killer." Moreover, Corineus settled in Cornwall, the great stronghold of the giants, of which he became king, and which is said to have derived its name from him (Cornwall being originally Corinea according to Geoffrey), and it is always in this particular part of the country that the adventures of "Jack the Giant-Killer" are said to have taken place. Of course the account is largely (some would say entirely) mythical, and the derivations fanciful, but the tradition is certainly ancient.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

8, Royal Avenue, S.W.

The legend of Little Jack Horner as told to me in Somersetshire is as follows: At the time of the Dissolution the Abbot of



Glastonbury wished to send some important deeds to the brother of Queen Jane Seymour. For safety he concealed them in a pie and entrusted it to one Jack Horner. During the transit Jack Horner pulled out the plum in the shape of the title-deeds of Mells Park, where his descendant now resides.

SHERBORNE.

SERPENT BOUND TO THE CROSS (10 S. vi. 109).—The meaning of the serpent bound to the cross is, in my opinion, synonymous with that ascribed to the *cruz ansata* of Egypt, the caduceus of Thoth or Hermes when encircled with one serpent, the *linga-yoni* of the Hindoos, and such-like bisexual symbols of our old and forgotten faiths. The serpent was as often typified feminine as masculine. To localize the idea would be futile; it was (and is) world-spread. As to the connexion of the serpent with the cross, refer to the old crosses of Ireland; nothing was more conspicuous on them than the serpent. Henry O'Brien, 'Round Towers of Ireland,' 1898 ed., p. 361, says that all the crosses of the Tuath-de-danaans had snakes engraved upon them; and on p. 502 he states that the Milesian banners were distinguished by the serpent twisted round a rod. Faber, 'Pagan Idolatry,' 1816, vol. i. p. 455, refers to Hu, the Arkite serpent god of Britain, and he is described as moving round the huge stones of Caer-Sidi or Stonehenge.

Have we not the sun-god Hercules plucking the golden apple from a tree around which the traditional serpent is coiled? Figures 178, 179, and 180 in Lundy's 'Monumental Christianity' (New York, 1876) depict this idea and the tree of knowledge or life, and Adam and Eve taking the forbidden fruit. In all these the serpent is coiled round the tree. With the early Christians this tree was identified with the figure of the cross. Eusebius, cited by C. W. King, 'Gnostic Remains,' 1864, p. 75, related that it was believed that the serpent, unless injured by violence, never died naturally; hence the Phœnicians named it the good genius. In our Gospels we have reference to the serpent being lifted up and to its being typical of the Son of Man. So from a Christian standpoint the serpent bound to the cross is a faithful representation.

It would necessitate a learned disquisition on tree and serpent worship to elucidate fully the symbolism of the subject; but the following works, in addition to those I have cited, will materially aid the querist: Godfrey Higgins's 'Anacalypsis,' Inman's 'Ancient Faiths,' &c., Forlong's 'Rivers of

Life,' and a useful little book, 'The New Christian Cross' (J. D. Parsons, 1896).

JOSEPH COLYER MARRIOTT.

36, Claremont Road, Highgate.

PRISONER SUCKLED BY HIS DAUGHTER (10 S. iv. 307, 353, 432; v. 31, 132, 453).—It is interesting to find that, under the title 'Historical Painting,' there had already appeared in 'N. & Q.' (4 S. ii. 277) a very full and able reply on this subject. It anticipates in several particulars the information given at the above references, and quotes in full a stanza from Byron's 'Child Harold.'

W. R. H. HOLLAND.

SHAKESPEARE'S CREATIONS (10 S. v. 429).—Shakespeare appears not to have attempted the creation of the "truly heroic," or imaginary figures, but to have contented himself with the truly human—hence his sovereign supremacy.

B. M.

May I follow up my query by another?

One writer says of Shakespeare: "He knew the human heart as no other man has known it, and has interpreted its mysteries as none other can."

Has he anywhere expressed the heart of a little child? I do not forget his Arthur; but does that answer this query? Is this the best answer that can be given? LUCAS.

"CROSSE COP" (10 S. vi. 109).—Why should this not mean the gilt cross on the top of the staff? The word "cop" means top in more districts than one.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

GATTON INSCRIPTION (10 S. vi. 8, 57).—SIR EDMUND MONSON has forgotten that the name of the "mustard king," the purchaser of Gatton, was not "Coleman," but *Colman* with a short *o*. An *e* has by some means crept into the name.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

SIR THOMAS MORE SAINTED BY A BASK IN 1666 (10 S. vi. 6, 115).—I am much obliged to PROF. BENSLEY for having rectified the Latin of the quotation inserted by Jean de Tartas in his book of 1666. If I had had access to a good library, I might not have been "serious in inviting assistance for" this purpose. Any one who knows Latin can see that Tartas, or his printer, was wrong. I guessed, of course, that *dijuidio* meant *dimidio*, and saw that *Inferni* must be another misprint. *Infernu* in Souletin is pronounced nearly like *Inferni*; and perhaps that explains why Tartas misread "inferno." Without referring again to the original at Pau, I cannot be sure whether the omission



of "eo labore" is due to Tartas or to my own copy (now in the keeping of Don Julio de Urquijo).  
E. S. DODGSON.

CLEMENT'S INN SUNDIAL (10 S. vi. 30, 117).—Perhaps, without subjecting myself to the charge of egotism, I may draw attention to the rather full account of this sundial which appears in 'London Vanished and Vanishing' (1905), pp. 217-19, accompanied by a coloured illustration. As the figure is now in the garden of the Inner Temple, to which access can easily be obtained, any one can satisfy himself, as I did, that the material is not bronze, but lead.

PHILIP NORMAN.

INSCRIPTION AT CONSTANCE (10 S. vi. 69, 117).—MR. C. A. BERNAU may be helped in his search by the scrap of information that the inscription in question refers to Col. I. N. L., Baron de Roll zu Bernau, an officer of fortune in the Prince de Condé's army of emigrants from 1795 to 1798. He served as an intermediary between Mr. Wickham and the exiled royal Court of France, resided at Edinburgh in 1799, and is next found on the Continent actively employed in enlisting men (chiefly in Switzerland, where his personal connexions lay) for a contemplated counter-revolution. In the 'Confidential Letters of the Right Hon. W. Wickham,' published by Bentley in 1870, he is repeatedly referred to.  
CHARLES A. FEDERER.

"HYPOCRITE" (10 S. vi. 28, 74).—May I suggest that the word was used in the manner referred to through the remembrance of some teaching as to its original sense, derived, perhaps, from sermon or Sunday school—the speaker reasoning that because a "hypocrite" meant originally a play-actor, ergo a play-actor was a "hypocrite"?  
W. F. ROSE.

"ECCE TIBERIM!" (10 S. vi. 130).—See reference to 'The Muses' Threnodie,' 1838, at 9 S. iii. 174.  
W. S.

"THE RITUALIST'S PROGRESS" (10 S. vi. 230).—I think I have a copy somewhere of this poem, but, being now away from home, cannot look for it. It is a small 8vo volume, and bears on the title-page the pseudonym "A. B. Wildred, Parishioner," the meaning of which is obvious. It was presented to me by the author, Mr. M. Hewitt, some time in the seventies. He was then a classical teacher and examiner in London. I forget the name of the publisher, but, if I can find the book on my return, I will send a note of it.  
C. S. JERRAM.

Cheltenham.

LITERARY PASTIMES (10 S. vi. 28, 75, 92).—To the references given on p. 92 may be added 'Caramuelis Metametrical,' Romæ, 1662. The portion of this extraordinary and scarce work, containing about 800 folio-pages, which deals with palindromes, is called 'Apollo Retrogradus.' The author collects his specimens from various sources. The following from Alstedius is among the best:—

Signa te, signa; temerè me tangis, et angis  
Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor.

From the collection of Alstedius Caramuel prints 58 'Disticha Reciproca,' beginning:

Aspice nam raro mittit timor arma, nec ipsa  
Si se mente reget non tegeret Nemesis.

Many of these lines are faulty, and in some the sense is far to seek. What wonder?  
C. DEEDES.

Chichester.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10 S. vi. 129).—"The East bowed low," &c., is from M. Arnold, 'Obermann Once More,' stanza 28.  
H. K. ST. J. S.

True, the white moon, like a lonely warder,  
is from a poem 'On the Grave of Mrs. Hemans,' by Mrs. Cecil Frances Alexander.  
W. M. J. F.

WEST'S PICTURE OF THE DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE (10 S. v. 409, 451, 518; vi. 113).—As supplementary to MR. CROUCH's reply it may be remarked that Mr. Sykes in his 'Local Records' corrects Mackenzie, stating that Sanderson died at Ford in Northumberland, not Ford in Durham.

Richardson in his 'Local Historian Table Book,' Historical Division, iii. 79, says:—

"Robert Sanderson, who also served with General Wolfe, died at Ford, in Northumberland, 7 August, 1807, aged 85 years.....Sanderson was famous as a marksman, and he is generally believed to have been the man who shot the French commander, General Montcalm. He was orderly sergeant to Wolfe, and is the figure represented in the print of the death of Wolfe, as supporting the General after he received his death wound."

HENRY LEIGHTON.

East Boldon, Durham.

DEATH BIRDS IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND (10 S. iv. 530; v. 111, 158, 215; vi. 117).—Your correspondents have overlooked 'To Robin Redbreast,' in Herrick's 'Hesperides':—

Laid out for dead, let thy last kindness be  
With leaves and moss-work for to cover me;  
And while the wood-nymphs my cold corpse inter,  
Sing thou my dirge sweet-warbling choriater;  
For epitaph, in foliage next write this:  
Here, here the tomb of Robin Herrick is.

H. P. L.



"TOUCHING WOOD" (10 S. vi. 130).—The custom alluded to by HELGA is doubtless akin to the well-known game of "touch wood," which I see children playing here in Bristol, and which I played as a child nearly forty years ago in Norfolk. The boys are gathered into a base (or "home," as it is called), and one out of them is chosen by lot as the "catcher." The others then have to run from the home, and can only escape being caught by touching any kind of wood. The one who is caught has to be catcher as the penalty.

I have seen this game played in several parts of the U.S.A. as well as in England, and remember that it was referred to as of mediæval origin in a recent article on 'Children's Games and Pastimes in the Middle Ages,' which appeared in one of the magazines a short time since. It would be interesting to know how such customs originated.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

I believe the complete formula in Germany to exorcise ill-luck is to say *unberufen* and then tap underneath the table three times with your finger. Most Germans, however, content themselves with saying *unberufen*. It would seem that in Germany the spoken word is considered the important part of the ceremony. In England touching the wood has alone survived.

SHERBORNE.

I have seen, and heard—but it is long ago—persons express themselves and touch wood on it, something after the fashion told by HELGA, and in particular upon an occasion when a man had made an assertion he touched wood, placing his thumb on a table.

Children still have a game called "Ticky, ticky, touchwood," or "tick" for shortness, using a rime—

Ticky, Ticky, touchwood,  
I've hold of no wood,

saying this as they bound some distance from wood. One of the number was "ticker," and if he or she could touch any of the rest while dancing away from their wood, the one ticked took the place of the ticker. When the "ticker" ran any one closely, the rime was changed to "I touch wood." This game is still common amongst children, and often fills in the playtime of school hours.

It hardly seems probable that the dry rotten wood which burns so well and without blaze, known as "touch-wood," has any connexion with the custom of "touching wood," as a recognition of what may be called the small mercies of life.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

Though I cannot explain the custom, it may be worth record known in the United States England. Within the past few years I have heard it (independently) used from Iowa, one from New York, and one from Washington D.C.

H. SNOW.

Hadlow, Kent.

One of the forms of the "touch" among children is "touch wood." If a player is exempted from being caught if successful in reaching a tree, on the point of being caught "touch" is perhaps the most common of "touch." In the more common form of the game, "widdy way," of "he's" is formed by success in the chain starts off with this catch.

FRANCIS P.

Streatham Common.

"UP": ITS BARBAROUS HISTORY (10 S. vi. 245; vi. 138).—I have heard the Emerald Isle say, "I up widdy way" and several other people use it as an expression.

JOHN PICKERS.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT, 10 S. vi. 110).—There are some of the King's Library, British Museum, and coloured plates.

PINCUSHION SWEET (10 S. vi. 110).—I should have thought that years ago the soul of K. P. D. would have been above such domestic cushions. Mine was not, and is that the term properly be cut off from a roll of the composition with white string in the cutting a quadrangular form that of a square pincushion, which "Lemon pincushions" are in the manner of barley sugar flavoured. The balls described at the sale are properly "bull's-eyes," and have been inaccurately termed "pincushions."

"VERIFY YOUR REFERENCES" (10 S. vi. 62, 131, 154).—My regret at the annoyance to Mr. AUSTIN D. was somewhat tempered by his courtesy in referring me to a list of various books of reference consulted, and which I will have the opportunity to secure, if only they supply both the quotations from Thomas Paine in proof of the fact regarding a step from the ridiculous, "given indifference to the fate of Napoleon," was first



It is not the term employed by either Fontenelle or Montaigne, each of whom wrote before Paine; it is the form adopted by Napoleon, who spoke after him; and, although it would be impossible to prove that either the last named or Talleyrand (from whom no quotation has yet been forthcoming) found it in Paine, that author's intimate association with certain phases of the French Revolution, in defence of which 'The Age of Reason' was written, renders it far from improbable that they had read it therein.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

The following passage may prove both illustrative and valuable, as recorded in the 'Lives of Twelve Good Men' by my late friend the Very Rev. John W. Burgon, Dean of Chichester, popularly known in Oxford as John Burgon of Oriel. The author of the saying was the Rev. Dr. Routh, President of Magdalen College, on whose coffin-plate in 1854 was recorded "Ætatis sue C.":—

"Every studious man in the course of a long and thoughtful life has had occasion to experience the value of some one axiom or precept. Would I could give me [Burgon] the benefit of such a word of advice?" He [Routh] bade me explain—evidently to gain time. I quoted an instance. He nodded and looked thoughtful. Presently he brightened up and said, 'I think, sir, since you care for the advice of an old man, sir, you will find it a very good advice' (here he looked me archly in the face) 'to verify your references, sir.'"—Page 38.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

ewbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

Referring to the sublime and the ridiculous, following, from a note-book of A. S. Pushkin (1821), is worth mentioning: "Le grand R. disait à N., affligé d'un mal d'avenir: il n'y a qu'un pas du sublime au sublimé." Pushkin gives no clue to the identity of these persons, but N. is suggestive of a prominent European figure of that period; conjecture may be wrong, as Pushkin's allusions are replete with tantalizing allusions.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Watham Common.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S 'CHURCH OF BROU' (S. vi. 148).—Matthew Arnold wrote of the church of Brou, near Bourg-en-Bresse, before he had seen it and its glorious tombs. He describes it, but the question of SAVOY is not answered, and needs to be clearly expressed without waste of space.

D.

DESMOND (10 S. vi. 130).—This was originally a place name, afterwards became a surname, and finally was used, like other surnames, as a Christian name. Desmond, originally written Deasemound, stands for

the Gaelic Deas-Mumhain, which means South Munster. Its correlative is Thomond, i.e., Tuath Mumhain, North Munster.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

In 1329 Maurice FitzThomas or Fitzgerald, afterwards Viceroy of Ireland, was created first Earl of Desmond, and received a grant of the county palatine of Kerry, with royal liberties therein, to be held of the English Crown.

A. R. BAYLEY.

Desmond was an ancient district of Ireland (South Munster) which included Cork and Kerry counties, and which gave the title of Earl to the Fitzgeralds. Camden says:—

"Beneath the Country of the old Luceni, lies Desmond, stretch'd out a long way to the South. It is called in Irish *Desmouin*, and in English *Desmond*.....three several Promontories (besides Kerry above mentioned) shoot out with their crooked shores to the South-west, which the Inhabitants formerly called *Hiercoun*, i.e., *Westmounster*" (ed. Gibson, 1722. col. 1335).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

CATTE STREET (10 S. vi. 49, 95, 115).—Near Stainton le Street, co. Durham, is a lane named Catkill Lonin. Near it is the village of Newton Ketton.

R. B—R.

"MINININ," A SHELL (10 S. v. 449, 497; vi. 15, 77, 114).—MR. G. W. MURRAY is, I think, mistaken in supposing (*ante*, p. 15) that there is no appearance of the possibility of a connexion with Spanish in the Stonehaven district. There is a very strong possibility of such a connexion. In one of the fishing villages on the south of Fife—Pittenweem, if I remember rightly—the inhabitants are of a type quite distinct from those of the neighbouring villages, and this is accounted for by local tradition by the fact that the crew of one of the ships of the Spanish Armada was landed there, and many individuals, who were either unable or disinclined to leave, settled down and became the ancestors of this unique class of fishermen. Now it should be remembered that the Scottish fishermen, especially on the east coast, follow the herrings, and make the nearest port to the fishing ground for the time being, which possesses a fish-market, their head-quarters; there is thus constant intercommunication amongst all the fishing people dwelling along these boards. And this applies, though to a more limited extent, to the west coast as well, so that, even admitting that all intercourse with Spaniards had been confined to the west coast, it does not follow that the influence of that intercourse would not be felt on the east coast as well as on the west. It would be



interesting to know really to what extent the dialects of the localities where survivors from the ill-fated Armada settled were affected by the foreigners. So far as I am aware, the matter has never been gone into in a scientific manner. W. SAUNDERS.

1, Summerbank, Edinburgh.

GRANTHAM CROSS (10 S. vi. 127).—A paragraph to the same effect as that contributed by Mr. JOHN ROBINSON was cited from Lloyd's *Chronicle*, August, 1780, in 'N. & Q.', 3 S. ix. 57, by K. P. D. E. It is worthy of remark that the cautious author of 'Notes on Grantham,' the late Rev. Benjamin Street, who appealed to the 'Annual Register' as his authority, wrote of the Market Cross (p. 65):—

"It was pulled down by Mr. John Manners, Lord of the Manor, in 1779, but an action was brought by the Alderman, Mr. Thomas Stanser, against him for the trespass, and Mr. John Manners was compelled by Mandamus to restore it in 1780, on the grounds that Royal Proclamations were wont to be made from it."

Mr. Street must have misread his 'Register.' Lloyd says that there were great rejoicings in the town of Grantham because of the verdict for the plaintiff, "the ringing of bells, cockades, and open house at the Grange, the seat of Mr. Manners."

Both Lloyd and the *Morning Post* speak of Mr. John Stanser. It will be observed that Street sets him down as *Thomas*, and so he appears in the list of Grantham aldermen given in the 'Notes' and in that found in Turner's 'History of Grantham.'

ST. SWITHIN.

"PODIKE" (10 S. vi. 7128).—This seems to be an English form of the Dutch *polder-dijk* (introduced with *dijkgraaf*, dike-warden), and the "pow-dike" of the following quotation from the 'English Dialect Dictionary':

"*Polder*. There is a place called Polders between Sandwich and Woodnesborough."

"*Pow-dike*, a ditch cut through the fens, and fortified with banks of sand; a sea or river bank."

The second quotation is to be found under 'Pool.' It gives to "dike" an ambiguous meaning, on which I venture some remarks. The article in the 'Oxford English Dictionary' shows that "dike," originally a ditch, acquired, about the sixteenth century, in England at least, the converse sense of "bank," the mound raised in digging the ditch, and that this sense was extended to a loose stone-wall, and even to a hedge. Has the original sense become differentiated by the influence of the Dutch *dijk*, or simply by the ambiguity which seems inherent in several languages to two analogous pairs of

terms—"ditch" and "dike," and "ridge"? Usually the second pair is materially the result of the first; the excrescence of earth at the bottom of the excavation; and the two come to be confused, and synonymous. Thus, in French, *sillon* is used, by writers at least, for both "ditch" and "ridge," though *billon* is the term for the latter. In Latin *riga* sometimes meant "ridge," and *rigare* have sometimes meant to ridge to furrow. Italian seems to have no dictionary word, at least—fo Baretti only gives "spazio tra so In Provençal *souco* is general *rego* being "furrow," with *reg* ridge, while *regoun* is an irrigat (cf. French *rigole*, and Welsh "furrow"). In both the German and the Dutch *voor* there is the ambiguity; they are "furrow" (*fu* "ridge." It is, however, probable all these languages ploughmen country-folk have their distinctive ambiguity being in the weaker language. EDWARD N.

Liverpool.

PRESSING TO DEATH (10 S. vi. 128).—An instance is given of the "peine forte et dure" in 1726 in the 'History of Crime' by Luke Owen Pike:—

"As an instance may be mentioned Burnworth, who was arraigned at murder. He stood mute, and continued mute after the usual warning; he according to the ancient fashion, and the weight. His fortitude was not of Strangeways, but was nevertheless remarkable. For an hour and three-quarters he bore the torture, and sustained life under a pressure of nearly four hundred weight. At last however, he succumbed, to mercy. He was brought back to the block, and boldly pleaded Not Guilty. All that he could avail him nothing; he was found guilty and hanged."—Vol. ii., 483.

Burnworth had his thumb-nails fastened in a whipcord, before he underwent punishment, which, according to authority (vol. ii. 346), "was about the time George III. had been twelve years on the throne [*i.e.* in 1772]."

JOHN PICKER  
Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge

"WAR": ITS OLD PRONUNCIATION (v. 228, 316; vi. 138).—The following from a letter written by Shakespeare seems to show that we must not take as an authority for the pronunciation of the word *war*. The extant



example of the spelling of the word *hare*. Smith's letter is dated 28 June, 1715. It is from an edition of the letters, published when Pope and Swift were alive, and in 1752:—

"I borrowed your Homer from the Bishop (mine was lent) and read it out in two evenings. I was as well as me, you have got your credit and reputation: Yet I am angry at your Rhymes and Triplets, and pray in your next let me have so many unjustifiable verses and gods."

E. YARDLEY.

MEN'S MORRIS (10 S. vi. 128).—Information as to various ways of playing this game is collected in Mrs. Gomme's *Old Games*, vol. i. pp. 414–419.

ST. SWITHIN.

GE IN A SHIFT (10 S. vi. 127).—A case of outward adorning was simply married in Lincolnshire between 1844: see 'N. & Q.' 1 S. vol. vii.

ST. SWITHIN.

IN PLACE-NAMES (10 S. vi. 69).—I observe, at the last reference, that *hari* is made of Ferguson's 'Teutonic *hari*' (1864). I beg leave to note, that of those whom it may concern, I hardly expect much correctness printed at that date. I remember having a copy of my own; but after I purposely got rid of it, in order not to mislead. For instance, we are told "the Gothic *hari*, Anglo-Saxon *har*, Norse *her*." Here are three spellings practically three errors. *Hari* is the high German form; the Gothic is *har* as *harjis*. The Old Norse form which the former *r* belongs to is the latter *r* is the nominative

as further quoted as saying that it appears in "the English Hare, Harry, Harrow, Charie, and Cherry." The English initial *ch* can possibly be derived from a Teutonic *h*, he fails to see that it may most confidently reject the "etymology" of Charie and Cherry. *-S. here*, an army, or any of its kind, or *ch* is merely a palatized *c* or *k*, and is therefore distinct from *h*.

A remarkable fact that no work exists on the general subject of place-names which we can rely. Taylor's *Place-Names* contains many correct facts, but frequently breaks down, and is trusted without further verification could not be otherwise; for the science of phonetics is of very recent

What is meant by the happy-go-lucky mention of "the English Hare, Harre, Harry, Harrow," I do not know. Surely Hare represents the A.-S. *hara*, a hare; Harry, as a name, is the O.F. *Harri*, i.e. Henry; and Harrow is from the A.-S. *hearg*, a heathen temple. Mere casual jumbings of like-sounding syllables only tend to ensnare the unwary.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Cheriton, a parish in Kent, adjoining Folkestone, is stated by Hasted in his 'History of Kent,' vol. iii. p. 388, to have been written in ancient records both Cherington and Ceriton. Walerau and Odo de Ceritone held it at an early date.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

SIR EDWARD HARLEY AND PARLIAMENT (10 S. vi. 126).—Edward Harley was elected M.P. for Herefordshire on 14 Oct. 1646, in the place of Humphrey Coningsby, disabled by two separate Resolutions of the House, the first on 8 May, 1643, "for bearing arms and being in actual war against the Parliament," the second on 22 Jan., 1643/4, when he is included among the fifty-two Royalist members who were disabled on that day for "betraying their trust" and sitting in the King's anti-Parliament at Oxford. The writ authorizing an election for Herefordshire in his stead was ordered 11 Sept., 1646. Harley appears to have taken his seat in December following; he subscribed to the League and Covenant as M.P. 9 Dec., and is named for the first time on Committee the next day. A zealous Presbyterian, he became from the beginning of his Parliamentary course a foremost leader of that party in the House, and as such was one of the eleven members impeached by the army in September, 1647, and expelled from the House. For a short time after June, 1648, he was, with the rest of the eleven, readmitted to his seat, but was finally secluded—as was his father and colleague Sir Robert Harley—in "Pride's Purge" December following. Under the Commonwealth he took no part in public affairs, for although returned for Herefordshire to the second Parliament of the Protectorate in 1656, he was one of the 105 anti-Cromwellians kept out of the House by order of the Council of State, and did not again sit in Parliament until February, 1660, when Monck enforced the return of the "secluded" members. During the few weeks—22 Feb. to 16 March—that the restored Long Parliament remained in existence, Harley was an active member, being appointed on the new Council of State, which continued



19 vols., 15*l.*; a complete set of Spalding Club Books, 34 vols., 4to, 9*l.*; Arber's 'Transcript of the Registers of the Stationers' Company,' privately printed, 1875-94, 18*l.*

Mr. James Coleman, of Tottenham, has a number of deeds relating to the Angell, Barrymore, Fauntleroy, Hans Sloane, Penn, and other families. Among them is a grant of one acre of waste land at Wimbledon, at four shillings yearly by the Duchess of Marlborough, 1731, 20*s.* Other items include House of Lords cases, estate maps, pedigrees, autographs, &c. Among books we note Bacon's works, with Life by Dr. Rawley, 1671, 50*s.*; an old Phisicke Booke, 1599, 5*l.* 10*s.* There are also some early volumes of the *John Bull* newspaper.

Our old friend Mr. Bertram Dobell has, as usual, many rarities. These include Carey's Life in Paris, 1822, 22*l.* 10*s.*; the first genuine 12mo edition of 'Hudibras,' 1663-4, 6*l.* 6*s.*; Charles Lamb's 'John Woodvil,' the first edition, entirely uncut, with inscription, "With C. Lamb's best regards," 1802, 40*l.* There is also the first collected edition of Lamb's Works, with inscription, "Robert Southey, Esq., from the Author," 2 vols., 12mo, boards, 1818, 15*l.*; first edition of Milton's 'Britain,' 1670, 9*l.* 9*s.*; Shirley's Poems, 1646, 12*l.* 12*s.*; Beaumont and Fletcher's 'The Wild-Goose Chase,' 1652, 15*l.* 15*s.*; Shelley's 'Rosalind and Helen,' 1819, 8*l.* 8*s.* (this copy is the one sent by Shelley's instructions to Leigh Hunt); Keats's 'Endymion,' 1818, 30*l.*; Hazlitt's 'Liber Amoris,' 1823, 4*l.* 10*s.* There is a collection of books illustrated by Cruikshank, including a large-paper copy of 'London Characters,' 1829, 10*l.* In the general portion of the catalogue we find Hogg's 'Life of Shelley,' Moxon, 1858, 2*l.* 2*s.*; second edition of 'Sketches by Boz,' 3 vols., 1836-7, 3*l.* 10*s.*; Fitzgerald's 'Euphranor,' first edition, Pickering, 1851, 2*l.* 12*s.*; Purcell's 'Orpheus Britannicus,' 2 vols., 1698-1702, 5*l.*; Byron's 'Hours of Idleness,' 1807, 3*l.* 3*s.*

Mr. John Jeffery has the first edition of Dr. Watts's 'Hymns and Spiritual Songs,' 1707, price 30*l.* This copy has a library stamp. The first edition of the 'Olney Hymns,' 1779, is 25*s.* On first page under Quakers are several works of interest, including Francis Howgil's 'Popish Inquisition newly erected in New England,' 1676, 5*l.* 5*s.*; and Besse's 'Sufferings of the People called Quakers,' 1753, 2*l.* 2*s.*; a catalogue of Friends' Books, 1708, 7*s.* 6*d.* Under Robert Cooper is a collection of 19 tracts, including some by Holyoake, 1852-3, 3*s.* 6*d.*; 'Historia Mundi, or Mercator's Atlas,' 1635, 3*l.* 3*s.* Under Napoleon is 'An Act for the more effectually detaining in custody Napoleon Bonaparte,' 1816, 3*s.* Under The Congo a collection of pamphlets. These include Twiss's 'International Protectorate,' 'Can the Independent Chiefs cede to any private individual the whole or part of their States, with Sovereign Rights, &c.?' Letters relating to interviewing the King of the Belgians, &c., 1883-5, 2*l.* 2*s.*

Mr. E. Menken's Catalogue, No. 170, contains a portion of the library of the late Dr. Garnett. There are two portraits on the cover, one of them being the doctor at work in his study. The books contain his book-plate. These include a set of the Philobiblon Society, 20 vols., only 100 copies printed, 1854-84, 22*gs.*; Allibone, 4*l.* 10*s.*; Byron, edited by Coleridge and Prothero, large paper, only 250 copies printed, 13 vols. 4to, 10*l.* 10*s.*, 1898-1904; Chaucer, 1687, 3*l.* 10*s.*; first edition of 'The Friend,'

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J. CURTIS ("Disraeli's Runnymede") They were edited by Mr. Francis Hay and published by Bentley & Son. You get a copy through Messrs. Macmillan.

HOVE ("I expect to pass through") 247, 316, 355, 433; v. 393, 498.

N. HERBERT SPURDENS ("Mangold") According to the 'N.E.D.' the corrupted form of mangold-wurzel: i. wurzel, root.

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Editorial communications should be sent to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries' and Business Letters to Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Build Lane, E.C.



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(Continued from Second Advertisement Page).

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## Notes.

## A KNIGHTHOOD OF 1603.

THE Queen Elizabeth was dying, the Deputy of Ireland, Mountjoy, had her session to receive the rebel Earl of to mercy. Fynes Moryson, Mount- secretary, relates that the news of her which took place on 24 March, arrived and on the 27th “in manner follow- ‘Itinerary,’ 1617, Part II. p. 277):—

There was a gentleman among the voluntary of the Lord Deputy who had long been ambitious of the honour of Knighthood, by no endeavours of service, expence of or assistance of friends he could hitherto

Now a servant of his posting from London getting a happy passage at sea, came upon of March (late in the night) to Mellifont, the Lord Deputy then lay, and brought with the first news of the Queenes death, which had related to his master, hee, having long ceased to take my advise in his affairs, and me of these newes, and brought his to confirm the same in my hearing. Where- required his servant not to speak a word to any man, threatening him with the reputies displeasure and severe punishment such rumour were spread by him. Then I d to give his master confidence of receiving our he desired if he would follow my advise, was this; that he should go to the Lord

Deputy and tell him this report of the Queenes death, brought by his servant, and the strict charge he had given him for the concealing thereof, till his Lordship should think fit to make it known, and withall to make tender of himselfe and all his meanes to follow his Lordships fortune in this doubtful time.”

Fynes Moryson’s tactful counsel was adopted, and in the next few days Tyrone made an ignominious submission to Mountjoy, being made to kneel down in all humbleness for more than an hour, and accepting and signing the terms agreed upon. It was not till some days afterwards that the official news of the Queen’s death arrived, and the great O’Neill could not refrain from weeping bitter tears of rage and regret. But as Mountjoy rode from Mellifont to Dublin, he often called the gentleman who had given the news to ride with him, and, “not without some admiration of the better sort of his train,” talked familiarly with him. And after they arrived at Dublin the gentleman received the honour of knighthood, together with Master Leigh, a kinsman of the Lord Deputy who brought a letter from King James.

Moryson does not mention the gentleman’s name—perhaps from his habitual discretion, perhaps from the fact that he had received a handsome present. But on looking into Dr. W. A. Shaw’s new volumes of ‘The Knights of England,’ I find that on 20 April, 1603, the Lord Deputy knighted at Dublin Castle Henry Leigh and Jarman Poole. Whoever made this entry in the roll of knights must have written it down by hearsay, for this is the way in which it was pronounced. But German Pole (or Poole) was the second son of another German Pole, whose grandfather had also the same name. German was pronounced Jarman, as Derby was pronounced Darby. The pronunciation of Pole as Poole is still preserved in some branches of that ancient family. The new knight succeeded to his father’s estate of Radborne, near Derby, where the family had been settled from the fourteenth century. The inscription on his mural monument in Radborne Church is given in vol. iii. p. 258 of ‘Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire,’ by J. Charles Cox, published in 1877. After reciting the ancestry of his family, it states: “Quicquid Germanus fortitudine clarus, ac in Hiberniâ apud Kinsale. . . Eques aur. merito fact’”; and then relates his marriage in 1625, and his death in 1634 in the sixtieth year of his age. His bravery and his services at Kinsale are properly commemorated on his monument, but they had not sufficed to gain a knighthood. The



tactful wirepulling of Fynes Moryson could not well be cut in marble. We are now behind the scenes, but must admit that the inscription in Radborne Church is probably as true as most epitaphs.

German Pole was anxious to be knighted; but probably he wanted to be dubbed in the way of honour, and not for carpet consideration. Had he waited for the accession of James, he might have had his wish for the asking. In the first year of his reign James created a thousand knights, and every man with an income of 40*l.* a year in land was invited to apply for knighthood.

I have acknowledged my indebtedness to Dr. Shaw's 'Knights of England,' but it is fair to say that I might have found Jarmanus Poole's creation in Metcalfe's 'Knightage,' if I had looked for it there.

CHAS. HUGHES.

Manchester.

#### THE POST OFFICE, 1856-1906.

(See *ante*, p. 163.)

THROUGH the courtesy of Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode I am in possession of the Third Report of the Postmaster-General, issued in 1857. This is quite out of print; it is a handsome folio of 64 pages, and my copy is as clean and fresh as if just issued from the press. The statistics date from the 31st of December, 1839. The total number of letters for that year was 82,470,596, including 6,563,024 franks. This enormous number of franks will show how the privilege was abused. Members of Parliament could receive an unlimited number of letters free of postage, of any weight—even a pianoforte, a saddle, a haunch of venison—and they might send out fourteen a day. With the new Act franking was abolished. The Queen cheerfully volunteered to resign the privilege, and pay postage like her subjects. For the year 1840, the first of Penny Postage, the total was 168,768,344, being an increase of 122½ per cent. In 1841 the total reached 196,500,191, being another increase of 16½ per cent., after which the increase was more gradual. The Exhibition of 1851 did not bring such an increase as one would have expected, it being only 4 per cent. on the previous year. For the year 1856 the total reached was 478,393,803.

The money orders issued during 1839 in the United Kingdom were 188,921, the amount being 313,124*l.*; while in 1856 the total number was 6,178,982, and the amount 11,805,562*l.* It is curious to note that as regards Ireland during the famine years

1846-7 there was an increase on the previous years. In 1845 the number issued was 232,525, for a total of 391,692*l.*; in 1846, 258,144, of the value of 435,330*l.*; and in 1847, 299,521, the value being 519,877*l.*

There was also a considerable increase in the money orders paid in Ireland during 1846-8. In 1846 the amount was 483,339*l.*, being an increase of nearly 100,000*l.* on the previous year. In 1847 this reached 611,320*l.*, while in 1848 the large amount of 806,770*l.* was paid. In the following year there was a drop of 160,000*l.* A good Irish money order story is related by Charles Dickens in *Household Words*. Early in 1852 he visited the Aldersgate Street office, and Mr. Frederic Hill, who acted as his guide, told him how an Irishman, who left his hod at the door, and applied for an order for five pounds on a Tipperary post office, for which he tendered (probably congratulating himself on having hit on such a good investment) sixpence! It required a lengthened argument to prove to him that he would have to pay the five pounds into the office before his friend could receive that amount in Tipperary.

The Report gives the profit or loss during the preceding ten years. There were only two years in which there was a loss. In 1847 this amounted to 10,600*l.*, which in 1848 was reduced to 5,745*l.* In 1849 there was a profit of 322*l.*; in 1850, of 3,236*l.*; while in 1856 the profit amounted to 22,674*l.* The Report contains an appeal to the Metropolitan Board of Works to improve the nomenclature of London.

The Fifty-Second Report of the Postmaster-General, just issued, shows the net revenue for the year ending the 31st of March, 1906, from the postal and telegraph services combined to be 4,514,207*l.* If the interest on the capital expended on the purchase of the telegraphs be taken into account, the net profit was 4,235,724*l.*, or 604,944*l.* more than last year. The total number of letters delivered amounted to 2,707,200,000, showing, on an entire population of 43,321,928, an average to each person of 62. The newspapers delivered amounted to 185,400,000, being an average of 4.3 to each person; and the number of express deliveries was 1,578,746. The number of telegrams was 89,478,000; this although showing an increase on the previous year, is not so high as it was in 1900-1 or 1902-3, when there was a considerable increase. This no doubt is due to the use of the telephone.

The number of post cards has increased



from 336,300,000, which gave an average of 8.5 to each person in 1896-7, to 800,300,000 in 1905-6, giving an average of 18.5 to each. The parcel post has increased from 63,715,000 in 1896-7 to 101,682,000 in 1905-6; this after paying 55 per cent. on railway-borne parcels to the companies, amounting to 996,449*l.*, yields as the post office share, 1,142,224*l.*

It is surprising the carelessness of the public with regard to letters with valuable contents. The number of letters with valuable contents with no address at all amounted to 4,599; one of these contained cheques to the value of 2,500*l.*, while the others totalled in cash and bank-notes 9,966*l.* In addition to these there were 120,041 registered letters insufficiently addressed; these contained 16,887*l.* in cash and bank-notes, and 656,845*l.* in bills, cheques, money orders, and stamps.

As regards foreign postage there has been no reduction made since the first unit was fixed at 2*d.* It should not be forgotten that to Napoleon III. was due the reduction of the postage between England and France from 8*d.* to 4*d.* This was done by the postal treaty of the 1st of January, 1855. France was the first country to make the change, the others retaining their old charges of 8*d.* and more.

The Report contains good information as to the development of Imperial Penny Postage, which now extends, so far as outward letters are concerned, to the whole of the Empire (with the exception of one or two small islands), and also to Egypt and the Soudan. It is strange that it should have taken so many years to bring about this result. *The Athenæum* was among the first to advocate an Ocean Penny Post. On the 15th of September, 1849, it devoted an article to the subject, and inserted a letter from Thomas Bazley, the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, to Elihu Burritt, in which he states that to establish an Ocean Penny Postage "is practicable, and would be exceedingly beneficial to the people of every country." *The Athenæum* considered that, with the stamp of the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce upon it,

"the scheme of Ocean Penny Postage may be removed from the category of empirical agitations and regarded as one of those ideas which require time only to perfect them. Peace and free postage are the pet 'impossibilities' of the hour. Steam and lightning conductors have had their days of denial—and of victory."

In the early fight for penny postage Hill

had many kind helpers, whose aid was "gladly accepted by him," one of the foremost among these was Henry Cole. On the 9th of May, 1837, Lord Duncannon, in the House of Lords, informed Lord Brougham, who presented a petition from the City in favour of penny postage, "that the Government did *not* intend to try the experiment of Mr. Hill's plan, but had determined to issue penny stamp covers for short distances, and to reduce the fourpenny post to twopence." It was evident that this important experiment would be fatal to Hill's scheme, and that it was necessary to lead the public to support penny postage. Mr. George Moffatt, a large tea merchant in the City, who had made his fortune by selling tea to all retailers and dealers at the uniform price of the market daily, by adding one halfpenny a pound to such price as his profit, formed a mercantile committee, to which Cole became secretary and W. H. Ashurst acted gratuitously as solicitor. Of the good work of this committee full particulars are given in Sir Henry Cole's 'Fifty Years of Public Life' (Bell & Sons). It contains many curious illustrations, including Mulready's design. In addition to the outside help I have already mentioned, and which was highly appreciated by Rowland Hill, as shown in the memoir of him by his nephew, he was cordially supported by all the members of his family, who were proud of Rowland and his scheme. There was no jealousy; each worked in harmony. The brothers looked at all times to each other for counsel; it was a perfect home, with the good old father as its head. Truly have his words been verified, "The union of my children has proved their strength." All the brothers rendered good public service, and were so intimately associated that their lives throw much light on that of Rowland. The eldest, Matthew Davenport Hill (1792-1872), was the first man from Birmingham who went to the bar, and on the erection of his native town into a municipal corporation, he was appointed recorder. Edwin (1793-1876), the second son, was, on the introduction of penny postage, appointed supervisor of stamps at Somerset House, and until his retirement in 1872 had under his control their manufacture. By his inventive-mechanical skill he greatly improved the machinery. My father frequently had occasion to see him, and always found him ready to consider any suggestion made. Especially was this the case when he obtained permission for a stamp to be made with the sender's name round the rim. This was



designed for him by Edwin Hill. His niece, Constance, relates how he invented "wind-proof doors" for the sake of a rheumatic porter at the Wellington Street entrance, and his ingenuity at invention made his bedroom at Somerset House a perfect museum of curiosities. "If at night the blankets pressed upon him too heavily, he could, as he lay, pull a string with a sort of claw at the end, which grasped the bed-clothes and relieved him of their weight" ('Frederic Hill, an Autobiography,' p. 325).

Arthur, the third son (1795-1885), was head master of Bruce Castle School. Frederic, the youngest son (1803-96), the first Inspector of Prisons appointed under the Act of 1835, after bringing about great reforms, his brother wanting help at the Post Office, he was appointed in 1851 assistant secretary, and was able to effect many economies. He drew up a plan for life insurance, encouraged in every direction the employment of female labour, and his brother Rowland testifies in his autobiography to his great zeal. These brief notes just give a glance at "the league of brothers." Never did a family so unite in working for the common good.

It is matter for congratulation that Rowland Hill had the advantage over many other pioneers of seeing his great work accomplished. He lived until the 27th of August, 1879, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, leaving the record for all time that he was one of the greatest benefactors of the last century. JOHN C. FRANCIS.

#### OLDEST INSCRIPTION IN GUIPUSCOAN.

If we leave aside for the present the question of the inscription "Ulbelteso nis," to be seen on the roadside between Irún and Oyarzun—which Dr. E. Hübner, of Berlin (for whom I procured a photograph of it, and who caused it to be inserted in Baedeker's guide-book to Spain), believed to be the Latin genitive of an indigenous personal name of the first century, but which I think may be possibly Baskish of the Visigothic period, meaning "I am (the) little black-hair(ed) boy"—the oldest known Baskish inscription in the Provincia de Guipúscoa is to be found on the staircase of the Town Hall (Casa Consistorial) at Villafrañca. I was informed of its existence by Don J. G. Oregi, Presbítero, of San Sebastián, and soon afterwards obtained from General Rafael de Murga y Mugartegui (who died in the Gobierno Militar at Las Palmas in

1905) a copy taken by the Señorita Juana Lasa, which I have since verified personally. It reads thus:—

Villafrañcatar Jaun prestu  
Erriera onzalliac  
Ez izan zuenoi-zaleac  
Malla oetan arras aztu  
Gutizias! Ez beldurtu!  
Laga amodio zuenquai  
Guztien onari jarrai  
Artaco zaute abeac  
Egiñac gure javeac  
Egon sendo zuzen ta ernai.  
Nobles discretos varones  
que gobernais a este pueblo  
en aqñetos escalones  
desechad las aficiones  
codicias amor y miedo  
por los comunes provechos  
dexad los particulares  
pues vos fizo Dios pilares  
de tan riquisimos techos  
estad firmes y derechos.  
Año 1832.

The Baskish is merely a paraphrase of the Castilian rimes which follow. Having been informed by Don Francisco Goitia, of Villafrañca, that the latter were to be seen in an old inscription in the Town Hall at Toledo, I went thither in May, 1905, and found on the staircase a tablet bearing in gilded letters the following:—

Obres [sic] discretos varones que gouernas a toledo en aquestos escalones deseched las afeciones codicias amor e niedo [sic] por los comunes prouechos dexad los particulares pues uos fizo dios pilares detau [sic] rriquisimos techos estad firmes y derechos [sic] (restauró A. L. Ludiña en 1866).

The copy at Villafrañca partly corrects the defects of the original as it now exists. But *obres* seems to be rather a contraction of *hombres*=*homines* than a dialectal form of *Nobles* with the loss of an *n*. The Baskish words may be rendered literally as follows:

"Honourable sirs, inhabitants of Villafrañca (anciently Ordizia), well-wishers of the usages of (this) land, be not partisans of your adherents. On these steps altogether forget cupidity! Be not intimidated! Abandon love for your interests. Ensnare the good of all. For that (purpose) you stand made the pillars. Our masters, remain strong, upright, and earnest."

The words *laga*, *zuencoi*, *erriera*, *zuenki*, are not included in the dictionaries of Larrazendi, Aizkibel, or Novia de Salcedo. Is *laga* from *larga* or *laza*? *Zuencoi* appears to be "partisan of yourself," the termination *coi* being a variety of *kor*, and practically equivalent to *zale*. *Zuenki* I conjecture to mean *res vestra*, "your interest." *Erriera* is from *erri*=land and *era*=way, usage. *Ernai* is a happy pun, because, as a noun substantive, it means *δοκὴν*, French *chevron*, *poutre*, as a synonym of *gapiro*=*viga*=beam, as in



St. Matthew vii. 3 in Leizarraga's version. It is derived from the root *ber* or *er*=sprout, and *nai*=desirous, in connexion with the reproduction of plants and animals. One may compare it to *kitz-nai*=eager to speak; *jan-nai*=eager to eat; *lo-nai*=eager to sleep; *jakin-nai*=eager to know; and to *erein*=sown, from *er-egin*=make to sprout. As an adjective it means lively, awake, active, vigilant, sharp, clear-headed, or perhaps even "beamish"!

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

"PONY"="CRIB."—The slang use of "pony" in the United States for a literal translation to assist the backward student of the classics is new to me, as an English public schoolboy, and is warranted by the following sentence, which begins an article in the *New York Nation* of 2 August, on 'The Classics and Ponies': "An edict against 'cribs'—the words 'pony' and 'trot' are more common in this country—has been issued by the head master of Eton."

I myself never heard of a "crib" in my schooldays. We called them "cabs," "A B Cs," or occasionally "hansoms," the two latter variants being for the sake of safety.

Messrs. Henley and Farmer give instances in their great dictionary of 'Slang and its Analogues' of this use of "pony." Their first quotation is dated 1832, and another shows that "pony" is used as a verb. Another, of 1856, from Hall, 'College Words,' suggests that a "pony" is so called, because it helps one quickly over rough places which would delay the common plodder.

HIPPOCLIDES.

GREENE-MARLOWE PARALLEL.—Greene's 'Orlando Furioso,' Clarendon Press edition, ll. 1431-53, has this speech of Orlando:—

Thanks, my good lord.—And now, my friends of France,  
Frollicke, be merrie: we wil hasten home,  
So soone as King Marsilius will consent  
To let his daughter wend with us to France.  
Meane while wee'll richly rigge up all our Fleete  
More brave than was that gallant Grecian keele  
That brought away the Colchian fleece of gold:  
Our sailes of sendall spread into the winde;  
Our ropes and tackling all of finest silke,  
Fetech from the native loomes of laboring wormes,  
The pride of Barbarie, and the glorious wealth  
That is transported by the Western bounds;  
Our stems cut out of gleaming Ivorie;  
Our planks and sides framde out of Cypress wood,  
That bears the name of Cyparissus Change,  
To burst the billows of the Ocean Sea,  
Where Phoebus tips his amber-tresses oft,  
And kisses Thetis in the daies decline;  
That Neptune proud shall call his Trytons forth

To couer all the Ocean with a calme:  
So rich shall be the rubbish of our barkes,  
Tane here for ballas to the ports of France,  
That Charles him selfe shall wonder at the sight.

In Marlowe's 'Dido, Queen of Carthage,' there is this eloquent plea of Dido:—

Aeneas, I'll repair thy Trojan ships  
Conditionally that thou wilt stay with me,  
And let Achates sail to Italy:  
I'll give thee tackling made of rivelled gold,  
Wound on the barks of odoriferous trees;  
Oars of massy ivory, full of holes  
Through which the water shall delight to play;  
Thy anchors shall be hewed from crystal rocks  
Which, if thou lose, shall shine above the waves;  
The masts whereon thy swelling sails shall hang  
Hollow pyramids of silver plate;  
The sails of folded lawn, where shall be wrought  
The wars of Troy, but not Troy's overthrow;  
For ballast, empty Dido's treasury;  
Take what ye will, but leave Aeneas here.  
Achates, thou shalt be so seemly clad  
As sea-born nymphs shall swarm about thy ships  
And wanton mermaids court thee with sweet songs,  
Flinging in favors of more sovereign worth  
Than Thetis hangs about Apollo's neck,  
So that Aeneas may but stay with me.

CHAS. A. HERPICH.

New York.

"TERRAPIN": ITS ETYMOLOGY.—We are told in 'The Century Dictionary' that this term, so well known to epicures, is "supposed" to be of American Indian origin. I should say it is undoubtedly of Algonquin origin. In the Abenaki dialect the animal is called *turebe*, and in the Delaware *tulpe*. The earliest reference to it in English is in Alexander Whitaker's 'Good Newes from Virginia,' 1613, p. 42:—

"I have caught with mine angle, pike, carpe, eele, perches of six severall kindes, crea-fish, and the *torope* or little turtle."

The real difficulty is to account for the modern form of the word, with final *-in*. It has long been supposed that no trace of this form occurred before 1709 (see Bartlett's 'Dictionary of Americanisms'), but I am glad to say that I have just discovered a much earlier instance. In John Lederer's 'Discoveries,' 1672, p. 4, there is a list of the "ensigns or arms" of some Indian tribes. The totem, as we should now call it, of the Susquehannas is described as "a *Tarapine*, or small tortoise."

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

WORDSWORTH'S "SOLITARY."—In the criticism of 'The Excursion,' which he included in his 'Round Table' essays, Hazlitt quotes the Solitary's deliverance on the disappointments engendered by the French Revolution, following it with an eloquent and characteristically fervent commentary.



In a foot-note he protests against "solitary" as an indefensible anomaly; "this word is not English," is his verdict. Probably this assertion is more sweeping than the writer designed, for he must have known the term "solitary" in standard English from the Book of Job to Cowper's 'Task.' His objection, no doubt, is to the concrete and individual use of the word as a proper name, and it is possible to argue, of course, that Wordsworth's ascription is new and arbitrary. It is not, however, without precedent, and it has now a recognized position in the language. It is like *L'Avare*, *L'Indiscret*, *Le Jaloux*, *Le Magnifique*, of French authors, while in English dramatic literature it has such respectable precursors as "the Malcontent," "the Impertinent," "the Inconstant," and "the Insolvent." "An eccentric," "an invalid," "a natural," and "the ordinary" all give it countenance and support. These forms illustrate the elasticity and the serviceable readiness of our parts of speech, which quickly fit into new positions and adapt themselves to the performance of such duty as occasion or necessity may require.

THOMAS BAYNE.

SEAMAN OR FISHERMAN APPRENTICE BOOK.—A chance search, while I was waiting for the production of documents in the Public Record Office, has discovered that at one time it was the custom to register indentures of fishermen apprentices. They are contained in one paper book, covering the years 1639-64, and seem to be perfect for that period.

The importance of this class of record cannot be overrated, as they can establish the removal of a name from one part of the country to another—very often a matter of great difficulty in genealogy. They also give parentage and trade of parent.

The manuscript has a modern endorsement "Seamen," but in every case examined up to now the apprentices are bound to fishermen, mostly of Barking and the Thames district. Barking in times past was a well-known fishing-place, and it may be that the apprentices, on completion of their indentures, would start for themselves in that parish, and some of their sons might seek fortunes in London and found merchant families in that city; so that a missing link in a London and provincial pedigree might be found amongst them. I intend to make an index of them, and to throw them into the same alphabet as other London companies.

*I shall be pleased to answer any inquiries*

about them, but in the meantime these tables of the trades of the parents and their residences may be of some interest; but they cover only the first 244 indentures.

*Parents' residences.*—Essex, 91; Suffolk, 9; Kent, 22; Westmoreland, 1; Brecknock, 1; Herts, 1; Warwick, 3; Northumberland, 2; Worcester, 1; Cambridge, 3; Lincoln, 2; Barwick (Berwick), 1; Gloucester, 3; Middlesex, 27; Southampton, 1; Northampton, 1; Bristol, 1; Norfolk, 10; Salop, 2; Cardigan, 1; Hereford, 1; Sussex, 1; Berkshire, 3; London, 6; Lancashire, 4; Devonshire, 2; Dorset, 1; Surrey, 7; Oxford, 5; Cumberland, 2; Durham, 4; York, 14; Staffordshire, 1; Ireland, Armagh, 1; Scotland, 1; Inverness, 1; Burston-narse, 1; St. Andrews, 1.

*Parents' trades.*—Husbandmen, 78; yeomen, 7; comer, 1; tobacco-pipe maker, 1; embroider, 1; clothier, 1; shipwright, 1; brickmaker, 1; waterman, 1; fuller, 1; baker, 1; butchers, 2; cordwainers, 6; cowleech, 1; blacksmiths, 5; cooper, 1; chapmen, 2; "polterer," 1; leatherdresser, 1; ship carpenter, 1; masons, 2; hosier, 1; pursemaker, 1; pinmaker, 1; fishermen, 24; "tailor," 9; "tyler," 1; brasier, 1; mercer, 1; "sheerman," 1; seamen, 4; brewers, 4; "marriners," 13; carpenters, 2; house carpenter, 1; casemaker, 1; millers, 3; woodmonger, 1; glovers, 3; "keeleman," 1; weavers, 7; sawyer, 1; cornchandler, 1; barber-surgeon, 1; "gardners," 2; cook, 1; vintner, 1; basket-maker, 1; labourers, 15; shoemakers, 4.

GERALD FOTHERGILL.

11, Brussels Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.

"WIDGE," HORSE, DIALECT SURVIVAL.—In a recently issued volume of the E.E.T.S., 'Respublica,' A.D. 1553,\* there occurs a remarkable instance of the survival in Tudor-English dialect of an A.-S. word that itself had only a limited vogue. At 34/1023 is "a widge and hir vole"; in South-Western dialect, a horse (mare) and her foal, from M.E. *wig*, A.-S. *wieg*. The last word is only found in poetry and with moderate frequency; while in other Teutonic languages *wigg*, horse, occurs solely, to my knowledge, in O. Sax., 'The Heliand,' and there but once. Stratmann's 'Mid. Eng. Dictionary' (ed. H. Bradley) gives a solitary example of *wig*, horse, in 'Early English Homilies' (ed. R. Morris), rendering the more notable its survival to the above date. The word is not in Halliwell's dictionary. H. P. L.

\* "A play on the social condition of England at the accession of Queen Mary," Ed. L. Magnus, from the Macro MSS.



SHAKESPEARE THEN AND NOW.—I wonder what would be thought of a correspondent of 'N. & Q.' in this present year of grace who, venturing an opinion on the signification of an expression attributed to Sir Toby Belch, should write:—

"I do not pretend to be a critic of Shakspeare, and must confess that I do not possess a copy of the 'Twelfth Night'; but after seeing your correspondent R. R.'s letter I resolved to write you a note. First, however, I called on a neighbour to get a look at the text."

A book-starved person made the foregoing admission to the literary world, through 'N. & Q.' in 1850 (1 S. ii. 14). I suppose there are not many contributors to 'N. & Q.' nowadays who would not shrink from such an avowal, even if their shelves were destitute of the volume (at present obtainable for a few pence) which the library of no intelligent adult should be without. ST. SWITHIN.

"AUTOBUS."—I noticed this curious word for the first time in *Le Journal* of 20 August. It was applied to the new "omnibus automobiles" which started running on that day from the Hôtel de Ville to Porte Maillot.

W. ROBERTS.

EPITAPH AT WYE, KENT.—I believe that the following has not previously been printed; it will before long be undecipherable:—

Here lieth y<sup>e</sup> Body of Cosman Ertz Berger of this Town. He was a native of y<sup>e</sup> City of Basil in y<sup>e</sup> Canton of Bern and came to England (with y<sup>e</sup> Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Heneage Earl of Winchelsea Ambassador at Constantinople) in y<sup>e</sup> year 1678. He liv'd in this Town 65 years & died April 4<sup>th</sup> 1744 aged 89 y<sup>rs</sup> he left Issue surviving three Sons and 5 Daughters 3 grand Chil<sup>en</sup> & 21 Great grand Children.

His eldest surviving son John of this Town Erected this Stone in Memory of his dear Father.

.....lieth y<sup>e</sup> Body of Mary first wife.....Cosman by whom he had one.....two daughters she died Aug<sup>r</sup> 30, 1680 aged 30 years.

.....Elizabeth his Second wife by her he.....ons & three daughters she died Sep<sup>r</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> 1752 aged 82 years.

The memorial is injured at the bottom, the foot-stone has only the initials C. E.

On the head-stone there is a shield with three crescents, and on a helmet a crest of same three crescents. R. J. FYNMORE. Sandgate.

BELT RACE.—*The Sheffield Daily Telegraph* of Saturday, 18 August, contains:—

"There was some mystery about the manner in which John Williams (37), saw grinder, of 49, Stothard Road, Crookes, received injuries to his head, body, and limbs, at the works of Messrs. Moses Eadon & Sons, Limited, Savile Street, on Wednesday, from which he eventually died. There was no witness of the accident, but Charles Henry

Edge, machine file grinder, who worked near, gave his theory of how it happened. He heard a great noise, and, going to deceased's shop, saw him in the belt race—a place which is cut away underneath the belt and drum. Witness thought deceased was trying to get the belt, a very heavy one, off the drum, when it came off the pulley on the stone at the other end, and, bringing some of the gearing with it, struck deceased and knocked him into the race."

H. J. B.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"BORN IN THE PURPLE."—We all have a general notion as to the meaning of this phrase. Purple having been of old the colour specially assumed for robes, &c., by persons of imperial and royal rank, a person "born in the purple" is understood to be one born in such rank, and, by extension, any one born in a noble or wealthy position (sometimes with a sort of sneer), to whom a great career is made easy, in contrast with those "Quorum virtutibus obstat Res angusta domi." The origin of the phrase is well known. It was first applied to Constantine VII. of the Byzantine Empire, surnamed Porphyrogenitus, and thence to all of the Imperial family. Thus the Princess Anna Comnena, in the preface to her history of her father's wars, speaks of herself as "nursling and offspring of the Porphyra."

But now I find that Gibbon ('Decline and Fall,' xlviii.) gives a differing account of the matter:—

"In the Greek language *purple* and *porphyry* are the same word. An apartment of the Byzantine palace was lined with porphyry. It was reserved for the use of the pregnant empresses, and the royal birth of their children was expressed by the appellation of *porphyrogenite*, or born in the purple. This peculiar surname was first applied to Constantine the seventh."

Neither Gibbon nor his editors, Dean Milman and Bury, give any reference or authority for this statement. Finlay, in his 'Hist. of Greece,' II. i. § 2, says, "Zoe gave birth to a son [Const. Porphyrogenitus] in the purple chamber." Here, again, I find no authority given, either in the place itself, or in any other supplied by the index.

After some search among Byzantine historians, I have come upon the following in the work of Liutprand, the Gallic historian. He says (I. ii.):—



"Porphyrogenitum autem non in purpura sed in domo quæ Porphyra dicitur natum appello. Constantinus Imperator Augustus, ex cuius nomine Constantinopolis est sortita vocabulum civitas, domum istam ædificari iussit, cui Porphyra nomen imposuit, voluitque successuram nobilitatis suæ sobolem istic in lucem prodire, quatenus qui suo ex stemmate nascerentur luculenta hac appellatione Porphyrogeniti appellarentur."

This I obtained from a note by Reiske on the work of Const. Porphyrogenitus, 'De Cæremoniis,' i. p. 254. Here, again, nothing further of note is given.

Now it can scarcely be doubted that Gibbon had the passage of Liutprand before him. But it is also obvious that the two statements are not identical. Liutprand says nothing about a "chamber lined with porphyry." Whence, then, did Gibbon obtain this particular? I shall be grateful to any one who can supply the missing link; and it will be a further favour if the information be sent direct to me.

C. B. MOUNT.

14, Norham Road, Oxford.

**WATERLOO.**—In 'The Wellington Despatches,'\* compiled by Col. Gurwood, appear copies of the 'Instructions of the Duke of Wellington to the Army,' issued on 15, 16, and 17 June, 1815, and also a paper termed 'Disposition of the British Army at 7 o'clock A.M. on the 16th June.'

The original instructions were lost in the battle (see the despatches) and the papers above mentioned were not apparently among the Wellington documents, but were furnished to the compiler, Col. Gurwood, by General Sir De Lacy Evans, in whose possession they were, and to whom they are believed to have been returned.

Sir De Lacy Evans died in 1870. Can any of your readers inform me where these MS. papers now are, or could be seen, or whether there is any living representative of Sir De Lacy Evans who might possibly give the information?

C. W. R.

**RICHARD PILKINGTON, OF TORE, CO. WESTMEATH,** is believed to have descended from Richard Pilkington, of Rivington, co. Lancaster, died 1551, and Alice Asshawe his wife, all of whose male descendants appear to have been traced up to the generation of Richard of Tore, with the exception of the issue, if any, of two grandsons, Christian names unknown, the sons of the Rev. Leonard Pilkington, D.D., Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, Prebendary of

Durham, who died 1599, and of seven grandsons, John, Samuel, Noah married to Meriel Storie with issue, Abraham, Isaac married to Margaret Woodfield with issue, Jacob, and Thomas married to Ursula Hicks, the sons of the Rev. John Pilkington, Archdeacon of Durham, who died 1603, and about whom information is desired. Richard of Tore, born 1635, died 1711, might be the grandson of either of the above, and his eldest son was named Abraham, as were many others of his descendants.

HENRY W. POOK, Col.

121, Hither Green Lane, Lewisham.

**PAULUS JOVIUS.**—I find a writer in the middle of the seventeenth century referring to a history by this writer—"Pauli Jovii Historia." Who was Paulus Jovius, and what history did he write?

LOBUC.

[Paulus Jovius wrote 'Historiarum sui temporis,' lib. xlv., ab an. 1494 ad an. 1547, published in Florence, 2 vols. in folio, 1550-52.]

**FIELD-GLASSES IN 1650.**—Bishop Burnet in his 'History of his Own Times,' vol. i. p. 54, describes the battle of Dunbar, fought on 3 June, 1650, and states that

"Cromwell and his officers walked in the Earl of Roxburgh's gardens, that lay under the hill, and by prospective glasses they discovered a great motion in the Scottish camp: upon which Cromwell said, 'God is delivering them into our hands.'"

Is there an earlier reference to the use of field-glasses in operations of war?

In 1609 Galileo invented the telescope, and by it in the following year discovered the satellites of Jupiter. Milton in 'Paradise Lost,' book i. l. 288, alludes to Galileo's "optic glass," and again, in book iii. l. 590, to his "glazed optic tube"; and in 1627, in his 'Vacation Exercise in the College,' Milton writes of the Sibyl who

In Time's long and dark prospective glass

Foresaw what future days should bring to pass.

I presume a prospective glass and an optic glass mean the same thing.

Lord Chancellor Bacon in 'The New Atlantis,' 1616, gives a relation of the true state of Solomon's house, which one of the fathers of the house, setting forth its wonders, thus describes:—

"We have perspective houses; we have helps for the sight far above spectacles and glasses in use. We procure means of seeing objects afar off as in the heaven and remote places, and represent things near as far off, and things afar off as near. We have some degrees of flying in the air: we have ships and boats for going under water," &c.

Nares, in his 'Glossary of Words,' mentions the "perspicil," and defines it as "a telescope or glass for distant vision," and quotes

\* See edition of 1852, vol. viii. pp. 142-3; and also 'Supplementary Despatches' (1863), vol. x. p. 496.



stigma from Ben Jonson's 'Staple of  
sc. i. (1625):—

Bring all your helps and perspicils  
to the best advantage and augment  
as I come forth;

the burlesque of 'Albumazar'

a perspicil, the best under heaven:  
as I'll read a leaf of that small Iliad  
a walnut-shell was desk'd, as plainly  
long miles off as you see Paul's from  
Barnet.

seem to me rather to refer to a  
g glass than to a telescope.

port of telescope was used on board  
Henry VIII.'s time, if one can rely  
ballad of 'Sir Andrew Barton' (in  
eliques'), for on 2 August, 1511,  
ion between the vessels of Thomas  
ard Howard and Andrew Barton,  
interrupting English trade in the  
under pretence of searching for  
se goods, the following passage  
the ballad:—

He sett that may be seene  
you sayle by day or night,  
morrow, I sweare, by nine of the clocke,  
I meet with Sir Andrew Barton, knight.  
thant sett my lorde a glasse  
apparent in his sight,  
he morrowe by nine of the clocke  
d him Sir Andrew Barton, knight.

any earlier reference to the use  
lasses in operations of war than  
150 at the battle of Dunbar?

JAMES WATSON.

BROMBOROUGH: WILLIAM GIB-  
THOMAS CRANE.—1. Edward Brom-  
was born at Arrow, in Warwick-  
entered Winchester College in  
twelve. In 1551 he was Fellow  
college, and in 1557, according to  
Wood, was eminent for logical  
aphical disputations, and was also  
a good grammarian. In 1559,  
M.A., he was proctor, but was  
of his Fellowship for recusancy in  
went abroad in 1563 or 1564, and  
proceeded at once to Rome, where  
chaplain to the English Hospice

He gave evidence in Rome against  
Elizabeth, 7 Feb., 1570. He tra-  
Rome with B. Edmund Campion  
d is said to have gone to England  
His surname is given in different  
ary MSS. as Brunbrog, Brum-  
mbrough, Brumbroe, Brombey,  
Bromborne, Brombury, and

in Giblett (also spelt Gyblett) was  
the parish of St. Lawrence, London,

in 1535, and was educated at Winchester  
College. He became Fellow of New College  
in 1551, B.C.L. in 1557, and was expelled  
for recusancy in 1560. He went to Rome,  
and became chaplain to the English Hospice  
there, and in February, 1570, was to have  
given evidence against Elizabeth; but, if  
he gave any, no record survives. He accom-  
panied B. Edmund Campion from Rome in  
1580, and is said to have crossed to England  
from Boulogne. He is said to have been  
imprisoned in England and to have been  
afterwards banished, and to have died in  
Rome before 1585. He is called Gynlett in  
Laderchius.

3. Thomas Crane, B.A., a native of  
Arundel, became a Fellow of Winchester  
College in 1548; rector of Winnal, Hants,  
1553/4; rector of Shawe, Bucks, 1555. He  
was afterwards a chaplain of the English  
Hospice, Rome, and accompanied the two  
persons above described from Rome in 1580,  
crossing the Channel with Giblett. He died  
in exile before 1588, according to the Con-  
certatio. His name appears in Gee's 'Eliza-  
bethan Clergy' as Dominic Chane! He  
may be the person appointed rector of Tits-  
hall, Norfolk, by the Catholic patron Sir  
Thos. Cornwallis, in 1578.

My authorities for the above accounts are:  
Kirby's 'Winchester Scholars'; Foster's  
'Alumni Oxonienses'; Simpson's 'Edmund  
Campion'; S.P. Dom. Add. Eliz., xi. 45;  
the 'Douay Diaries'; 'The Lives of the  
English Martyrs,' edited by Dom Bede  
Camm, O.S.B., vol. ii.; Laderchius, vol. iii.;  
Sander's List in Gee's 'Elizabethan Clergy';  
and Catholic Record Society, vol. ii.

I should be grateful for additional infor-  
mation about any of the above three persons,  
and especially for some account of their lives  
in England after 1580 and for the dates and  
places of their deaths.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

CANON v. PREBENDARY.—I shall be glad  
to be informed when, and under what cir-  
cumstances, the prebendaries of Westminster  
were first called canons. I understand that  
the former is the correct term and that the  
latter, constantly but erroneously applied to  
these functionaries, is merely the name and  
style of the office itself. Any particulars  
will be most welcome. J. I. VAN ELDER.

[See 5 S. vi. 227, 275; xi. 69, 89, 108, 211, 233, 337,  
395.]

THE EXPLORER OF THE ORANGE RIVER.

—Col. Robert Jacob Gordon, the Dutch-  
man who christened the Orange River,  
17 Aug., 1779, and committed suicide 25 Oct.,



1795, left a widow, "an amiable and sensible Swiss," who after his death returned to Switzerland with her four sons. The eldest, born in 1778, had borne a commission in his father's regiment. What was the name of this regiment? and what is known of the names and future of the sons? Can any Swiss reader help? One of them may have been the Capt. Gordon, the inventor of a flute about which Mr. Christopher Welch has written learnedly. He died a lunatic between 1839 and 1847. A Col. Robert Gordon, of Dutch origin, was shot dead at Conde in 1815, and Col. Bonnaire was transported for the crime, while his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Milton, was executed. J. M. BULLOCK.

ANNE ENSOR.—I shall be glad of any information as to the history, family, or descent of Anne Ensor, buried 1598 (? where), who was married to John Ensor, of Wilmcote (? where), in co. Warwick.

N. DE LA LYNDE.

70, Lord Street, Liverpool.

JOHN HAMILTON REYNOLDS.—In January, 1825, Taylor & Hessey, the proprietors of *The London Magazine*, advertised among their "Works to be published this Season" "'Prose Pictures: a Series of Descriptive Letters and Essays,' by Edward Herbert, Esq., with etchings, &c., by George Cruickshank [*sic*]." Is it known if this volume was ever published? Edward Herbert was the pen-name of John Hamilton Reynolds.

WALTER JERROLD.

ST. WILLIAM OF SHERRIFIELD.—Can any one kindly give me information about this saint? Wm. Bray, of Hinxhill, near Ashford, Kent, by his will, proved in 1510, gave "to the mending of the tomb of St. William of Sherrifield in the porch of Henxhill, 12d."

The present rector informs me that there is no tomb in the porch of the church at the present time.

ARTHUR HUSSEY.

THROGMORTON: PENISTONE: HEVERINGHAM.—Can any one give me the parentage of Sir George Throgmorton (or Throckmorton), who married Catherine Vaux, daughter of Lord Vaux of Harrowden, who died in 1523?

What was the name of the wife of Sir Thomas Penistone, whose daughter Lettice married Robert Knollys, gentleman of the privy chamber to Henry VIII.?

I wish to know also the parentage of Sir Arthur Hovingham of Kettering, Norfolk, whose daughter Abigail married Sir George Digby (d. 1586).

KATHLEEN WARD.

Castle Ward, Downpatrick, co. Down.

## Replies.

### "G," HARD OR SOFT.

(10 S. vi. 129.)

THE question as to the right pronunciation of initial *g* depends, in every case, upon the history of the word. This has been explained over and over again, and would be perfectly familiar to Englishmen if the historical study of our language were in any way recognized in our schools. As it is, our scholars, as a rule, are as helpless as babes when asked to explain the difference between *gill* (with hard *g*), and *gill* (with *g* as *j*). See any good English grammar or any work on English philology that deals with the history of our sounds.

The terms "hard" and "soft" are very bad ones when applied to denote sounds. *G* is either pronounced as *g* in *go* (the "normal" sound); or as *g* in *gem*. The latter is said to be "palatalized."

The general rule is this. Our English spelling was formed on Anglo-French models, and therefore depends upon the habits of scribes who were familiar with Old French. Hence the fundamental rule is that *g* is normal (as in *go*) before *a*, *o*, *u*; but is palatalized, or sounded as the English (and Old French) *j* (written as *i*), before the two "palatal" vowels, *i.e.*, *e* and *i*; as in *gem*, *margin*, and *gin* (in the sense of "snare" or of "spirit"). This accounts for nearly all words of French origin, and for nearly all words of English origin that begin with *ga*, *go*, and *gu*.

As regards words beginning with *ga*, the chief exception is *gaol*, from the A.F. *gaole* or *geiole*. Hence the alternative spelling *jail* is much to be preferred. Some of these words are needlessly spelt with *qua*: as *guard* and *guarantee*. Of course *gard* and *garantee* are to be preferred, but are not likely to be adopted, because the English mind prefers anomalies. In words beginning with *go* or *gu* followed by a consonant the *g* is usually normal.

In order to express a normal *g* before a palatal vowel, the A.F. symbol *gu* was adopted; hence we have such spellings as *guess*, *quest*, *guide*, *guild*, *guile*, *guilt*, *guise*, *guitar*.

But the ordinary spellings adopted by Norman scribes were practically useless in the case of words of native or Scandinavian origin, in which the normal *g* had long been written before both *e* and *i*, without palatalization. This is the true source of all the



The rule in this case is, in the main, normal before *e* and *i* when the word is of French origin. Examples occur in spelling: *gear*, *ged* (a pike), *geld*, *get*, *gill* (of a fish), *gill* (a ravine), *gird*, of Norse origin; and in the native *gin*, *girdle*, *girl*, *give*, *gift*, *gild*, *giggle*, *Geck*, a dupe, is Dutch; *gecko* (a lizard) and *gingham* are Malay. The *gier* in *gier* appears to be Dutch.

The general rule is flagrantly contradicted in these cases. Thus *gimlet* and *gimp* should be written *guimlet* and *guimp*; the former is from a Norman form *guimbelet*, the latter from the Middle French

possibly omit to mention a few words, or to avoid prolixity. The general rule is sufficiently clear. *Margarine* is modern, and its spelling is probably ignorance of the above laws as applied to French. At any rate, it was not dealt with by Norman scribes.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

It may be laid down as a rule that before *a*, *o*, and *u* in all words, and *e* and *i* in Teutonic words, except when *d* follows in the same syllable; and in this last position, and before *e*, *i*, and *u* in words of Latin and French origin, it is *g* covers all Mr. WOLFERSTAN'S except the vagary "*margarine*."

E. W. B.

Of the varied pronunciations of this word, instinctively suggested by the exigencies of convenience? *Margaret*, *Marjaret*, *Marjaret*, which is pronounced *Marjaret*, which is pronounced *Marjaret*, and is not *marjerine* phonious (if there can be any euphony such a Chicagoesque compound) than *Marjaret* with the *g* hard. *Gue*, as in *marjaret*, I think, always and necessarily *marjaret* is certainly more easily pronounced soft than hard, as *gin* is *jîn* rather than *gift* than *jift*. And who would say *jote*, *julp*, *jasp*, *jet*, *jeat*, *gem* (with *g*), instead of *gate*, *gulp*, *gasp*, &c.?

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

ÆNEID, I. 462 (10 S. vi. 5, 110). This is the passage from Prof. Tyrrell's "Poetry" (pp. 147-9) which is referred to last reference. He says:—

I would be disposed to quote as the best Latin poetry Virgil's

*lacrimae rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt.* Indeed, strike one with a sense of wondrous and pathetic dignity. But I am not sure

that all its meaning has yet been fully unfolded. Sir C. Bowen translates it,—

Tears are to human sorrow given, hearts feel for mankind.

And such is the accepted view of the meaning of words which have always seemed to me to come bitter from that wellspring of sadness which made the poet marvel why the dead should desire to live again. It was this minor key in Virgil's poetry that was ringing in Tennyson's ears when he apostrophized him so beautifully as

Thou majestic in thy sadness at the doubtful doom of human kind.

Surely in this famous verse '*Sunt lacrimae rerum*,' Virgil meant more than Wordsworth in the '*Laodamia*' when he wrote

But tears to human suffering are due.

Surely these words, which seem full of a natural magic, come to us with a diviner air and a grander message than this. Dr. Henry, one of the very greatest of modern Virgilian scholars, has greatly added to the impressiveness of the verse by a refined and scholarly interpretation of the word '*rerum*' as meaning 'in the world,' just as in the phrase '*dulcissime rerum*.' The meaning would then be 'There are such things as tears in the world,' 'tears are universal, belonging to the constitution of Nature, and the evils of mortality touch the heart.' This is a great improvement on the ordinary explanation of this celebrated and oft-quoted verse. But may not the words, which cannot but strike one as fraught with some new and exquisite fancy, bear a meaning far more definite, weighty, and distinguished? Aeneas is gazing at the picture of the Trojan War in the temple of Juno in Carthage. As he looks he weeps, and cries, 'E'en things inanimate (*res*, the material picture) can weep for us, and the works of men's hands (*mortalia*) have their own pathetic power.' That is, 'Here, in a strange land, where men knew me not till yesterday, I find a painted picture to accord me sympathy and call forth my tears.' The verse which follows falls in with this view:—

Then on the lifeless painting he feeds his heart to his full.

(*Sic ait atque animum pictura pascit inani.*)

*Inani*, as Conington observes, is not a mere general epithet, but has a pathetic sense, implying that the subjects of the picture are numbered with the lost and past. *Rerum* is the lonely word in which flowers all the charm of all the muses. I should add that, in another passage in the '*Æneid*,' *mortalia* means 'the work of men's hands.'

As to this interpretation, I note that the main sense of the passage is the same in any case. Both Prof. Tyrrell and the older commentators understand Aeneas to say, "I find a picture to accord me sympathy," but Prof. Tyrrell imagines Aeneas to say "The picture calls forth my tears," while the older view takes the passage to mean, "The hearts (of the strangers) are touched by mortality (our woes, &c.)," which seems to me much more to the point in the circumstances. The line "*Sic ait*," &c., is not the line which follows immediately, but one in which Aeneas says, "Dismiss your



fears," &c. *Aeneas*, in fact, points out, on the old view, that the strangers have sympathy for the woes of Troy, and for that reason are likely to treat the Trojan newcomers with kindness. This is business, and good sense; the other view is mere posing rhetoric, which is not, however, I admit, beyond the pious chieftain. The objection to the rendering "I find a picture to accord me sympathy" is that the clause begins "*Sunt hic etiam*," followed by "*sunt*," which implies to my mind that Virgil meant "even here" to go with both sentences. For *Aeneas* to say that "even here a picture accords me sympathy" seems to me rather pointless in the circumstances.

I note further that *res* with its material meanings, cf. particularly Horace's

rem facias, rem,  
Si possis recte; si non, quocumque modo rem.  
'Ep.' I. i. 65.

which was probably familiar when Virgil's poem was written, is hardly the word a poet would choose as possessed of the charm of all the Muses. It has the merit of being vague, but not (to me), of being poetical. "*Mortalis*" in either rendering means the work of men's hands, but I think it is right to call attention, as is done at the last reference, to "*mortalia*," for the plural neuter is rare so far as I know, and certainly means "human affairs" in the passage cited from the 'Eclogues.'

Henry's version may be very nice, but I utterly fail to discover how it is justified by a scholar as a matter of Latin.

#### HIPOCLIDES.

REGISTERS OF ST. KITTS (10 S. iv. 327; vi. 76).—By an Act passed in 1711 at the Island of St. Christopher, it was enacted

"That in every Parish Church shall be kept two large Paper Books.....one whereof shall be kept for the Parish Accounts by the Church-wardens, the other as a Register for Christnings, Marriages, and Funerals, to be kept by the Minister only,"

and by a later Act of 1727 the minister was bound to make entries at a fee of 1s. 6d. each on pain of forfeiting for each neglect 5l.

On 28 May, 1730, William Mathew, Lieutenant-General of the Leeward Islands, wrote from St. Christopher as follows:—

"My Lords.....The Lists of Births and Burials I find Impracticable to get as Compleat as Required. Several Parishes have from time to time been without an Incumbent. The Church Wardens have been very Negligent in those Intervals in due Register, and where a Foreign Clergyman has been call'd upon in the vacant Parish to Bury or Christ'n, he has omitted making the Entrys in that Parish Register."

General Mathew, however, enclosed tran-

scripts of baptisms and burials from 1721 to 1730 of Christ Church, St. John, and St. Mary, which may be seen at the Record Office (B. T. Leeward Islands, vol. xxi.).

In vol. xxiv. are like transcripts for the years 1733 and 1734 of Christ Church, St. Mary, St. George, St. Peter, and St. Anne. In vol. xxviii. are for 1738-1745 marriages, baptisms, and burials at St. Mary and St. George. Altogether there are some 1,500 entries relating to the Leeward Islands, some of great value, owing to the destruction of some of the original registers. Later unfortunately the Governors did not transmit any further transcripts.

At Fulham Palace (the West Indies having been formerly attached to the Diocese of London) there is much correspondence between the clergy and the bishops, together with some transcripts, but when I saw them a few years ago the papers had not been sorted, and I could not make a satisfactory search. There are nine parishes in St. Christopher, viz.: St. George Basseterre, St. Peter Basseterre, St. Mary Cayon, Christ Church Nichola Town, St. John Capisterre, St. Paul Capisterre, St. Anne Sandy Point, St. Thomas Middle Island, and Trinity Palmetto Point; and application should be made to each rector. Exposed as these registers are to hurricanes, earthquakes, and fire, it would be a good thing were the Parish Register Society to form a West Indian section for printing them.

V. L. OLIVER.

#### AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10 S. vi. 149).—

One eye down the hatchway cast,  
The other looking up at the truck of the mast.

This is in the 'Ingoldsby Legends,' the 'Legend of Hamilton Tighe.' In Bentley's "Carmine Edition," 1887, the words are:—

One eye is down through the hatchway cast,  
The other turns up to the truck on the mast.

U. V. W.

[J. T. B., COL. J. R. BRAMBLE, MR. C. GILMAN, and MR. L. MORETON also supply the reference.]

"RIME" v. "RHYME" (10 S. v. 469, 514; vi. 52, 90, 132).—When, about ten years ago, I resumed my acquaintance, which should never have been interrupted, with 'N. & Q.' I was as much puzzled with the spelling of this word as SENEX himself; but I felt sure it had not been adopted without just cause. Since that time I have been taking notes, and I am pretty confident in asserting that such a collocation of letters



hyme" was unknown in the sixteenth century. In a matter of this Dr. Samuel Johnson's 'Dictionary' is to be trusted. If we turn to the sixth volume of that monumental work, published in 1755, the year after his death, we find examples from Spenser, both of which prove to be of no authority. One of them thus:—

Manly power it did disperse,  
were warmed with enchanted rhymes,  
oftentimes he quak'd.—'Fairy Queen.'

Johnson taken the trouble to search for what Spenser wrote, which is as follows:—

all his manly powres it did disperse,  
were charmed with enchanted rimes;  
oftentimes he quak't, and faint'd oftentimes.  
The Faerie Queene, canto ix., stanza xlviii.,  
Globe ed. of 'The Works of Spenser,' p. 59.

Johnson's second quotation gives from Spenser a quatrain which is not to be found among his poems:—

I was promis'd on a time,  
To have reason for my rhyme;  
But from that time unto this season,  
I had neither rhyme nor reason.

Johnson's authority for these lines is apparently his 'Worthies of England,' first published in 1662, where that gossiping writer

... passeth a story commonly told and that Spenser presenting his poems to Elizabeth, she, highly affected therewith, asked the lord Cecil, her treasurer, to give him a hundred pound; and when the treasurer (a steward of the queen's money) alledged the sum too much: 'Then give him,' quoth the queen, 'What is reason'; to which the lord consented but was so busied, belike, about matters of concernment, that Spenser received no answer, whereupon he presented this petition in a sheet of paper to the queen in her progress:

I was promis'd on a time,  
To have reason for my rhyme;  
From that time unto this season,  
I receiv'd nor rhyme nor reason.

On the queen gave strict order (not without respect to her treasurer) for the present payment of the hundred pounds the first intended unto

... in Mr. Hales's 'Mémoir,' prefixed to the Globe edition of Spenser, p. xiv.) ... etrastich of a similar character is ascribed to Thomas Churchyard, and runs

You bid y<sup>e</sup> treasurer on a time  
To give me reason for my rhyme,  
But from that time and that season,  
I have had nor rhyme nor reason.\*

... who was the author of this "ryme" (Chaucer, Globe edition, p. 92;

... report Adams's 'Dictionary of English Words,' s.v. 'Reason.'

elsewhere he has "ryme") I will not undertake to say, but I am sure that neither Churchyard nor Spenser would have used the letter *h*. In his prefatory lines to the "Pithy Pleasaunt & Profitable Workes of Maister Skelton, Poete Laureate to King Henry the VIIIth" (London, 1736—Davis's reprint from an ancient copy), the former has the following:—

Our Englishe verse and ryme.

As I have mentioned his name, I may here say that Skelton has *ryme* (p. 48), *rymyng* (p. 55), *rime* (p. 176), *ryme* (p. 180), and four lines below, this true description of his own poetry:—

For though my rime be ragged,  
Tattered, and iagged, &c.

Spenser uses the word pretty frequently, mostly as *ryme*, according to the score of examples I have before me. In the other cases, it is *rime*, but never *rhyme*.

Roger Ascham ('The Scholemaster,' 1570, p. 82) says:—

"In tyme they be Promoters of both openlie: in place againe mockers of both priuillie as I wrote once in a rude ryme."

On p. 145 we read as follows:—

"Our rude beggerly ryming, brought first into Italie by Gothes and Hunnes, when all good verses and all good learning to, were destroyed by them: and after caryed into France and Germanie: and at last receyued into England by men of excellent wit in deede, but of small learning, and lesse iudgement in that behalfe."

This form of the word Ascham always employs, according to my notes in 'The Scholemaster.' It is not to be found in his 'Toxophilus,' though the latter book contains the rudest of his own rude rimes (see title-page).

I next take Puttenham, the reputed author of 'The Arte of English Poesie,' published in 1589, which is perhaps the highest authority on the subject. On p. 125 of that most interesting volume he gives us a saying of "that merrie Greeke," Democritus, which runs thus in Latin:—

"Omnia sunt risus, sunt puluis, et omnia nil sunt:  
Res hominum cuncte, nam ratione carent.

Thus Englished,

All is but a iest, all dust, all not worth two-  
peason:

For why in man's matters is neither rime nor reason."

In another place (p. 90) he says that "*ryme* is a borrowed word from the Greeks by the Latines and French, from them by vs Saxon angles." Throughout the book the word, which frequently occurs, is spelt with an *i* or *y*, and never has the letter *h*. Another



volume of a like character is William Webbe's 'A Discourse of English Poetrie' (1586). On p. 37 he thus expresses his contempt of the new poets:—

"I scorne and spue out the rakehellly rout of our ragged Rymers (for so themselves vse to hunt the Letter), which without learning boaste, without iudgment iangle, without reason rage and fume, as if some instinct of poetically spyrite had newlie rauished them, aboue the meanesse of common capacity."

The only spelling he employs is *ryme*, which also prevails in 'The Revisis and Cavtelis to be observit and eschewit in Scottis Poesie' (1585), written by James I. in his youth.

I have omitted Gascoigne (1576), in whose works the word abounds, and is spelt both ways on the same page and even in the same sentence (see 35 and 48), which is a proof that little distinction was made between *y* and *i*. In many of these writers we find *tyme* as often as *time*. Passing by Sir Philip Sidney ('An Apologie For Poetrie,' 1595), Joseph Hall ('Satires,' 1597—I can only refer to Singer's edition, 1824, but I am sure that when the poet spoke of "angry Skelton's breathless rimes," Book VI. 1, he did not use the *h*, as his editor does\*), and John Marston's 'The Scourge of Villanie; Three Bookes of Satyres' (1599), in which the author mostly uses the form *rimes* (see vol. iii. of J. O. Halliwell's edition, 1856), I will refer to only one other sixteenth-century writer, Richard Stanyhurst, the translator of the first four books of the 'Æneid,' printed in Holland in 1582. He nowhere employs *rime* or *ryme*, but in his letter to his brother (p. 8) he speaks of "English rythmes," and, further on, says:—

"Thee ods beetweene verses and rythme is verye great. For in thee one euerye foote, euerye word, euerye syllable, yet [yea] euery letter is too bee observed: in thee oother thee last woord is onlye too bee heeded: As is verye liuelye exprest by thee lawyer in empaneling a iurye:

Iohannes Doa: Iohannes Den: Iohannes Hye:  
Richardus Roa: Willielmus Fen: Thomas Pye:  
Iohannes Myles: Willielmus Neile: Richardus  
Leake:

Thomas Giles: Iohannes Sneile: Iohannes Peake.  
Happlye such curious makers, as youre lordship is, wyl accompt this but rythme dogrel: but wee may suite yt wyth a more ciuil woord, by terming yt, rythme peale meale, yt rowles so roundlye in thee hyrer his eares."

\* I am astonished that such a scholar as Singer should have given *rhymes*, for, in a note (p. 150), he quotes from Puttenham (long before Mr. Arber's reprint) as follows: "Such were the rimes of Skelton, being indeed but a rude rayling rimer, and all his doings ridiculous." His reference is to p. 69 in the original; see p. 97 of the reprint.

And then he asks, "What Tom Towly is so simple, that wyl not attempt, too bee a rithmoure?" On p. 10 he thus expresses his contempt for the new poetry:—

"Good God what a frye of such wooden rythmour dooth swarme in stacioners shops, who meane enstructed in any grammar schoole, not atayning too thee paringes of thee Latin or Greeke tongue, yeet lyke blynd bayards rush on forward, fostering theyre wayne conceits wyth such ouerweening silly follyes, as they reck not too bee condemned of thee learned for ignorant, so they bee commended of thee ignorant for learned. Thee reddiest way therefore too flap these droanes from thee sweete senting huius of Poëtrye, is for thee learned too apply theym selues wholye (yf they be delighted wyth that veyne) too thee true making of verses in such wise as thee Greekes and Latins, thee fathers of knowledge, haue doone; and too leaue too thee doltish coystrels theyre rude rythming and balduck-toom ballads."

Whereupon, to show the example, as Barnaby Rich says:—

"he tooke vpon himself to translate Virgill, and stript him out of a veluet gowne, into a Foolen coate, out of a Latin Heroicall verse, into an English riffe raffe" (Prof. Arber's Introduction, p. viii),

and produced the most grotesque volume in the English language.

Stanyhurst, it is well to notice, is no authority for the spelling of *rhyme* with the letter *h*. He has taken the Latin form of the word, *ῥυθμός*, which is *rythmos* or *rythmus* (Dr. Smith's 'Lat. Dict.'), and has, according to that derivation, transformed Chaucer's "rym dogerel" into his own "rythme dogrel."

I have not been able to verify the quotation from Daniel's 'Civil Wars,' book ii., where he is said to have written in 1592 "Railing rhymes were sowed." I hope that COL. PRIDEAUX will give us the exact word from the original text, for we all know he is a collector of our old writers. Even if Daniel wrote as he is said to have done, it would only show that "the exception proves the rule."

MR. JERRAM, when he tells us at the last reference that the same poet has in his 'Musophilus' such expressions as "the sacred relics of whose rhyme" and "the eloquence, these rhymes," must be quoting from a modern edition, for it would be just as difficult to find *rhyme* in a sixteenth-century writer as *relic*. In the one case it would be *rime* or *ryme*, in the other *relique*.

I have a few more notes regarding this word, which I do not believe to be of Greek or Latin origin (see Marsh's 'Lectures on the English Language,' edited by Dr. W. Smith, John Murray, 1863, pp. 364-5). These notes are concerned with *rime* in the seventeenth



when the spelling gradually became such perhaps justified Dr. Johnson in priority to it when he published his. All other books quoted, when they are not specially mentioned, are the author's reprints. JOHN T. CURRY.

OPTIONS AT LUCERNE (10 S. vi. 124). CURRY's transcript of these inscriptions is interesting, though it is somewhat that he has omitted all reference to epitaphs of the Brandt family, who owned the site, built the chapel, and gave it over to the Colonial and Continental Society.

criticism as to date—Mrs. Schobinger died in 1893, not 1903.

epitaphs of the English people in the cemetery (including chapel), the Protestant cemetery (alluded to in New Town Cemetery, and St. Mark's) were copied in 1899–1900 and printed in *Gen. et Herald.*, 3rd series, vol. iv.,

Pakenham (No. 52), sister-in-law of the first Duke of Wellington, was re-interred in this graveyard 22 May, 1878.

M. Thompson (No. 41) and A. M. Thompson (No. 59) were originally buried in the Protestant cemetery.

oldest monument in the English cemetery when the copy was made was a cross to Mrs. Fanny Williams.

two epitaphs from the Hofkirche in your issue of 16 June, 1906.

and transcripts of the above epitaphs deposited with Mr. W. E. Bethell, Librarian of the English Church, at the Chalets, Lucerne, and with the Colonial and Continental Church Society, London.

BONVILLE OF CHEWTON (10 S. vi. 124). A great deal of information respecting the genealogy of the family of Bonville, of Chewton, Somerset, will be found by MR. EDWARDS if he consults the following: 'A Description of the Monumental Effigies in Porlock Church, Somerset,' by Maria Halliday (Torquay, 1882); of [a] Part of West Somerset,' by H. Chadwyck Healey, K.C. (London); and 'The Strife of the Roses of the Tudors in the West,' by H. Hamilton Rogers (Exeter, 1899). With Mrs. Halliday's book I found a supplement, 'Pedigrees of Loring, K.G., and Hylle of Spax-

ton,' by Mr. B. W. Greenfield, which throws light on the subject, as also does the long article on 'Meriet of Meriet and of Hestercombe,' which he contributed to the Somersetshire Archaeological Society's *Proceedings* for the year 1882 (vol. xxviii.).

As I have compared the different accounts and sifted out the information asked for by MR. EDWARDS, it will save him and others some trouble if I give what appear to be the facts so far as they can be ascertained.

To get things clear it will be desirable to start with Sir William Bonville, Knt., of Shute, co. Devon, who died in 1408. He had for his first wife Margaret, daughter of Sir William d'Albemarle (or d'Aumarle), and after her death he married Alice, widow of Sir John Rodney, Knt., being that lady's fifth husband. By his first wife he had three sons and two daughters. His eldest son was

John Bonville, who died 1396, leaving by his wife Elizabeth (daughter and heiress of Henry Fitz-Roger, lord of the manor of Chewton, co. Somerset) two sons, the elder of whom was

Sir William Bonville, K.G., who was born at Shute the last day of August, 1392; was summoned to Parliament as Lord Bonville of Chewton in 1449; was taken prisoner by the Lancastrians at the second battle of St. Albans, and beheaded 19 Feb., 1460/1. His first wife's Christian name was Margaret, but there is no good evidence as to what family she belonged. Though alleged to be a Meriet, she does not find a place in the pedigree of that family so far as it has been traced. The Bonvilles were connected with the Meriets through Margaret d'Aumarle (see above), who was daughter of Agnes or Ellen de Meriet and cousin and coheiress of Sir John Meriet, jun. It was she who brought the manor of Meriet to the Bonvilles. In his second marriage Lord Bonville of Chewton took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Courtenay, third Earl of Devon, and widow of Sir John Harington, fourth baron de Aldingham. By his first wife he had two daughters and one son,

William Bonville, "esquire," who fell at Wakefield 31 December, 1460. He married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of William, fifth Lord Harington of Aldingham; and after the death of his wife's father in 1458 he bore by courtesy the title of "Lord Harington, senior" (sometimes he is erroneously styled Lord Bonville). His only son,

William Bonville, was sixteen years of



age at the time of the inquest post-mortem on William Lord Harington, to whom he was declared to be next heir, his mother apparently being dead. This William Bonville was "Lord Harington, junior," from that time until he fell with his father at Wakefield, 31 December, 1460. Though so young, he had already married Katharine Neville, a daughter of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, and sister of "the King-maker," and he left an only child, Cecily Bonville, who now became one of the greatest heiresses in England.

Cecily (Baroness Bonville and Harington in her own right) was married at the age of sixteen years to Thomas Grey, K.G., first Marquis of Dorset (she was his second wife), and after his death on 20 September, 1501, she became the wife of Henry Stafford, K.G., Earl of Wiltshire. By her first husband she was great-grandmother of Lady Jane Grey—not the grandmother, as stated in Mr. EDWARDS'S communication. Thomas Grey, second Marquis of Dorset, and Henry Grey, third Marquis, intervened between her and the eleven days' queen.

For the original authorities on which this pedigree is based, see the publications named at the commencement of this reply.

J. COLES, Jun.

Frome.

"BREAKING THE FLAG" (10 S. vi. 69, 136).—In the Royal Navy the expression used, where flags and pendants are concerned, is invariably "Break," not "Break out."

H. KING HALL (Capt. R.N.).

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S 'CHURCH OF BROU' (10 S. vi. 148, 175).—There is, thank Time and sprites reparative, a church at Brou, as beautiful to the full, and as interesting in its associations, as the one which Matthew Arnold made his theme, though the story, as he tells it, is ludicrously at variance with facts. The building was on this wise. In 1480 Philip, Count of Bresse, had a hunting accident, from which he recovered. As a thank-offering his wife, Margaret of Bourbon, vowed to erect a monastery, with a church or chapel, at Brou, but died of phthisis about three years afterwards, without, so far as I have been able to discover, having made a beginning. This Countess Margaret was the poet's Duchess Maud, and he pictures her "in grey age, with palsied hands," though she was but twenty-eight when she escaped it all. Her son Philibert, called *le Beau*, succeeded his father (then Duke of Savoy)

in 1497, at the age of seventeen. His turn was taken away—whether by accident or not—in 1504, and in 1505 his widow, famous Margaret of Austria—of Emperor Maximilian, guardian of his nephew Charles V., and educated by her—began the work at Brou, being thereto by her own sorrow and by the influence of the will of her mother, who had impressed on her conscientiously the church was finished by which year Margaret died. It was completed in 1532.

No tomb on which the "prince repose on 'the fringed mattress'" adorns the nave, nor, I think, adorn it; but the choir is remarkable containing three of the most magnificent monuments that sixteenth-century France can claim. There is one for Mary of Bourbon, one for Margaret of Austria, and a third standing in the midst for a woman who lies with face turned wifeward and hands held towards his mother. How near was she to Switzerland on the borders of Brou, without knowing that she was within an easy walk of it!

To read Matthew Arnold one would think that Brou nestled on some mountain instead of being a suburb of Bourg-en-Bresse, no hill that has left any impression on the memory. Bourg had its cathedral in the seventeenth century, so Brou was specially "from men aloof." "burghers and dames at summer" riding out to church at Brou from Chambéry—Chambéry is at least five miles off as the crow flies. Did the inspector of schools ever witness and face this "howler" of his early days?

St. S.

Brou is a town of France in the department of Eure-et-Loire, twenty-five miles south-west of Chartres.

J. HOLDEN MACMILLAN

ORDER OF THE ROYAL OAK (10 S. vi. 513; vi. 136).—In 'The English Baronage', London, 1741, vol. iv. p. 363, is "Persons Names who were fit and to be made Knights of the Royal Oak, the value of their estates, Anno domini 1688." A foot-note says that the list is from the MS. of Peter Le Neve, Esq., now among the collection of Mr. Joseph Smith. Another foot-note says:—

"This order was intended, by Charles II. as a reward to several of his followers; and it was intended that those who were to wear a silver medal, with



oak, pendant to a ribbon, about it was thought proper to lay it might create heats and animosities, wounds afresh, which at that time prudent should be healed; and as no was ever published, we thought such would be acceptable to the publick, tho' relating to the Order of Baronets."

list is divided into counties of England Wales, Hampshire being called South-ton, and London and Middlesex being together.

in this last-named list are included Thomas Esq. (of Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, afterwards knight), Tho. Elmes, Esq. (of Lord, in com. Northton), William Hazel, Esq. (of Maidwell, Esq. (com. Northton), and George Tresham, Esqs. (North-

largest income, 8,000*l.*, is that of Westphalinge, Esq., Herefordshire. Cornwall, Esq., of the same county, 6,000*l.* per annum. Col. — Strange, Esq., Dorsetshire, Commissary-Gen. Edward Knightley, Knt., London and Essex, and George Stawell, Esq., Somerset, have 5,000*l.* each per annum. There even with 4,000*l.*, two with 3,500*l.*, with 3,000*l.* each per annum. Among of 1,000*l.* is Charles Dymock, Esq., of Ilby (*sic*). There are about one hundred fifty with 600*l.*, and two with only per annum, viz., Sir John Curson (*sic*), of Kedleston, Bart. (Nottingham) and Thomas Carwall, Esq. (Salop). The Devonshire list is the following: William Courtney, Knt. (commonly so but no knight), 3,000*l.*" I find no of this.

the end of the list of knights is the ng: "Total of the persons, six hundred eighty-seven."

following names appear in the list: es, Millicent, Lewther, Vandeput, Wogan, Mounteney, Moulso, Wywold, Quinnall, Delmahoy, Cabetas, a, Moyser, Esterlinge.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

ES HOSKING: ELIZABETH VINNI- (10 S. vi. 109, 156).—According to annual Register for 1822 the marriage John St. Aubyn to "Mrs. Vinni" was on 1 (not 4) July, 1822, and at St. Andrew's, Holborn, not (as at St. George's, Hanover Square. fication of either statement would be le.

G. E. C.

WINIFRED AND THE OLD PRETENDER vi. 127).—It happens that the MS. d to by your correspondent at the

above reference is now in my possession, and I am thus enabled to state that the narrative therein contained was inserted almost at full length and with but slight alteration by Oldmixon in his 'History of England during the Reigns of the Royal House of Stuart,' London, 1730. At p. 734 he says:—

"Most of these passages (in reference to the allegations of imposture in the matter of the birth of the Old Pretender) were Informations sent over to the Prince and Princess of Orange from whom Bishop Burnet had them. He [Bishop Burnet] adds, 'I do not mix with these the various Reports that were both then and afterwards spread of this Matter; of which Bishop Lloyd has a great collection, most of them well attested.' This very collection is fallen into my hands, and I shall insert it as I had it from the Gentleman who had it from the Bishop [of Worcester] himself, in the following letter. 'Finding myself and others likely to take the Abjuration Oath, I thought it would be much for my satisfaction if I could get some information of the Birth of the pretended Prince of Wales.'"

Oldmixon's correspondent proceeds to give particulars of his journey to Hartlebury on 15 June, 1702, and of the relation given to him by the Bishop. This relation is that which forms the subject of the document referred to by Mr. Axon. Mention of the intercession of St. Winifred had been made before the date of Oldmixon's history. In the tract, printed in 1714, entitled 'The Secret History of the Chevalier de St. George. Being an Impartial Account of his Birth and Pretences to the Crown of England' (p. 10):—

"But as a prelude to this I cannot take notice of the Processions, Pilgrimages, Offerings to Loretto, Washings at St. Winifred's, recourse to salubrious Waters, &c."

Although modern historians appear to be unanimous in recognizing the infant prince as the offspring of James and Mary of Modena, the student of this remarkable episode can hardly rise from his investigations without the feeling that the contemporary evidence was of a character to cast the gravest doubts upon the legitimacy, thanks principally to the astounding mismanagement by the Court party of all the circumstances of the birth of the child in whose behalf, as *Prince of Wales*, public thanksgivings, the saying of High Mass, and other observances took place four months before the happy event actually occurred.

J. ELIOT HODGKIN.

HOLY TRINITY, NEW YORK (10 S. vi. 151).—I made a very careful list of names, &c., on the tombstones in Trinity Churchyard in 1893 for a magazine in connexion



with the church, but I found that the authorities of the parish had a complete record of every inscription both outside and inside the building. Trinity Church is a model as regards the care of its records and the presentation of everything connected with its history. "Old St. Patrick's" Roman Catholic Church in Mulberry Street, built in 1809, and for a long time the only Catholic church on Manhattan Island, would also most probably possess records of early settlers—chiefly Irish, but I do not think that any list has ever been made of those buried within its walls, nor is it as a rule ever visited by the genealogist. Its glory has been so completely eclipsed by the modern St. Patrick's Cathedral that very few people now remember even its existence.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S LANDING IN ENGLAND (10 S. v. 349, 391, 473; vi. 37, 93, 133).—I cull the following from some comments in *The Pall Mall Gazette* of 27 Aug. last anent the centenary of that well-known journal, *The Brighton Herald*:—

"During the wars of Napoleon the only communication with France was through Dieppe and Brighton; and it thus fell out that some of the most important events in European history were first published in *The Brighton Herald*. . . . Eighteen years afterwards (i.e., from 1830) it fell to *The Brighton Herald* to make the earliest announcement of the arrival of Louis Philippe as a fugitive to the shores of England, after the revolution of 1848. The deposed monarch landed, with the Queen, at Newhaven on the Friday morning, and the correspondent of the *Herald* at that port was the first to board the vessel."

These extracts are of interest in connexion with recent notes under the above head. Mr. Charles Fleet, a son of a founder of the journal, and himself editor of it for many years, has, at the ripe age of ninety, prepared many valuable reminiscences for its hundredth birthday. CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

"O DEAR, WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE?" (10 S. vi. 29, 57, 73, 92, 116, 152).—There is no evidence whatever of Burns's strong and certain hand in this ditty. The ingenuous revelations with which the pensive maiden is credited are not such as would have appealed to him. He was as little likely to commit himself to these dainty trivialities as he would have been to evolve the pastoral follies of the Anglo-Scottish lyric, "'Twas within a mile o' Edinburgh Toon." If it could be proved that Handel wrote for the banjo, then one might believe it possible that Burns could have

amused himself with the production of these melodious trifles. He would not have been disposed to indulge in such a form of interrogation as that attributed to the puzzled and somewhat monotonous damsel; he knew better than to group garlands of lilies and roses in one burden; and he would have given greater variety to the movement than that which marks it as it stands. The use of the form "of" in the phrases "a pair of sleeve buttons," "a bunch of blue ribbons," "a garland of lilies," &c., shows that the lyric has been less perfectly "Scottified" (to use one contributor's hideous term) than it would have been had the Scottish poet prepared it for publication. Then "fairing" is not one of Burns's words, as any expert is fully aware. Altogether, everything points to the conclusion that Stenhouse reached after considering the song in his 'Illustrations of the Lyric Poetry and Music of Scotland.' Having explained where Johnson got it for his anthology, he had no hesitation in deciding that it was an interloper. "It appears," said he, "to be an Anglo-Scottish production, not many years anterior to the publication of the *Museum*." The best judges will be content to leave the matter there. One contributor at the last reference, quoting from the version in Johnson, has misread "cost" (written with a long s) for *coft*, thereby necessitating a superfluous and amusing explanation.

THOMAS BAYNE.

At the time of the Crimean War a verse of this song ran thus in Lancashire:—

O dear, what can the matter be?  
England and France they're going to shatter us;  
O dear, what can the matter be?  
Pity poor Nicholas the Bear.

W. W.

FLEETWOOD BRASS (10 S. vi. 88, 137).—I think your correspondent WYCOMBE ABBEY will find the information he is seeking by a reference to Lipscomb's 'History and Antiquities of Bucks' (1831-47), p. 233, where he will see an illustration of the brass in question. I am writing away from my books at the present, so cannot give any further information; but the above reference is taken from my cards, referred to *ante*, p. 47. I do not know of any special article or literature on the brasses of this church, and I should be glad of a reference to the "little history of the parish" by the late rector, to which your correspondent refers, provided it deals with the brasses there. As far as I know at present the illustration in Lipscomb, above referred to,



is the only one which has appeared of this brass, and if others are known, I should be glad of references. Drutt does not mention the brass in his recent book on 'Costume.'

STEWART FISKE.

JOHNSON'S POEMS (10 S. vi. 89, 155).—I am obliged to LADY RUSSELL for her reply on the above; but may I remind her that the information I seek is, Who was the B—n of the verses, and what is the "deathless strain" referred to? Bacon would no doubt fit the blank; but I cannot find that any writer named Bacon is the author of a "deathless strain": so B—n must, I think, stand for some other name.

T. M. W.

MARRIAGE IN A SHIFT (10 S. vi. 127, 177).—A marriage of this extraordinary kind took place at St. Clement Danes in February, 1723, when a widow named Brittain appeared thus scantily clothed, to prevent liability for debt, and contracted her second marriage with a brewer's servant. After the ceremony the pair proceeded to a neighbouring apothecary's, from where the bride soon afterwards emerged, properly attired.

WILLIAM JAGGARD.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*The Works of Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher.* Variorum Edition. Vol. II. (Bell & Sons; A. H. Bullen.)

*Beaumont and Fletcher.* Vols. II. and III. (Cambridge, University Press.)

Progress is being made with the two editions of Beaumont and Fletcher which compete in the task of filling up what, for a score years and more, has been the greatest lacuna in our Tudor literature. If, though the first in the field, the Variorum Edition has issued but two volumes against the three intended in the "Cambridge English Classics," it must be remembered that its scheme is the more ambitious and arduous. Involving as it does the substitution of a new and eclectic text for those already in existence, this edition stands apart from that of Cambridge, which confines itself, in the main, to reproducing the text of the second, or 1679, folio, and supplying, in the shape of appendixes, the variant readings of earlier and later editions. Whereas, moreover, the prolegomena of the Variorum Edition supply details, such as the sources of the plots, the arguments of the plays, and the like, and the footnotes answer many explanatory and some glossarial purposes, most information of the kind is reserved in the Cambridge edition for a concluding and, in a sense, supplemental volume. Allowance being made for these things, the rate of progress in the two editions is not widely disparate. Five plays, under the supervision of four editors of established reputation, appear in the second volume. These

are 'The Elder Brother,' edited by W. W. Greg; 'The Spanish Curate' and 'Wit without Money,' by R. B. McKerrow; 'The Beggar's Bush,' by P. A. Daniel; and 'The Humorous Lieutenant,' by R. Warwick Bond. Differing in other respects, the texts are alike in this, that each may be regarded as an amended version of that of Dyce, which among modern renderings has enjoyed an undisputed supremacy. A larger share than has hitherto been accorded Massinger is, in many cases, awarded that dramatist. Following the suggestion of Mr. Boyle and Mr. Fleay, Acts I. and V. in 'The Elder Brother' are attributed to Massinger, and the remainder to Fletcher. A metrical analysis favours such ascription, which we are bound to accept, even though it deprives Fletcher of some of the most poetical and dramatic passages of the play.

In the Cambridge edition the plays of the second volume are in part edited by the late Arnold Glover, whose revision of the text, in part carried out by himself, has been continued by Mr. A. R. Waller, of Peterhouse, whose unassisted effort has been applied to the third volume. According to the plan generally adopted in the "Cambridge English Classics," in which series the edition is comprised, the text of one early edition is scrupulously followed, the variants supplied by other editions, earlier and in some instances later, being given in the form of supplements. This plan gives rise in the present case to a curious state of affairs. For some reason, hard to explain, the second folio, the text of which is adopted instead of following that of any of the early quartos, four succeeding ones of which were in verse, adhered to the fifth, in which the play is given as prose. Now hopelessly irregular as is often the blank verse of Fletcher, there is no question of a metrical effort in 'The Elder Brother' being purposed throughout and often attained. A prose rendering, therefore, though imposed by the scheme, cannot be regarded as wholly satisfactory. To meet this state of affairs two editions are printed, one that of the second folio in prose, the other that of the first quarto in verse. This scheme is ingenious and defensible. It is helpful, moreover, to the student, who cannot be otherwise than thankful for the opportunities of comparison thus afforded. Making allowance for this novelty, the contents of the second volume in both editions follow the same order. In the Cambridge Edition, however, 'The Faithful Shepherdess' is included, whereas in the Variorum it is presumably held over for the third volume. Six plays, whereof the last is 'The Little French Lawyer,' are included in the third volume of the Cambridge Edition, and are all of them edited by Mr. A. R. Waller.

*The Modern Language Review.* Vol. I. No. IV. (Cambridge, University Press.)

EDITED by Mr. John G. Robertson, and with an advisory board consisting of the foremost scholars, *The Modern Language Review*, four numbers of which have appeared, constitutes a priceless boon to the student of literature and philology. The present number opens with an Anglo-Norman poem on the Antichrist, from a MS. in the British Museum. It is the work of Henri d'Aroi, a Templar of the establishment of Bruern, or Bruer, Temple, in Lincolnshire, the writer of several works, some of them printed, in Anglo-Norman. Prof. Skeat supplies an important essay on Provençal words in



English. Such include *badinage*, *cabin*, *cabinet*, *cadet*, *fad*, *fig*, *radish*, *rigadoon*, &c. *Lingo*, *battle-dore*, *league*, *noose*, *sirrah*, have an interesting history. Prof. Dowden deals with a pamphlet, hitherto undescribed, by Bishop Berkeley. 'Thomas Moore and A. de Vigny' shows a curious influence exercised over the romanticists by the Irish poet, whose 'Loves of the Angels' seems to have been greatly admired. Mr. Armstrong continues his Dante studies. The editor gives an edifying account of the knowledge of Shakespeare on the Continent at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and Mr. A. B. Young depicts the influence of Monk Lewis upon Shelley.

UNDER the title 'The Feast of All Souls' the author of 'The Golden Bough' contributes to *The Fortnightly* some passages from a forthcoming work entitled 'Adonis, Attis, Osiris: Studies in the History of Oriental Religion.' In this it is maintained that the nominally Christian feast of All Souls is an old Pagan festival of the dead, which the Church, unwilling or unable to suppress, connived at. This may well be. In 'A Negro on Efficiency' Mr. H. C. Foxcroft gives particulars of a highly successful experiment in organizing a training college in Alabama for negroes. 'Boswell's Love Story' is extracted by M. Filon from 'Madame de Charrière et ses Amis,' by Prof. Philippe Godet of Neuchâtel. It places the biographer of Johnson in a new light, and introduces us to a charming but very unconventional heroine. Mrs. Hugh Fraser shows Admiral Togo *chez lui*. 'Honeymoon' is the title of an admirable poem by Mr. John Davidson. 'Darling,' by A. Tchekhof, is a pleasing Russian story, which is followed by some praising comment of Leo Tolstoy.

BISHOP WELLDON'S 'The Training of an English Gentleman in the Public Schools,' which repays attention in *The Nineteenth Century*, was delivered at Tokio at the instance of the Japanese Minister of Education, who himself took the chair. It gives an admirable illustration of the effect on character of an education at Eton or Harrow. The Rev. Forbes Phillips maintains the strange view that Job is a problem play with an absence of feminine interest. Mr. Henniker Heaton writes enthusiastically of 'Wireless Telegraphy and Mr. Marconi.' Mr. Austin Harrison speaks no less warmly of George Gissing. In 'A Religious "Revival" of the Renaissance' it is a question of Savonarola. 'Who goes Home?' an Undramatic Episode, is a pleasing dramatic sketch by Mr. Gerald Maxwell.

IN *The Cornhill* appears 'A Scotchman at Mars-la-Tour,' being a record of service with the German army in 1870 by the Baron Campbell von Laurentz. The writer was wounded in action and was decorated with the Iron Cross. A very animated picture of combat is furnished. The Vice-Provost of Eton has, under the title of 'The Face of the Land,' some significant comment upon English scenery. The second part of 'Ruskin in Venice' is no ways inferior to the first. 'House-breakers in the Alps' describes a sufficiently wild experiment. Whether it is invention or fact we hesitate to affirm. 'For Better for Worse' depicts marriage among the Irish peasantry. 'Fräulein Schmidt and Mr. Anstruther' is the beginning of a correspondence by the author of 'Elizabeth and her German Garden.'

A CAPITAL number of *The Gentleman* opens with a good estimate of Lord Chesterfield. Following

this comes an account, presumably from Purchas, of an Englishman at the Court of Akbar, which is, in turn, followed by a paper on Brilliana, Lady Harley, grandmother of the great Earl of Orford. This contains a vivacious account, derived from the Longleat MSS., of her defence of Brampton Castle. She is a remarkable character, such as, in Stuart days, were more common than is generally believed. 'Leather Drinking Vessels' are described by pen and pencil. 'Peg Woffington's Recantation' deals with the legal proceedings following the actress's change of religion, in order to benefit by the property left her by Owen Swiney. In 'The Retrospective Review' appears an interesting notice of W. Vaughan's 'Golden Grove.'

SIR RICHARD HOLMES continues, in *The Burlington Magazine for Connoisseurs*, his series of articles on 'English Miniature Painters.' The frontispiece consists of Samuel Cooper's magnificent miniature of the Duke of Monmouth, from the royal collection at Windsor Castle. Others by the same artist and from the same collection are of General Monck, Catherine of Braganza, Lady Castlemaine, Frances Stewart, Duchess of Richmond, and Charles II., the last a very characteristic likeness. Some excellent illustrations accompany the fourth article on 'The Development of Rembrandt as an Etcher.'

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We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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TO secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

WE cannot undertake to advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

A. E. A. ("Faublas").—A celebrated wanton novel, written towards the close of the eighteenth century by Louvet, a leader of the Girondist party in France.

G. W.—N ("Ham House: Closed Doors").—No reply on the subject has been received.

## NOTICE.

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 Stone Crosses of Dorset; The National Gallery; Portraits of Mary Stuart; Gossip.  
 MUSIC :—Gossip; Performances Next Week.  
 DRAMA :—Two Editions of Beaumont and Fletcher; Gossip.

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Notes.

ANECDOTES OF POLITE LITERATURE, 1764.

Halkett and Laing's invaluable 'Dictionary' the authorship of this work is ascribed to Horace Walpole (vol. i. p. 91):—"Anecdotes of polite literature. [By Horace Walpole.] In five volumes. London, 1764. Duetto."

One of the items to which an asterisk is attached, implying, as stated in the preface, "that a copy of the work has been carefully examined by Mr. Halkett or Mr. Laing, and that it is strictly anonymous, the author's real name does not appear on the title page or anywhere throughout the work." That being so, it does seem a little strange, in the face of the following statement from the book itself, that the compiler should ascribe the authorship to Walpole (vol. ii. p. 164):—

"It could induce Mr. Walpole to introduce of party politics into his Catalogue of noble authors, I cannot conceive: they are admissible in a mere literary book; but party so, when they transgress the bounds of

This is surely pretty strong language for a man to apply to himself, even if he were inclined to indulge in a piece of mystification. Turning, however, to Walpole's 'Letters,' the following extracts, I think, ought to settle the question of authorship so far as he is concerned. In a letter addressed to the Rev. William Cole, dated "Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1762 [1764?]," he writes ('Letters,' ed. 1904, vol. v. p. 172):—

"It is not a quarter of an hour ago since, cutting the leaves of a new dab called 'Anecdotes of Polite Literature,' I found myself abused for having defended my father. I don't know the author, and suppose I never shall, for I find Glover's 'Leonidas' is one of the things he admires—and so I leave them to be forgotten together, *fortunati ambo!*"

In another letter, to Sir David Dalrymple, dated "Jan. 31, 1764," he goes on to say (vol. v. p. 448):—

"I have not bought the 'Anecdotes of Polite Literature,' suspecting them for a bookseller's compilation, and confirmed in it by never hearing them mentioned."

Halkett and Laing stand so deservedly high in their branch of bibliography that one is curious to know where they got their information.

In giving a short account of this very interesting collection, I may say that it is now not often to be met with, as I know from a lengthened experience in its quest. The wording of the title-page runs:—

"Anecdotes of Polite Literature. In Five Volumes. London, Printed for G. Burnet, at Bishop Burnet's Head, in the Strand. MDCCCLXIV."

The publisher's imprint suggests a relationship to the famous Bishop of Salisbury. I should be glad to know if this were really the case. Let me here say that the title is somewhat misleading. The work is not a collection of miscellaneous "Anecdotes," as the word is now understood, but is a collection of critical opinions on authors who are now reckoned classical in both ancient and modern literature. The author, whether Walpole or another, had no reason to be ashamed of his handiwork; for a more interesting, sensible, and informing little book I have not read for a long time. There is, too, a certain winningness in the style, and such a wealth in the way of illustrative matter that I was not conscious of a dull page in its perusal. And what pleased me mightily, to borrow one of good Mr. Pepys's expressive words, are the numerous allusions to Shakespeare scattered up and down its pages. I cannot recall any other work of that day to compare with it in that respect;



and if for nothing else, I should be disposed to give it a high place in minor contemporary literature.

Just on the threshold, so to speak, we are met with such a passage as the following :—

"Among poets, there are many more instances besides those quoted by du Bos: Pindar was the son of a piper; Sophocles, of a mechanic; Plautus's father was a slave; Æschines, the Socratic philosopher, was the son of a sausage-maker; the father of Cowley was a grocer; Shakespear was the son of a dealer in wool; and Prior, of a joiner. 'Tis well known that Rembrandt's father was a miller; and Salvator Rosa, the son of a carpenter. The celebrated Columbus's father was a wool-spinner; Netscher's an engineer. Marshal Catinat began the world in the profession of a lawyer; and Inigo Jones's father was a cloth-worker."—Vol. i. p. 24.

The two following extracts relate to Shakespear, and may be taken as fairly representing the author's mental attitude to our great dramatist :—

"I would only infer from hence, that genius is above all rules: Shakespear did not write to the understanding, but to the heart."—Vol. i. p. 33.

"Shakespear was a poet of a most unbounded imagination, but the faults in his works are innumerable. There cannot be a more absurd notion than to judge of a poet's genius by the number of his beauties, instead of their value. I could produce many speeches in Shakespear, that evidently speak their author a great genius, when they do not contain above half a dozen lines; and yet one of these strokes shall be preferable to a whole tragedy of this age, which abounds in the elegancies of stile and harmony of versification. I had rather have been author of the conversation between Macbeth and his wife, when he came from the murder, and which does not consist of twenty words, than of the whole tragedy of Jane Shore, which is the best Rowe wrote."—Vol. i. p. 29.

Addison's well-known criticism on Milton in *The Spectator* is subjected to the following remarks :—

"Milton's divine poem of *Paradise Lost* deserves every commendation that we can bestow on it. Yet it certainly has been praised, rather in a prejudiced manner by Mr. Addison. That critic, like Scaliger, was prejudiced in favour of his author; and seldom cares to point out the defects in the *Paradise Lost*. A particular criticism on the beauties of that performance would now be tedious, as it is to be met with already in so popular a book as *The Spectator*; but there are some parts of it which being far from equal to the rest of the poem, Mr. Addison has either passed over in silence, or palliated. Some of these I shall take the liberty to quote, not with design to attack the memory of the greatest poetical genius our nation ever produced (that task I leave to the Lauders of the age), but to give a fair criticism on what Mr. Addison has omitted to mention."—Vol. i. p. 107.

Dryden's famous ode comes in for the following appreciation :—

"Mr. Dryden's music-ode is the best modern lyric composition, and is much superior to many in

Pindar. Indeed the pomp and richness of the expression, the harmony of the numbers, and the sublimity of some of the flights, are almost unparalleled. This single ode would have immortalized the name of Dryden, had he been the author of nothing besides."—Vol. i. p. 173.

Our author's remarks on Dean Swift are so comprehensive and discriminating that the following lengthened extract will, I am sure, be read with interest :—

"Swift possessed a genius naturally turned for satire, and had he cultivated it with that care and decency which true satire requires, he might possibly have proved the greatest master in that species of writing that ever appeared in the world. No mortal had ever more wit; but that wit was not employed in the cause of virtue; his poignant satire was levelled against human nature in general; and tho' the vivacity of Swift's wit can never fail to entertain the imagination; yet every reader, whose breast is warmed with more exalted notions of the dignity of human nature, must detest his principles. Gulliver's travels, that celebrated production of a fine irregular genius, is certainly in point of wit and satire one of the most exquisite works of imagination that ever was composed; and had Swift wrote it only to satirize the vices and follies of human nature, he would have bore away the palm from every other satirist, in antient or modern times: some parts of these travels are not exceptionable, and deserve the greatest praise, when the wit is properly directed; but the voyage to the country of the Houyhnhnms, is such a laboured argument, to persuade us that mankind are better than brutes, that every honest mind must abominate so vile an attempt. In this part Swift's wit appears to the greatest disadvantage; it seems to desert the subject, and no where so evidently flags. Indelicacy is another great stain in the pages of this admired author's writings. In the journey to the flying island, are several unpardonable strokes, and some in the voyage to Brobdingnag. As to the peculiar beauties of this celebrated romance, the lively flashes of wit, the keenness of satire, the penetrating touches of the human heart, together with the more exterior beauties of composition, every one must allow it a most exquisite performance. Many of Swift's poems are wrote with that sharp satire and vivacity of wit, which distinguishes all his writings, but some of them are greatly wanting in point of delicacy."—Vol. ii. p. 38.

Nor is our author less judicious in his appreciation of Charles Churchill :—

"Of all the satirical poets that have lately appeared, none have been more conspicuous than the Reverend Mr. C. Churchill. A man seldom attracts the notice of a whole kingdom, without some very well-founded pretensions to merit. The merit of a *man* shines only in a small compass; but that of a *poet* illumines a much larger hemisphere. This gentleman's satires are very remarkable; I know none that are wrote in such a peculiar vein, either antient or modern. The versification is beautifully harmonious, the satiric strokes are poignant to the last degree, and there appears a certain nervous boldness of expression, which charms a reader of any imagination. Here and



there we perceive a happy talent for satiric description. In short, I shall not hesitate in asserting, that I know no poet since Pope, who has showed greater abilities in this species of composition, but many have applied their talents rather better."—Vol. iii. p. 54.

'Tristram Shandy,' too, finds a place in this gallery; but our author's confident prediction remains as yet unfulfilled, although nearly a century and a half have come and gone since the following passage was written:

"I apprehend the celebrated romance of Tristram Shandy may be ranked in this class of works: never piece made more noise for a time, or occasioned a greater number of imitations. Its success was too lively at first to hold; and ever since the first appearance it has gradually declined in reputation: men of sense and taste now regard it as a trifling book, which contains several very good strokes of wit and humour, and will serve to laugh at for half an hour; but it is not now compared to Don Quixote. The novelty of the performance made many overlook the indecency, which is too often met with in it; but now the merit of every chapter in it is weighed more justly, and we find, if there are many very laughable strokes in it, there are also many other indecent, and some even heavy; in a word, it is one of those upstart books which blaze a while and then are forgot; and I am fully persuaded that a few years will bury Tristram Shandy in oblivion."—Vol. iii. p. 28.

I shall conclude these extracts by quoting the author's observations on three illustrious foreign writers, Cervantes, Rabelais, and Molière:—

"Cervantes, Secretary to the Duke of Alva, in his romance of Don Quixote, has far excelled anything of the kind left us by the ancients; nor have latter ages produced a satire that can be compared to it. The nobility of Spain, in his time, were intoxicated with the idea of knight-errantry. Cervantes attacked this public folly, and lashed it with the most inimitable spirit of humour and ridicule. The consequences of this satire were as surprising as they were swift; the taste of the whole kingdom was reformed immediately, and the absurdity of their former notions was considered in its true light. No modern satire was ever so generally read as this of Cervantes. It has been translated into all the languages of Europe; and every polite nation admires the fine strokes it contains, as much as the Spaniards themselves. Quevedo might well declare his intention of burning all his own books, when he read Don Quixote."—Vol. ii. p. 26.

"Rabelais possessed as much wit almost as any man that ever existed. The strokes of humour that he has introduced into his celebrated romance are numerous, and peculiarly marked; the satire is keen, and the whole work bears many signs of a fertile imagination. This author would have been in higher esteem, had he not wrote in too licentious a strain."—Vol. ii. p. 28.

"Molière is the greatest comic writer the world ever produced. He was the inventor in France of a new species of comedy. The world was a stranger at that time, says the abbé du Bos, to that noble comic kind of writing, which sets true but different

characters against one another so as to cause a result of diverting incidents, though the persons never affect any pleasantry.—This noble Frenchman abounds in original characters; his genius enabled him to be natural in his portraits without injuring his originality."—Vol. v. p. 16.

A. S.

#### MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL AND THE 'D.N.B.'

(See 10 S. iv. 21, 101, 182, 244, 364; v. 22, 122, 284, 362; vi. 2, 104.)

I CONTINUE my notes from John Lyly, the author of 'Euphues.'

James Mab or Mabbe (1572–1642?), Spanish scholar.—Demy 1586; Fellow; secretary to Sir John Digby, ambassador at Madrid.

Thomas Mason (1580–1619?), divine.—Admitted at Magd. Nov., 1594; wrote 'Christ's Victorie over Sathan's Tyrannie' (a condensed version of Foxe's 'Book of Martyrs') and 'A Revelation of the Revelation... whereby the Pope is proved to be Anti-Christ.'

Thomas Mason (1580?–1660), Latin poet.—Demy 1598; Fellow; Prebendary of Sarum; rector of Weyhill; ejected during Civil War. Bloxam, following Wood, confuses him with the preceding Thomas Mason; the same mistake is repeated in 'Reg. Univ. Oxon.' (Oxf. Hist. Soc.), II. pt. ii. 208.

John Milton the elder (1563?–1647), musician.—Educated at Ch. Ch., perhaps as a chorister, but a tradition places him at M.C.S. in 1588 (?) under Paul Smith (Master between William Symonds and John Pelling), v. Bloxam, iii. 134; scrivener in London; his son celebrates his musical abilities in the Latin poem 'Ad Patrem.'

Sir George Nares (1716–86), judge.—M.P. for Oxford city; Justice of C.P.; D.C.L. Oxon.

Dr. James Nares (1715–83), composer.—Chorister in Chapel Royal; list of Robert Bryne (Master 1752, Bloxam, iii. 223) places him at M.C.S. with his brother George; organist of York Cathedral; and of Chapel Royal.

Richard Nicholson (d. 1639), musician.—First Professor of Music at Oxford under endowment (1626) of Dr. Wm. Heather; organist of Magd. from 1595 (succeeding Wm. Perrot) until year of his death.

William Nicholson (1591–1672), Bishop of Gloucester.—Chorister 1598; Master of Croydon Free School; Archdeacon of Brecon; kept school in Carnarthenshire in partnership with Jeremy Taylor and Wm.



Wyatt; published 'Apology for Discipline of the Ancient Church,' &c.

William Overton (1525 ?-1609), Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.—Demy 1539 (aged fifteen, says Wood); Fellow; Canon of Chichester and Sarum; unjustly gibbeted by "Martin Marprelate" as an "unlearned prelate."

Julius Palmer (d. 1556), martyr.—At M.C.S. under Harley; Fellow; assistant master in Reading Grammar School; burnt at Newbury for holding Protestant opinions.

Robert Parker (1564 ?-1614), Puritan divine.—Chorister 1575; Demy; Fellow; crossed to Holland to avoid persecution, and settled in Leyden; removed to Antwerp, and died at Doesburg; wrote theological works.

John Parkhurst (1512 ?-75), Bishop of Norwich.—Fellow of Merton; supported Reformation, and went to Zurich on Mary's accession; published a collection of Latin epigrams; v. his verses to his old school, M.C.S. (Bloxam, iii. 81), beginning:—

O Præclara domus! musarum candida sedes,  
Per quam sunt multis semina sparsa locis.

John Parsons (1761-1819), Bishop of Peterborough and Master of Balliol College.—Son of the C.C.C. butler; went to M.C.S. from Ch. Ch. School; Vice-Chancellor; in conjunction with Dr. Eveleigh, Provost of Oriel, elaborated new examination statute of 1801, by which honours were for the first time awarded for real merit; Dean of Bristol.

Robert Perrot or Parrot (d. 1550), organist of Magdalen.—Instructor of choristers 1510; organist c. 1515; his son Clement organist 1523, Fellow of Lincoln, Prebendary of Lincoln; his son Simon (1514-84), Fellow of Magd., left 11. to be divided among President and Fellows present at his commemoration, 5s. 4d. among choristers, and 1s. 4d. to Præceptor Choristarum, also providing for sermon on St. Mark's Day, and for oration to be delivered in Hall on day of his commemoration (Monday before St. Mark's) by a Demy; his son Leonard a clerk; his seventh son William instructor of choristers 1590-95; his grandson Robert (son of Simon) chorister 1568, and Demy, organist 1590-95; his grandson Francis (thirteenth child of Simon) Demy 1577, aged fourteen; his grandson Richard (son of Leonard) chorister 1591. And see Wood's 'City of Oxford' (ed. A. Clark), ii. 304.

Arthur Phillips (1605-95), musician.—Organist Magd. and Choragus and Professor of Music (succeeding Nicholson) 1639-56, when, joining Church of Rome, he served Queen Henrietta Maria as organist in France.

Thomas Pierce or Peirse (1622-91), con-

troversialist.—Chorister 1633, at M.C.S. under Wm. White; Fellow (expelled by Parliamentary visitors, but regained Fellowship at Restoration); chaplain to Charles II.; President (by King's wish) 1661-72; Dean of Sarum, quarrelling with the bishop; his learning and controversial ability undoubted, but his fierce temper provoked his opponents.

John Piers or Peirse (1523 ?-94), successively Bishop of Rochester and Sarum, and Archbishop of York.—At M.C.S. and Demy; Fellow; senior student of Ch. Ch.; Dean of Chester, Sarum, and Ch. Ch.; Master of Balliol.

Owen Price (d. 1671), schoolmaster and author.—Master of M.C.S. 1657 (succeeding Wm. Wroth), but ejected at Restoration; in 1658, in making an unsuccessful appeal to Cromwell's Council for the Mastership of Westminster, he boasts that during the eight years he had been a schoolmaster he had produced "more godley men and preachers (some whereof have passed to approvers) than some (that keepe greater noise than I doe) have with their XX years' labour"—an oblique stroke at Busby, whom he hoped to oust; died at Oxford in his house near Magd. Coll. His son Thomas chorister and clerk of Magd. and apparently Prebendary of St. Paul's.

Daniel Purcell (1660 ?-1717), musical composer.—Organist of Magd. 1688-95 (between Francis Piggot and Thos. Hetch); younger brother of the great Henry Purcell; a famous punster.

Richard Reeve (1642-93), Benedictine monk.—Joined Church of Rome 1667; Usher of M.C.S. the next year (succeeding James Sambourne, formerly chorister); Master of M.C.S. 1670-73 (between John Curle and Thos. Collins, formerly chorister); then went to Douay and became a monk under name of Wilfrid, but, on account of his lameness, never took holy orders; recalled to England in 1688 to be reinstated, by authority of James II., as Master of M.C.S.; but declined the appointment; Wood says, "He was accounted a perfect philologist, admirably well versed in all classical learning, and a good Grecian; and had been so sedulous in his profession of pedagogy that he had educated sixty ministers of the Church of England, and about forty Roman priests"; had a considerable share in translating into Latin Wood's 'History and Antiquities.'

Thomas Robertson or Robinson (fl. 1520-1561), schoolmaster and Dean of Durham.—Demy; opposed scholastic teachers of theology; Master of M.C.S. 1526-34 (suc-



ceeding Thos. Byshoppe); Wood calls him "Flor et decus Oxoniae"; treasurer of Sarum, &c.; resigned Deanery on Elizabeth's accession; assisted in compiling Prayer Book of 1548 and Lily's Latin Grammar.

Dr. Benjamin Rogers (1614-98), musician. —Organist of Ch. Ch., Dublin, but driven away by Irish rebellion 1641; at Restoration lay clerk of St. George's, Windsor, where he had been chorister; organist to Eton Coll.; Informator Choristarum at Magd. 1665-85, at salary of 60*l.* and lodgings in College. A. R. BAYLEY.

St. Margaret's, Malvern.

(To be continued.)

### GEORGE CAREW'S BOOKS.

SOME of the MSS. from the valuable collection formed by Baron Carew of Clapton, who died in 1629, are in the Lambeth and Bodleian libraries (see 2 S. vi. 436); but I can find no mention of what became of the printed books from his library. The following list, therefore, of books now in the library of the Royal College of Physicians, which can be shown to have come originally from this source, should be of interest.

The collection consists of fourteen works in ten volumes, all but one of which are bound in special bindings with the Carew arms (Or, three lions passant sable) stamped in the centre of the front and back covers. This circumstance in itself would not be sufficient to identify the exact owner: but the signature "George Carewe" occurs in Nos. 6, 9, and 11 below, and it may be fairly concluded that so uniform a set all came from the same source. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 11 are bound in vellum, the remainder in brown leather. No. 6 has been rebound, and the top half of the signature cut off in the process.

1. Aretino (Leonardo). Libro della | Gverra de | Botti.....fatto vulgare | da Lodovico Petroni..... —Svo. Venice, 1542.

2. *Id.* La Prima | Gverra di Car. | thaginensi con Romani.....—Svo. Venice, 1545. Bound with No. 1.

3. Capo Bianco (Alessandro). Corona | e Palma Militare | di Arteglieria.....—Woodcut diagrams. Folio. Venice, 1598.

4. Centorio (Ascanio). Discorsi | di Gverra.....—4to. Vinegia, 1596. On the title-page occurs the signature "Ni: Coote," which may be that of Sir Nicholas Coote, father of Sir Charles Coote (see D.N.B.).

5. Cicuta (Aurelio). Disciplina | Militare.....—Suius in tre Libri.....—Woodcut diagrams. 4to. Venice, 1572.

6. Davis (John). The | Seamans Se- | crets, | divided into 2 partes, wherein is taught the | three index of Sayling, Horizontall, Peradoxall, and

saying upon | a great Circle:.....Newly published by John Davis of Sandrudge, neere | Dartmouth in the County of Devon. Gent.—Black-letter. 4to. Lond. (Thomas Dawson), 1595.

7. Florio (John). Queen Anna's | New World | of words, | or | Dictionarie | of the Italian and English | tongues.....—Folio. Lond., 1611.

8. Gentilini (Eugenio). Instrvttione | di Artiglieri, | .....Et vn Discorso fatto dal medesimo sopra le Fortezze.....—Woodcut diagrams. 4to. Venice, 1598. Bound with No. 5.

9. Lorini (Buonaiuto). Delle | Fortificationi | .....—Woodcut diagrams. Folio. Venice, 1597. The signature on the title-page "George Carew" is here dated "1597," which shows that he kept his library abreast of the times.

10. Pellicciari (Bartolomeo). Avvertimenti | in Fattioni di Gverra | .....—4to. Venice, 1619.

11. Rocca (Bernardino). De' | Discorsi | di Gverra, | .....—4to. Venice, 1582. Besides George Carew's signature it contains that of Raleigh (see 9 S. vii. 7).

12. Sardi (Pietro). L' Artiglieria | .....—Folio. Venice, 1621. Copperplate illustrations and portrait of author.

13. Discorsi | di Fortificationi, | .....—Woodcut diagrams. 4to. Rome, 1569. Bound with No. 5.

14. Vescovo (Paolo Giovio). Le Vite | de Leon Decimo | et d' Adriano Sesto | Sommi Pontefici, | et del cardinal Pompeo Colonna, | .....—8vo. Venice, 1557. Bound with No. 1.

It will be noticed that most of the above are suitable for the working library of a Master of the Ordnance.

W. R. B. PRIDEAUX.

A GREAT BOHEMIAN TEACHER.—It is worthy of note that the professors and students of Prague University recently celebrated the sixtieth birthday of one of the most esteemed and beloved of Cech savants, Prof. V. E. Mourek, LL.D., whose work as a lexicographer has been more than once referred to in 'N. & Q.' Born at Luh, near Prestic, Prof. Mourek studied classical and German philology at Prague, and worked for many years as Middle School professor at Budweis and at Prague Academic Gymnasium. In 1884 he became attached to the University as teacher of German philology and in 1888 was appointed extraordinary and in 1894 ordinary professor, a position he still occupies. Prof. Mourek's influence for good among the students and his kindly interest in their welfare have won him the title of "Taticek" (little father), a word which illustrates the Slavonic fondness for diminutives of affection.

A list of Prof. Mourek's works would take up a great deal of space. He has written on the syntax of verbs in Ufilas's version of St. Luke, and on Gothic prepositions, a subject known to few in England besides my learned friend Mr. T. Le Marchant Douse.



Many publications on Old and Middle High German have appeared from his pen. Bohemians consider Prof. Mourek one of their leading authorities on England and English life, as is proved by his dictionaries and manual of English. When at Cambridge some years ago he examined the manuscript of Dalimil's chronicle preserved there, and his edition was afterwards published by the Bohemian Academy. His translations include Cech versions of Thackeray's 'Vanity Fair,' Smiles's 'Character' and 'Self-Help,' Lady Brassey's 'Voyage in the Sunbeam,' and Nordenskjöld's 'Voyage of the Vega.' In addition he has written biographical and critical studies of Shakspeare, Defoe, Tennyson, and Longfellow, and as a Scandinavian scholar an examination of the poetry of the gifted King Oskar II. of Sweden.

The Slavonic race, so fertile in men of genius, has not yet received the recognition among the peoples of the world to which it is entitled, and comparatively few learned men among the Slavs are known beyond the borders of their native countries, except to specialists and students. Among those worthy of European reputation should certainly be reckoned Dr. Mourek; my late friend Prof. F. X. Prusik, whose posthumous Cech version of Smollett's 'Roderick Random' appeared lately; and Canon Dr. Zahradnik, whose sapient industry reduced to order the vast treasures of the library of the Strakhov monastery. All English residents at and visitors to Prague know and esteem Prof. Dr. Mourek and his wife, an Irish lady of great goodness and charm; and all who know him will hope that Prof. Mourek will enjoy many years of health and useful activity.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

**VALPARAISO: ITS PRONUNCIATION.**—In Smith's 'Cyclopædia of Names' this is marked "Val-pa-ri-so"; Spanish pron. Val-pa-ra-é-so." The implication seems to be that Val-pa-ri-so is a purely English pronunciation. This is quite a mistaken idea. The truth is that both forms are Spanish, the shorter one being that in common use, while the longer one is affected by purists. The name means "Vale of Paradise," and its double pronunciation is due to the fact that the Spanish word for Paradise may be sounded either as three syllables or four. The dictionaries admit only the four-syllabled pronunciation, *pa-ra-i-so*, which corresponds etymologically with Latin *paradisus*. The trisyllabic pronunciation, though ignored by pedants, is old and respectable. I have

met with it in Lope de Vega, Tirso de Molina, and other poets of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The following example is from Lope's 'Angelica':—

Corre en el hipogrifo, á Etiopia llega,  
Y en el paraíso terrenal sosiega.

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

#### BIRDS' EGGS IN SPANISH CHURCHES.—

The ostrich egg in the cathedral church of Burgos was discussed, by ST. SWITHIN and others, in a recent volume of 'N. & Q.' Amongst other churches where ornaments of this class (perhaps intended as an "ovation" to the saint, if not to symbolize the Resurrection) are to be seen, one may mention that of the abandoned convent of the Franciscans at Sasiola (=workshop in the brambles), close to Deva, in Guipúzcoa. There a goose's egg is suspended on either side of the head of the image of St. Francis. On the opposite side of the nave a larger bird's egg dangles by the head of the statue of San Diego de Alcalá, who holds a cross in his left hand.

Dances in connexion with worship in the Spanish Church have also been discussed in 'N. & Q.' One of these dances is performed every year at Deva on the festival of San Roque (16 Aug.).

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

**"BELLITER," BELL-FOUNDER.**—It is noteworthy that the word *belliter* in the signification of *bellfounder* is not in the 'N.E.D.' the only item under anything like the same spelling being *bellyter* (Fr. *bêlître*, *beliâtre*, beggar, vagabond, of unknown origin, see Diaz, Littré, Scheler), a beggar.

The following notes supply evidence that the surname *Belliter* (variously spelt) did originally denote a maker of bells.

Stahlschmidt mentions William le Belyttere of Canterbury as the founder of certain bells, c. 1325 ('Ancient Church Bells in England,' by E. Andrews Downman, priest, p. 137).

Item in churchwardens' accounts of a payment to "ye Bellator of Bristowe [spelt on p. 205 "Belluter"] at the making of a bargain" for bell founding (Som. Rec. Soc. vol. iv. p. 146).

Woodbury churchwardens' accounts: "paid to Roger Symson the belluter" ('Church Bells of Devon,' by Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, p. 173).

"Expenses for going to Drayton for a beame to waigh the bells" (*ibid.*, p. 180).

Comparison of Inq. Ad quod Damnum, File cviii. No. 15, and an extract from the Episcopal Registers cited in Ellacombe,



shows that Bishop Quivil granted a sold tenement at Paignton (c. 1284) to de Ropford, afterwards described as "le Belleyetere," for making and hanging all the bells, organs, and clocks of the Cathedral. ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

OR PYKE FAMILY.—The name of Edmund Pyke (or Pike) was not common in Wiltshire, circa 1571-1675, London, circa 1642-54. This will be seen in a pamphlet of 'Extracts from the Archives,' to be printed this fall.

ult 'Irish Series of State Papers' for the "Ratification of Draw Barony in Waterford County; Wm. Clement Cox, Catherine Smith, Ed-Pyke, Nathaniel Adams, and Ephraim" (1654); underwritten and endorsed as.

Catharine Price (born Halley) refers will (1775) to her cousin "Smith" S. iii. 6).

writer is informed that Mr. Edmund Pike, L.S.O., of London, "is descended from an old Somersetshire family which took the name of Pike about three centuries ago."

Clifford L. Pike, of Saco, Maine, U.S., secretary of the Pike Family Association of America, numbering about five hundred members. He is preparing a memorial of the family in Great Britain and America. Short contributions on the Pike and allied families appeared in *Devon and Queries*, Exeter, July, 1906.

EUGENE F. MCPIKE.

go, U.S.

THE KING'S HEAD," HAMPSTEAD ROAD. Worth while recording in these pages on Thursday, 23 August, the fittings of material in this public-house were sold in auction, and its demolition commenced on the 27th. The actual date of its destruction was the 19th, and so ended the almost century's existence of an inn upon this site. A new building was erected in 1861 (see *Builder*, 26 October, 1861), its predecessor being to be taken down in connexion with the excavations for the Metropolitan Railway. Its peculiar position, obstructing an important thoroughfare, was then noted to:—

ground required to be relinquished is stated exceedingly valuable, not less than 3,000*l.*, we being asked. The parish of St. Pancras, in its situation, will 'do nothing,' and the Metropolitan Board have refused to 'help' the parish so that the obstruction is likely to be continued.

Perhaps it is entirely due to this prominence that the appearance of the older house has been preserved in the eighteenth-century prints depicting this neighbourhood. Most familiar of these is Hogarth's 'March to Finchley'—'A Representation of the March of the Guards towards Scotland in the Year 1745,' published in 1750. The whole of the Hampstead Road frontage is there shown—a plain brick house of three floors, with three windows on each. The sign, a head of George II., is swung at the top of a post standing a little forward. The character of the establishment is significantly indicated; and Bonnell Thornton in 'The Student' (vol. ii. p. 162, quoted by Ireland and Nichols) named it the "Cattery." It also appears in that excessively rare print the parody of Hogarth's picture, a copy of which was shown to me by Mr. Ambrose Heal. Better known, perhaps, is its appearance in the print of Tottenham Fair, 1738, depicting a smock race (reproduced in 'Marylebone and St. Pancras,' by Mr. George Clinch), where the New Road (Euston Road) corner is shown with the sign flat against the wall between the first-floor windows.

The history of this site would also include all that is known of Tottenham Court; in fact, a considerable portion of the annals of St. Pancras is associated with the immediate neighbourhood.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

GOVERNOR PARR OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Having completed biographies of several Governors of Nova Scotia, I am now endeavouring to collect material for a biography of Governor Parr, who was appointed to office in 1782, and remained in Nova Scotia until 1792, when he died at Halifax, and was buried in St. Paul's Church. He was at the time of his death in command of the 20th Regiment, then in garrison at Halifax.

The Nova Scotia provincial records furnish abundant data in regard to his life and administration while in Nova Scotia, but I want information in regard to his place of birth, parentage, and career previous to 1782. The War Office record is brief indeed:



"Born in Ireland, 1727. Joined 20th Regiment, 1745, and as Capt. Parr in that regiment was wounded at Minden in 1759. In 1778 he was appointed Major of the Tower, and in 1782 received the appointment of Governor of Nova Scotia."

If any relative, descendant, or friend will kindly communicate further particulars, he will very greatly oblige the Historical Society of Nova Scotia. JAMES S. MACDONALD.  
69, Victoria Road, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

CROMWELL'S HOUSE OF LORDS.—'The Encyclopædia Britannica' account of the history of Scotland says: "When in his second parliament, in 1656, he tried the experiment of a House of Lords, three Scotsmen were summoned."

Can anybody tell me where I can find a list of those Scotsmen who were summoned to Cromwell's Parliaments and of their attendances? Who were the three Scots members of his House of Lords? M.

WILLIAM COLLINS THE POET.—I should be very much obliged for information on the following points.

1. Supposing that Mr. Birkbeck Hill is right in saying that not Collins, but Dr. Swan, wrote the lines 'To Miss Aurelia C—r' in *Gent. Mag.*, 1739, p. 41, signed Amasius, what authority is there for saying that Collins *did* write the 'Sonnet' "When Phœbe form'd a wanton smile," in *G. M.*, 1739, p. 545, signed "Delicatus"? See G. B. Hill's edition of Johnson's 'Lives,' vol. iii. pp. 334, 342, and of Johnson's 'Letters,' vol. ii. p. 130.

2. Has any evidence as to the authorship of the verses 'On our late Taste in Music,' by a Gentleman of Oxford, *G. M.*, 1740, p. 520, transpired since the editor of the Pickering Aldine edition (1830: by the way, who was he?) inserted them tentatively among Collins's poems?

3. What is the authority for attributing to Collins the verses 'Written on a Paper which contained a Piece of Bride-cake'? Do they appear first in Pearch?

4. Where is it possible to see a first edition of the 'Eclogues,' where they are called Persian? The Brit. Mus. and Bodleian appear only to have copies of the 'Oriental Eclogues' of 1757.

5. Has Collins's monument in Chichester Cathedral been copied or photographed in any book? C. R. S.  
Oxford.

FRENCH CAMP AT SANDGATE.—*The Globe* of 27 August, in giving the very interesting extracts from the Verulam manuscript,

speaks of a "French camp at Sandgate" in the sixteenth century. I should be glad to know the circumstances of this French occupation. HAROLD MALET, Col.

"THE SOMERSETSHIRE WHIPPING."—In 'The Orrery Papers,' vol. ii. p. 17 (Duckworth & Co., 1903), in a letter from Thos. Carew, Esq., of Crowcombe, Somerset, to Lord Orrery, dated "Lincoln's Inn Fields, 27th Feb., 1747/8," is the following sentence: "I am very sorry to confirm the story of the Somersetshire whipping, but it's too true." To what does this allude? D. K. T.

BARHAM'S ARMS IN ASHFORD CHURCH.—In 'The Ingoldsby Country,' Mr. C. G. Harper gives an engraving of the Barham coat of arms from "an old brass plate in Ashford Church," Kent. Can any local reader inform me in what portion of the edifice this memorial is to be found? My first impression was that the author might have confused Ashford with Westwell, a neighbouring parish, of which Barham was curate; but the arms in Westwell chancel (on his infant son's monument) are much more elaborate, the characteristic "three bears" being quartered with other bearings. MAN OF KENT.

BRITISH CASTLES: STOKESAY: RAGLAN.—Is any book published giving plans of the old castles, halls, and abbeys of Great Britain?

Can any reader give the name and date of any publication containing a plan of Stokesay Castle? Such a plan, with notes, description, &c., was published in an architectural paper in connexion with the Architectural Association excursion, 1891. Was this in *The Builder*? Or in what publication was it inserted?

In my small plan of Raglan Castle I observe that the keep, or donjon tower, is outside of, and separated by a moat from, the inner courts, which contain the residential and state apartments. Is not this unique for an English castle? or are any others in existence with a similar arrangement? E. G. K.

DWIGHT SURNAME.—This family name, I am confidently informed, has practically ceased to exist in present-day England; yet if an ardent Middle-Western Dwightian annalist is to be believed, it is held and enjoyed by more than ten thousand spy Americans, each and all speaking the language of England, and most of them clirto a hazy sort of traditional notion that



in ancient Flanders must the Dwight individual look for his surname beginnings. Amongst the presumable ten thousand the appellation has but one orthodox accentuation, namely, riming with "wright" or "might" or "white." Nevertheless, in this very particular, to my continued wonderment, our rustic English-born and rustic Irish-born mortals—a sturdy rusticity numerically, methinks, fast lessening here—are given to dubbing it "Deewight" when not reproved. How far it can be said to be purely English, its former habitations in England, its accepted signification there either as a place-name or surname, whether any living Englishmen and Englishwomen patronymically demand it still, are interesting Dwight points, at least to me, on which I beg some light from the English scholastic delver. Unquestionably the first American Dwight came to Massachusetts in the year 1634, he a plain John Dwight.

RICHARD HENRY WINSLOW DWIGHT,  
Past President Mass. Soc. of Sons of the  
Revolution.

Boston, U.S.

"LILLIPUT HALL" PUBLIC-HOUSE.—In Jamaica Road, Bermondsey, is a fairly large house bearing the above sign. I shall be glad of any particulars that may be known concerning its origin, meaning, &c. It is not mentioned in my copy of the 'History of Signboards,' which is, by the way, an early one; and I have no history of the Bermondsey district to which I can refer.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

HUTTON HALL.—Where can a reasonably full account of this hoary Berwickshire castle be found, outside of the locally written 'Statistical Scotland' reference, where the ruins are called "an ancient peel of unascertained antiquity," and said to be especially memorable because of a mention in 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel'? A close reading of that poem, by the way, fails to reveal the mention.

J. G. CUPPLES.

Brookline, Massachusetts.

COURTESY TITLES AND REMARRIAGE.—A lady acquiring the title of "Honourable" by marriage with a viscount's son retains the title on remarriage with a squire, drops her first husband's surname, and bears his title with the second husband's surname. This seems unusual, and, if generally followed, must lead to great confusion.

If courtesy titles can be retained on remarriage, is not the rule that the husband's

surname should be kept with his title the correct one to follow? GENEALOGIST.

SINDBAD THE SAILOR: MONKEYS AND COCOA-NUTS.—Can any reader tell me the derivation and nationality of the name Sindbad, and whether it is still used as a name in any country? I should also be glad to know the date of the earliest written record of Sindbad the Sailor, which is no doubt later than the time of Haroun al Rascid.

With regard to the story, in 'Sindbad' and elsewhere, of monkeys in a forest throwing down cocoa-nuts in revenge for stones thrown at them, is there any authentic record of such an incident being witnessed?

J. B. R.

RED INDIANS IN POETRY.—The recent visit of the Redskin chiefs from the Far West recalled to mind some lines I have never seen since they impressed me in juvenile years in one of the little volumes recounting the exploits of the Indians of North-West America, and popular with young lads in the late sixties. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' inform me as to the authorship of the following stanza or in what poem it occurs?—

You say they all have passed away,  
That noble race and brave;  
That their light canoes have vanished  
From off the crested wave;  
That midst the forests where they roamed  
There rings no hunter's shout;  
But their name is on your waters—  
Ye may not wash it out.

The verse as given may not, of course, be verbally exact.

J. GRIGOR.

105, Choumert Road, Peckham, S.E.

SYBYL DE TYNGRIE.—Sybyl, called De Tyngrie, daughter of Pharamus de Boulogne, married Sir Ingelram de Fiennes, who was slain at Acre in 1190. Authorities seem to differ as to her descent from Eustace II., Count of Boulogne, and Ida his wife, daughter of Godfrey, Duke of Lower Lorraine. Is there any reliable authority as to this? Her father, Pharamus de Boulogne, is called nephew to King Stephen's wife Matilda. Does this mean grandson?

W. L. KING.

19, Porchester Gardens, W.

MAZES.—I wish to find out in what magazine of last year (*Strand*, *London*, or otherwise) there was a description of the Hampton Court Maze, the article being on 'Mazes.'

V. E. B.

NELSON SALE CATALOGUE.—Does any one know of the existence of a catalogue of the



sale of the effects of Lord Nelson at Malden, which it is presumed took place soon after his death?

W. A. ALDER.

**LICHFIELD WILL.**—I should be glad to know from the following passages in a will, proved in Lichfield in 1553-4, whether the testator may be presumed to have been a clerical personage:—

"To my cosin Preston's daughter yt I crystined, v markes."

"To make the fellowes of thys house a banket iii<sup>li</sup> and to the mayntenance of the charges of thys house as to be yeven unto the Tresoir 5<sup>li</sup>."

"To my brother.....my black gowne last made and furred with cunnye."

"To my cousin.....a Kendall cote.....a blacke gowne."

"To the servants of the house as the coke, the butler, the under butler, steward, Poor Robin, under coke, &c.....To every of my brother's household or dayly waytinge servants v."

"Written at my chamber in the Mydle Temple."

P. M.

**'TOM TOUGH.'**—Where may this old sea song be found? It begins, I think:—

My name d'ye see's Tom Tough, I've seen a little sarvice

Where mighty billows roll and loud tempests blow;  
I've sail'd with valiant Howe, I've sail'd with noble Jarvis,

An' in gallant Duncan's fleet I've sung out "Yo heave ho."

Yet more shall ye be knowing,

I was coxon to Boscawen,

And even with brave Hawke I've nobly faced the foe.

This is all that can be made out on a fragment of an old song sheet which patterers used to sell and sing from at fairs.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

**Workshop.**

[Seek in Dibdin's sea songs. It has a chorus "Yo heave ho." It was published in a cheap form by Cunningham Boosey many years ago.]

**"FRANCHE LEAL ET OIE."**—What is the meaning of this motto of the Godolphin School at Salisbury? Its significance is, I am told, unknown at the school. N.

**ELIZABETH HAMDEN.**—Among some papers written by, or connected with, Sir Edward Hyde (afterwards Earl of Clarendon), there is a letter signed "Elizabeth Hamden," dated 6 July, 1641, beginning "Honoured Father," and addressed to "The Right worshipfull Mr. Robert Lewys, Esquire, at his Chamber in Grayes Inne." Can any one say who this lady was? JERMYN.

**"PATTY."**—What is the origin of Patty as a pet name for Martha? It is frequently used as such in Pembrokeshire. OWEN.

## Replies.

### MONUMENTAL BRASSES.

(10 S. vi. 47.)

A BIBLIOGRAPHY of this subject has long been needed, and it is gratifying to see that 'N. & Q.' is lending its aid. MR. FISKE seems to have the subject well in hand, and to have pursued it with vigour. But will his work not interfere with the bibliography now in hand by Mr. Herbert Druitt, the author of 'A Manual of Costume as illustrated by Monumental Brasses,' reviewed *ante*, p. 39? I have a large quantity of material and notes for a work of this kind, including collations of some of the works asked for by MR. FISKE, which I shall be glad to place at his disposal if desired, as I have abandoned the idea, which I once had, of publishing a bibliography of this subject.

I suppose the volume most sought after by those interested in brasses is Waller's folio, now practically unobtainable. For the benefit of the thousands of brass rubbers, as well as of those engaged in the bibliography of the subject, I append a Topographical Index to the plates in this work. The volume itself does not contain this Index, and the Index (chronological) which it has is not free from error. So far as I am aware, no such index as the one given below has ever appeared, and I feel sure it will be very welcome to many.

Topographical Index to Plates and Illustrations (including woodcuts of details) in 'A Series of Monumental Brasses from the Thirteenth to the Sixteenth Century,' by J. G. and L. A. R. Waller (London, John Bowyer Nichols & Son, 1864).

Bedfordshire.

Elstow.—Elizabeth Hervey, Abbess of Elstow, 1530.

Berkshire.

Bray.—Sir John de Foxley and two wives. 1378.

Childrey.—William Fynderne, Esq., and lady. 1444.

Shottesbrook.—A Priest and Frankelein. 1370.

Buckinghamshire.

Denham.—Agnes Jordan, Abbess. 1550.

Drayton Beauchamp.—Thomas Cheyne. 1308.

William Cheyne. 1375.

Winchendon, Over.—John Stodeley (Canon.). 1513.

Cambridgeshire.

Barwell.—A Canon. Palimp., ob. and rev. 15—

(Introd., fac. p. 11.)

Hildersham.—Robert Parys, Esq., and lady. (Cross

1408. Henry Parice, Esq. 1400.)

Trumpington.—Sir Roger de Trumpington. 1280.

Westley Waterless.—Sir John de Creke and lady

1325.

Cornwall.

Constantine.—Richard Geyrveys, Esq., and wife

Jane. Palimp. reverses. 1574. (Introd

p. 11.)



Devonshire.  
 Cathedral.—Sir Peter Courtenay. Two  
 smaller pieces. 1409. (Intro., p. 5.)  
 Fleming.—John Corp (1361) and grand-  
 daughter. 1391.

Essex.  
 —Ralph de Knevynton. 1370.  
 —Samuel Harsnett, Archbp. of York. 1631.  
 Little.—Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex,  
 and lady. 1483.

—Little.—Sir Robert and Sir Thos. Swyn-  
 borne. 1391-1412.

—Sir Peter Arderne and lady. 1467.  
 —Sir William Fitzralph. 1323.  
 —Sir John de Walton and lady. (Cross.)  
 1350.

—William, Viscount Beaumont, and  
 Lord Randolph. 1507.

Gloucestershire.  
 —Richard Dyxton. 1438.  
 —Sir John Cassy and lady. 1400.

Hertfordshire.  
 —Sir John Say and lady. 1473.  
 Ridgeworth.—John Leventhorp and lady. 1433.  
 —John Feld, Alderman (1474), and John  
 Feld, Esq., son. 1477.

Kent.  
 —Sir Robert de Septvans. 1306.  
 —Lady Joan de Cobham. 1320.  
 —John Strete, Rector. 1405.  
 —Peter Halle, Esq., and lady. 1420. John  
 Darley, ecclesiastic. 1480.

—Sir Thos. Bullen. 1538.  
 Lawrence, Thanet.—Nicholas Manston, Esq.  
 1444.

—John Daundelyon, Gent. 1445. Nicholas  
 Canteys. 1431.

—Sir Edward Filmer and lady. 1638.  
 Lancashire.  
 —Sir William Molineux and two wives.  
 1548.

—Peter Gerard, Esq. 1492. Sir Peter  
 Legh and lady. 1527.

Leicestershire.  
 —Sir Thomas Walsh and lady. 1393.

Lincolnshire.  
 —Sir Richard de Boselyngthorpe.  
 1325.

Middlesex.  
 —Dr. Christopher Urswick. 1521.  
 —Dorothy Frankyshe. Two reverse por-  
 tions. 1574. (Intro., p. 10.)

—Walter Grene. 1450.  
 —(All Hallows Barking).—Andrew Evingar  
 and wife. 1535.

Norfolk.  
 —Three details from Hastings brass. 1374.  
 —Two compartments from Walsokne brass.  
 1349.

Northants.  
 —Ashby.—William Ermy, Rector. 1401.  
 —William de Rothwell, Archdeacon of  
 Essex. 1361.

Oxfordshire.  
 —Richard Bewfforeste, Abbot. 1520.  
 —Magdalen College.—Arthur Cole, Priest.  
 1558.

—New College.—Thos. Cranley, Archbp. of  
 Dublin. 1417. John Lowthe, ecclesiastic.

1427. Dr. William Hautryve, ecclesiastic.  
 1441. Geoffrey Hargreve, ecclesiastic. 1447.  
 Thomas Hylle, ecclesiastic. 1468.

Shropshire.  
 Tong.—Sir William and Lady Vernon. 1467.

Staffordshire.  
 Okeover.—Humphrey Oker, Esq., and wife. 1525.

Suffolk.  
 Acton.—Sir Robert de Bures. 1302.  
 Brundish.—Esmound de Burnedish, priest. 1370.  
 Ipswich (S. Mary Tower).—A Notary. 1475.

Surrey.  
 Lingfield.—Sir Reginald de Cobham. 1403.  
 Stoke D'Abernon.—Sir John D'Aubernoun. 1277.

Sussex.  
 Cowfold.—Thomas Nelond, Prior of Lewes. 1429.  
 Horsham.—Priest in cope (small). 1425.

Warwickshire.  
 Warwick.—Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of War-  
 wick. 1406.

Wiltshire.  
 Salisbury.—Robert Wyvill, Bishop of Salisbury.  
 1375.

Yorkshire.  
 Aldborough.—Sir William de Aldeburgh. 1360.  
 Cowthorp.—Bryan Rouclyff, Baron of the Ex-  
 chequer, and lady. 1494.  
 Topcliffe.—Thomas de Topcliffe and wife. 1391.  
 Wensley.—A Priest. 1360.  
 York (Minster).—William de Grenefeld, Archbp.  
 of York. 1315.

Foreign.  
 Belgium, Bruges.—Part of figure of Civilian. *C.*  
 1350.

A very desirable feature of any biblio-  
 graphy would be an index or list of all  
 known illustrations of brasses. This has  
 been attempted, but never issued. It would  
 be invaluable to all archaeologists. Does  
 MR. FISKE contemplate this? N. ROSE.

"PLUM": JACK HORNER (10 S. vi. 67, 111,  
 131, 171).—I may perhaps be permitted to  
 refer MR. FOSTER PALMER to a paper of  
 mine that appeared twenty years ago in  
 these columns under the heading 'Gargantua  
 in England' (7 S. i. 404). In this paper I  
 endeavoured briefly to trace the growth of  
 giant-legends in England, and amongst other  
 things showed that the old folk-ballad of  
 'Jack Horner' was founded on four different  
 tales, of which 'Jack the Giant-Killer' was  
 one. The ballad, in the form published by  
 Halliwell, can hardly be older than the  
 seventeenth century.

MR. FOSTER PALMER appears to think that  
 the ballad is an amplified version of the  
 nursery rime. I believe that the nursery  
 rime is merely a stanza extracted from the  
 ballad as being suitable for infant ears.  
 Nursery rimes frequently originated in this  
 way. Another instance is the case of

Three children sliding on the ice, &c.,



which is adapted from an old ballad called 'The Lamentation of a Bad Market; or, the Drowning of Three Children in the Thames,' which will be found in 'The Loves of Hero and Leander; A Mock Poem,' of which the first edition was published in 1651.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

An interesting account of the rise of the Horner family and their lineage may be found in Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' vol. ii., under the title 'Horner of Mells Park.' One or two particulars based upon it are appended.

John Horner, traditionally supposed to have been steward to the Abbot of Glastonbury at the dissolution of the monasteries, married, and left two sons. It seems that the elder son, Sir John Horner, Kt., settled at Mells, co. Somerset, and served as High Sheriff in 1564 and 1573. An old local distich records:—

Horner, Popham (qy. Portman), Wyndham and Thynne,

When the abbot went out, they came in.

Glastonbury, as is well known, was one of the most important religious houses in England, and some of its immense barns for storing grain may yet be seen in Somersetshire. There may be some foundation for the ancient distich of 'Little Jack Horner,' and a Latin translation of it may be found in 'Arundines Cami' (editio quarta).

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

"PLUMP" IN VOTING (10 S. vi. 148).—DR. MURRAY asks for instances of this word before 1848. 'Ingoldsby' has

I'm off—a plumper for Sir Peter.

The third series, in which this appears, was published in 1847; but Barham died in 1845, and most of the poems in this series had already appeared in periodicals during his lifetime. 'My Letters,' as it contained some allusions to passing events, was probably of the number.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

8, Royal Avenue, S.W.

In the *Lancashire and Cheshire Historical and Genealogical Notes* (vol. iii. p. 111) it is related how in 1534—5

"about 200 riotous & evil-disposed persons.... by the command & procurement & abettment of John Atherton, Esquier, unlawfully assembled themselves together in one place w<sup>thin</sup> the churchyard [of Leigh]."

The word which I have italicized calls to mind the electioneering term to "plump for so-and-so."

The above, which has been lying by me for several years, may perhaps be acceptable as a rider to DR. MURRAY's inquiry, though not an answer to it.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

"PLACE" (10 S. v. 267, 316, 333, 353, 371, 412, 435, 475; vi. 93, 151).—Will it be considered irrelevant to cite the widely known Priory of Newstead, Nottinghamshire, latinized as *Novo Loco* as early as the reign of Henry II., by whom it is reputed to have been founded? Thoroton, our county historian, 1677, gives the variant rendering "New Place," which is undoubtedly the sense of the word. Probably, as in the instance of market-place and market-stead, the terms would be convertible. This, of course, premises a high antiquity for the word, which, however, does not admit of proof.

The earliest use of the word in Nottingham is represented by a reference, in a deed of 1473, to land lying near the "Cokplace," a name supposed to be derived from the Coke family.

A. STAPLETON.

158, Noel Street, Nottingham.

PANTON FAMILY (10 S. vi. 146).—There is an account of Thomas Panton under the sobriquet of "The Sporting Rover" in one of the 'Tête-à-têtes' in *The Town and Country Magazine* for the year 1777, p. 32, where a portrait of the gentleman also appears. Speaking from memory, I fancy that there are references to him in Charles Pigott's well-known 'Jockey Club.'

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

I am much interested in MR. McMURRAY's notes about the Panton family. I am especially anxious to trace the father and mother of the Rev. James Panton, born in 1751, died at Wimborne, in Dorset, 1778. He was educated in Wales, at the Lady Huntingdon College, now non-existent. His wife Elizabeth married a second time, a Dr. Duncan, who had a chapel in Soho: we cannot find her maiden name or the Rev. J. Panton's parentage, and we are very anxious to do so. Dr. Duncan was given an honorary degree by Pitt for suggesting the tax on horses.

I had some letters from Brigadier-General Thomas Panton offered me for sale lately.

The Wimborne registers appear to have been burnt, and there is no trace there of the marriage or death of the Rev. James Panton, though his brief life is commemorated by a tablet in the Wimborne Chapel. His wife was connected in some way with



the Trenchard family. She died in Wareham, but was not buried there; though where she was buried we do not know. If any of your correspondents can help me to these particulars, I shall be most grateful.

J. E. PANTON.

**GODFREY OF BOUILLON** (10 S. vi. 150).—Eustace I., Count of Boulogne, married Mahaut, daughter of Lambert the Bearded, Count of Louvain.

Eustace II., Count of Boulogne (son of Eustace I. by Mahaut), succeeded his father in or about 1047. In 1050 he married Goda, daughter of Ethelred II., King of England, and widow of Gauthier, Count of Mantes. She died in or about 1054 (Qy. with or without issue by Eustace?). Eustace II. married secondly (at Cambrai, Dec., 1057) Ida, daughter of Geoffrey the Bearded, Duke of Lower Lorraine. Her dowry was the Castle of Bouillon.

Godfrey of Bouillon, born in 1060, was the second of the three sons of Eustace II. by Ida.

My authority is Planché's 'The Conqueror and his Companions,' vol. i. pp. 148-151.

CHARLES A. BERNAU.

Eustace II. was the eldest son of Eustace I., Count of Boulogne (1046-9), by Mahaut, d. of Lambert (the Bearded), Count of Louvain.

C. S. WARD.

**THE TRIBAL HIDAGE** (9 S. vii. 441; viii. 99, 172, 272).—If it has not been pointed out before, it should be noted that "Wreocen-setun," containing Cardington and Lilleshall, has "Viroconium" as its base. This name, therefore, is clearly semi-Roman, and its position is doubly attested.

L.

**ELECTION SUNDAY, WESTMINSTER SCHOOL** (10 S. vi. 149).—The service held in Westminster Abbey on this day is, strictly speaking, connected with Westminster School, and as there are many matters of much interest concerning the elections to the Universities, I feel that it is better to refer Mr. VAN ELDER to sources where information is likely to be found fuller than it can possibly be given here. If he will consult 'The Public Schools,' by the author of 'Etonia,' 1876; 'Westminster School, Past and Present,' 1884, by F. H. Forshall; and the 'Annals of Westminster School,' 1898, by John Sargeant, I feel certain that the particulars he requires will be discovered. The index in the last work is very complete. I may add that the little procession formed in the cloisters to "take the Dean

into church" is picturesque. It is headed by the almsmen, as many of the vergers as can be spared from their other duties, the canons, preceded by their verger, the Dean, preceded by his verger bearing the silver wand, the preacher, the Head Master, and other members of the teaching staff, followed by the entire strength of the school. It is the custom of those scholars concerned in the election to wear dress clothes, white ties, and a large red and white rosette, and over all their surplices. The preacher in former years has been either the Dean of Westminster, the Dean of Christ Church, the Master of Trinity, or the Head Master of Westminster. This year this custom was departed from (it may have been so before, but I am not sure), the preacher being the Rev. J. Storrs, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, Vicar of St. Peter's, Eaton Square. It seems to be a pity for the time-honoured custom of the past to be departed from, as either of the four dignitaries must know more about the peculiarities of the day than any outside clergyman could do; but so it was this year.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

There is no mystery about this expression. It simply means what it says. At the end of the summer term examinations are annually held at Westminster School for the purpose of deciding who among the senior boys shall be elected to scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge respectively, and Election Sunday is the name usually given to the Sunday which occurs in the week devoted to that purpose. The Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, with other like potentates, always attend the Abbey service on this day in some state. The Election Dinner is always held in the College Hall on the Monday; and the results of the examinations are declared on the Tuesday morning following. Formerly it used to take place in the month of May; but in recent years the examinations have been held towards the end of July.

ALAN STEWART.

**"SEARCHERS"** (10 S. vi. 150).—To search a wound is to probe it, and an instrument used by founders to discover any flaws in the bore of cannon is called a "searcher," so that probably the function of the person described as being present at coroners' inquests was that of ascertaining the extent or character of such wounds as the deceased had met his death by. The more common



use of the word "searcher" was, however, in its application to the official whose business it was to examine, and by a peculiar seal, to mark the defects in the manufacture of woollen cloth, for which there were three officers—Searcher, Measurer, and Alneger (see Cowel's 'Interpreter,' 1701, s.v. 'Alneger'). "Searchers" were also employed by the Company of Shoemakers to detect deficiently tanned leather and shoes made of insufficient leather. "The business of the Court Leet having for the most part devolved on the Quarter Sessions, not only the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, but the mayors in other towns and corporations, appointed and swore searchers of leather," &c. (see Tomlins's 'Law Diet.,' 1797, v. 'Court Leet').

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Hazlemere, Tooting Common, S.W.

**TADPOLE** (10 S. vi. 29, 77, 92, 157).—If it is worth adding to what is already noted, we called tadpoles "wiggle-waggles," "pod-ladles," and "poll-wigs." On the other hand, we used to catch a fish with a big head and a long body—a tadpole in shape, greatly larger, which we called a "bull-head," with "bully" and "bulloses" as variants.

Workshop.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

**NINE MEN'S MORRIS** (10 S. vi. 128, 177).—This ancient English game is also called morrice and morrisco, and is closely allied to other small recreations, such as nine-holes or bumble-puppy, noughts and crosses, and nine-pins, all familiar in our schooldays.

Chambers's 'Dictionary' describes it as

"an old English game in which a figure of squares, one within another, is marked out on a board, or on turf, and eighteen pieces or stones, nine for each side, are moved alternately as at Draughts."

It is apparently connected with the early English morris dance, of which Francis Douce treats so ably in his 'Illustrations of Shakespeare.' Your readers will probably recall that morris dancing (and no doubt nine men's morris) was one of the healthy lawful sports to be used on Sunday "without impediment or neglect of Divine Service" mentioned in the Proclamation of King James VI. and I., though, oddly enough, bowling was prohibited.

WM. JAGGARD.

As there is an exhaustive description of this game and much curious information concerning it to be found in Brand's 'Popular Antiquities,' edited by W. C. Hazlitt, vol. ii. p. 320, it will be sufficient to refer to that work.

There is, however, the following notice of the game to be found in Murray's 'Handbook of Northamptonshire,' under mention of the church of Hargrave. It is there said

"that a slab of Weldon stone was found on the restoration of that church in 1868, on which was scratched a diagram such as is still used for playing the game. (See a very interesting paper on the discovery of the Hargrave stone by the rector, Rev. R. S. Baker, in the eleventh volume of 'Reports of the Associated Architectural Societies.' The stone is now in the Northampton Museum.)"—P. 214.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

**"STAFFORD BLUE"** (10 S. vi. 149).—When a person is afraid, or otherwise discomfited, he is sometimes said to look blue, or, even, to be in a "blue funk." I think Noe's wife merely intends to convey the idea that Stafford blue would be an appropriate garb for the apprehensive Patriarch. In like manner one might observe:—

Bot thou were worthi be cled in Lincolne grene,  
ffor thou art alway fonde.

ST. SWITHIN.

Fazeley, Rocester, Tamworth, and Tutbury in Staffordshire were formerly noted for their cotton factories; and Leek, in the same county, for its manufacture of silk and mohair. Possibly, therefore, "Stafford blue" was a dainty textile fabric made at the latter place.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

**FRENCH ASSIGNATS** (10 S. vi. 149).—Assignats of the French Revolution are of little or no value. A number can be obtained at any French bookstore for a few centimes.

LUDWIG ROSENTHAL.  
Hildegardstrasse, 16, Munich.

**"ESHIN": "BELTIN" = CANING** (10 S. v. 466, 518).—Marryat published 'Mr. Midshipman Easy' in 1836.

Chap. v. is headed 'Jack Easy is sent to a School at which there is no Flogging.' In it Mr. Bonnycastle, the schoolmaster, says to Dr. Middleton:—

"I can produce more effect by one caning than twenty floggings. Observe, you flog upon a part for the most part quiescent; but you cane upon all parts, from the head to the heels."

Later:—

"Mr. Bonnycastle opened a sort of bookcase, and displayed to John's astonished view a series of canes, ranged up and down like billiard cues."

In 'Peter Simple' (1834) Mr. Chucks the boatswain used a rattan for punishing men and boys. When he was Count Shucksen



of the Swedish navy he "caned" the waiters who had not treated him with proper respect. See the last chapter.

In 'Frank Mildmay' (1829), chap. i., are the following:—

"By the 'instigation' of a large knotted stick, he drove knowledge into our skulls."

"The master...struck him over the head with the knotted cane."

The master is the schoolmaster.

The following is from 'Rattlin the Reefer' (1836, edited by Marryat):—

"Those were the times of large schools, rods steeped in brine (*actual fact*), intestine insurrections."—Chap. ix. at the end.

The period alluded to is late in the eighteenth century. See chap. vi.

In 'Perceval Keene' (1842) Mr. O'Gallagher, the schoolmaster, threw the ruler at the boys' heads, used the ferrule, "a sort of flat wooden ladle with a hole in the centre of it," for the hands and the birch in the usual way (chap. v.).

Refer also to 'Nicholas Nickleby,' chap. viii., where Squeers "fell upon the boy and caned him soundly." Dickens began the story "within a few months after the publication of the completed 'Pickwick Papers'" (see preface), i.e., 1837 or 1838. For the belt as a weapon see Rudyard Kipling's 'Barrack-Room Ballads,' p. 42, 'Belts.'

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

LAND LYING "TOWARDS THE SUN" (10 S. vi. 106).—An old farmer who tilled the land for many years in Lincolnshire tells me that the term he and others used for land with a slope towards the sun was "the heel of the land," which has the same meaning as lying towards the sun. As for land lying the other way being "no good," it all depends upon what the land is. Land with a "heel" to the north is better land than that of a sandy nature lying towards the sun, for he says, "sand land under a hot sun is poor land," because it so soon "parches."

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

ST. PETER'S IN CHEPE: ST. JOHN ZACHARY (10 S. vi. 69, 114).—According to the Parliamentary return of 1833, the registers of the former parish date from 1663, while those of the latter are extant from 1693. This last date is in agreement with that given by me in my former reply.

Both parishes have been unfortunate as regards the non-preservation of their earlier registers: those existing are kept, according to the return, with those of St. Matthew,

Friday Street, in the case of St. Peter's; and with those of "St. Ann's and Agnes, Aldersgate," in the case of St. John's. The churchwardens' accounts of both parishes are in the Guildhall Library, where they may be freely examined. Those of St. Peter begin as early as 1441, while those of St. John are extant from 1591. Both contain references to the principal interments in the respective parishes during the periods covered, though these references have to be very carefully sought out from among the burial receipts. WILLIAM McMURRAY.

HOUSES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST (10 S. v. 483; vi. 52, 91).—From part x. of the L.C.C.'s 'Indication of Houses of Historical Interest in London,' which has just been issued, it appears that the memorial tablet on Sydney Smith's residence, No. 14, Doughty Street, was not affixed by the Duke of Bedford, but by the London County Council. The original tablet, which had been erected on 8 Sept., 1905, was removed for necessary reasons, and a new one fixed on 9 August last.

The following is, I believe, a complete list of the tablets which have been erected by the Duke of Bedford with the view of commemorating the residence of notable persons on his London estates: (1) 65, Russell Square (Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.); (2) 11, Bedford Square (Henry Cavendish, the natural philosopher); (3) 6, Bloomsbury Square (Isaac D'Israeli); (4) 28, Bloomsbury Square (the first Earl of Mansfield); (5) 43, King Street, Covent Garden (Admiral Edward Russell, Earl of Orford); (6) 27, Southampton Street (David Garrick); (7) 67, Russell Square (Alexander Wedderburn, first Earl of Rosslyn); and (8) 101, Great Russell Street (Topham Beauclerk and Lady Diana Beauclerk).

The Duke of Westminster has, I believe, placed a tablet on 8, Victoria Square, Buckingham Palace Road, which was at one time the residence of Thomas Campbell, the poet.

The L.C.C. on 15 August, 1905, placed a tablet on No. 23, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, the house in which Richard Cobden died on 2 April, 1865. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

I have for some time made it a custom to record such houses as the L.C.C. embellish with their special tablets. Since my note at the first reference two houses, so far as I can learn, have had these tablets affixed to them, the first being No. 31, Baker Street, in which Lord Lytton, the statesman and novelist, was born. There is an exceedingly noteworthy fact connected with this street,



for by reference to the records in the possession of the L.C.C. it is found that the number the house bore in those days, over a century ago, is the number it bears now—a fact further vouched for by an inspection of the various directories to be met with. I fancy this fact is unique in the history of London streets. Lord Lytton was, or appeared to be, rather sore upon the question of his birthday, for he has left upon record that he was born

"on a certain twenty-fifth of May, about eight o'clock in the morning, and in Baker Street, Portman Square, No. 31. If some curious impertinents are anxious to know in what year of our Lord that event took place, let them find it out for themselves."

For my own part, I do not think that such information is sought after for mere curious impertinence. It is said that Lord Lytton did not know the year himself; if this really was so—and his son says it was—he could not make it known. His son has written:—

"To my father himself the exact date of his birth was unknown, nor had he any care to know it. The mystery, however, is solved and partly explained by reference to the register of the parish church of St. Mary-le-bone, Middlesex, which records the fact that Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer was born on the 25th of May in the year 1803; but it appears from the register that he was not baptized till the 15th of March, 1810, when he was nearly seven years old."

The house was left very soon after the birth of the child, and his parents had no further connexion with it.

The other house upon which one of these identifying plaques has been placed is No. 2, Brick Court, Temple, on the second floor of which Oliver Goldsmith wrote 'The Vicar of Wakefield.' That "most lovable of English writers" spent many years of his life in the Temple, and died at his chambers, on 4 April, 1774, being buried in the churchyard there. If any writer deserved such immortality as these tablets afford, surely it is Oliver Goldsmith, and no one will say one word against this recognition of his great gentleness and literary merits.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

[MR. R. L. MORETON also refers to Lord Lytton's tablet.]

KING VALOROSO (10 S. vi. 170).—This name was borne by several of the monarchs of Paphlagonia; and a considerable portion of the history of the twenty-fourth king (of this name) has been written by W. M. Thackeray in 'The Rose and the Ring.' At the third page of this veracious narrative the historian gave some two dozen lines

spoken in soliloquy over a cup "of right Nantz or Cognac." "And then the monarch went on to argue in his own mind (though we need not say that blank verse is not argument)," &c. See Thackeray's 'Works,' Biographical Edition, ix. 219.

R. L. MORETON.

[Several other correspondents refer to Thackeray.]

MOTTRAM HALL (10 S. vi. 150).—According to 'Paterson's Roads,' eighteenth ed., by Edward Mogg, 1826, Mottram Hall, H. D. Wright, Esq., was 3 miles from Chorley Turnpike, and was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Alderley Church in one direction, and 2 miles from Wilmslow Church in the other (p. 208); and Mottram St. Andrews Hall, Lawrence Wright, Esq., was 2 miles from Butley, across the river Bollin, Butley being  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Macclesfield, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Bullock Smithy (p. 220). ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[MR. H. A. JOHNSTON also refers to Mogg's edition of Paterson.]

"SOGA" (10 S. vi. 167).—Is it possible that "yr hen sog a fach" can mean "a young slut," even in "good Carmarthenshire Welsh"? *Hen* is old, and *fach* little. Is not the translation "a little old slut"?

JAMES R. BRAMBLE, Lieut.-Col., F.S.A.  
Weston-super-Mare.

AUSONE DE CHANCEL (10 S. vi. 166).—Yes; the author of the original lines, Ausone de Chancel, used the word *bâille*, and the quatrain was written in an album that he gave to his sister-in-law in 1836 (see *L'Intermédiaire des Chercheurs et Curieux*, 1891, col. 170). It appears that another poet claimed the authorship of similar lines in the *Figaro* of 29 Oct., 1863, the only difference being that *crie* occurs in the third line instead of *bâille*. The substitution of *crie* for *bâille* may be an improvement, but scarcely sufficient to constitute ownership of the whole.

EDWARD LATHAM.

Envy the admirable terseness of the lines "On entre, on crie," &c., I fell to wondering if, despite the few serviceable rimes that it possesses for *life* and *death*, anything of the same kind could be done in our accommodat-ing language "There came out this calf":—

One joins the strife,  
And that is life;  
Quits, out of breath,  
And that is death.

ST. SWITHIN.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS STEPHENSON (10 S. vi. 148).—The miniature no doubt is a portrait of the Ernest Augustus Stephenson who married 1 Feb., 1834, my cousin Frederica



a Bevan, third daughter of Mr. David  
of Belmont, Herts, and Fosbury  
r, Wilts. Mr. Stephenson died without  
on 13 March, 1855, aged 52. ZENAS.

st Augustus Stephenson died 13 March  
and his wife, Emma, third daughter  
nd Bevan, on 23 Sept., 1856. I can  
information about his parents.

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

THE RITUALIST'S PROGRESS' (10 S. vi.  
73).—"The Ritualist's Progress; or,  
nings of our New Vicar, by a Graduate  
nbridge," was published by Weldon  
Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, and  
ne of the works included in "Weldon's  
ag Library." G. E. WEARE.

o not remember 'The Ritualist's Pro-  
' but about fifty years ago there  
red in the papers some clever lines  
ing:—

ell me what's a Puseyite,  
azling to describe  
elestastic Janus, of a pious hybrid tribe;  
nibeth and the Vatican he's equally at home,  
gh it's said by some he gives the preference  
to Rome.

and obstinate by turns, just as it serves his  
him,  
nly for the bishop when the bishop is for him.  
o on. The occasion was some one asking  
blic, "What is a Puseyite?" There  
ed a "Reply," "What is an Evangeli-  
I forget how it began, but these lines  
red in it:—

a famous Hall of Exeter among schismatics  
stands.....  
ith "mental reservation" reads, "This child  
s born again."

ne skit hit about as hard as the other.  
uld be glad to know what was the  
al occasion, and where the lines are  
o be seen. J. T. F.

terton, Doncaster.

T. GRINDLAY: T. WAGHORN (10 S.  
1, 156).—Some members of my family  
more or less intimate with Capt.  
ay and his wife in the late thirties  
early forties, being near neighbours.  
11 Capt. and Mrs. Grindlay were living  
North Bank, Regent's Park, and it  
heir habit to gather round them at  
unt evening garden parties notabilities  
erature and art, with a dash of the  
t and opera. Prominent among the  
were Albany Fonblanque and the  
of *The Examiner*. Though I have no  
et remembrance of Capt. Grindlay, I

have a lively recollection of his kind and  
very gentle wife, a tall lady of much elegance,  
who took constant notice of me when on her  
daily constitutional with the Italian grey-  
hound Sparkle, whose collar and bells woke  
up the deadly dull echoes of the "Broad  
Walk." My childish memory, second-hand  
from the talk of others, connects Capt.  
Grindlay with a smart, lively man, of excel-  
lent company. Of his business quality  
lingers a story, *ben trovato* of course, that on  
the occasion of a deal with an Indian rajah  
about twenty-two elephants, the captain  
paraded eleven twice over before the royal  
customer, and pocketed the difference.  
North Bank, together with its southern  
neighbour, is a glory of the past, having been  
engulfed by the exigencies of the Great  
Central Railway. ROBERT WALTERS.

There is a statue of Waghorn at Suez.

FRANK PENNY.

THE LATE DUKE OF RUTLAND, 1819-1906  
(10 S. vi. 145).—The late Duke of Rutland  
was born in December, 1818.

NORTH MIDLAND.

JOHN HOY: SERLE'S COFFEE-HOUSE (10  
S. vi. 9, 95, 158).—Upon looking further  
into the matter of the site of this coffee-  
house, I think there is every probability  
that Mr. WEARE is right in disputing my  
statement, if I said that it stood "at the  
corner of Serle and Portugal Streets." It  
was not even "on the corner of Serle and  
Portugal Streets," as stated in Laurence  
Hutton's 'Literary Landmarks of London'  
(1900, pp. 8 and 10), for in that reliable  
little London guide of the time, the 'Picture  
of London' for 1818, it is described as being  
"in Carey Street." A glance at the street-  
plans of this part is enough to show at once  
that it could not, therefore, have been at the  
corner of Serle and Portugal Streets. So  
that from its having been "in Carey Street,"  
and also, as in 'The Epicure's Almanack,'  
"facing Serle Street," it was probably on  
the south side of Carey Street, almost or  
exactly facing the southern entrance of  
Serle Street. Mr. Hutton has evidently  
confused with its site that of Will's Coffee-  
House. I have only one note of this latter  
resort, namely, that it is described in *The  
Daily Advertiser* of 26 Feb., 1742, where the  
announcement is made that inquiries con-  
cerning the sale of a mansion house called  
the Grange, outside Grantham, should be  
made of "Mr. Samuel Forster, at Will's  
Coffee-House near Lincoln's Inn."

The following advertisement may prove



to be of some interest in connexion with the subject :—

"This is to give Notice.\*

"That all Persons who have any Demands upon the Estate of Mr. Thomas Searle, late of Bolt Court, Fleet Street, London, Attorney at Law, deceased, are desired to bring in the same to Mr. James Allen, Attorney at Law at his House in Bolt Court aforesaid, before the first Day of next Term, a Dividend being intended to be made amongst his Creditors as soon after as can conveniently be done; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same forthwith to the said Mr. Allen (who is empower'd by the Administratrix to receive the same) or they will be sued for the same."—*Craftsman*, 8 Sept., 1733.

In *The London Journal* of 21 April, 1722, "Mr. Hart at Serle's Coffee House in Lincoln's Inn" advertises a purchaser for "an estate 40 to 60 miles from London."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

SIR THOMAS MORE SAINTED BY A BASK IN 1666 (10 S. vi. 6, 115, 172).—When MR. DODGSON's query appeared, I happened to be reading a "Life of Sir Thomas More, by Thomas More, his great-grandson, London, 1627." In this work (the copy I have in hand belongs to the library of the Jesuit Fathers of Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts) the author unhesitatingly speaks of his great ancestor as "this great servant of God," "this glorious martyr," "this most excellent saint."

The fourth chapter contains the "Pious Home Employment of Sir Thomas More's; and his godly counsels given to his wyfe and children." Among many sayings of Sir Thomas is this (p. 139): "That there are manie in this life, that buy hell with more toyle, than heaven might be wonne with, by halfe."

This canonization of Sir Thomas More by his descendant is earlier than the rare book quoted, and may or may not have been noted by MR. DODGSON. E. FRANCIS RIGGS.  
New London, Conn., U.S.A.

FAIRMILE (10 S. vi. 168).—Surely the name is derived from the condition of the road. Fairmile Common (which, by the way, is two miles from Esher, and is still one hundred and sixty acres in extent) is intersected by the Portsmouth road, which from that point stretches southward perfectly straight and dead level for very nearly a mile—near enough for purposes of nomenclature. In the parish of Warbledon, in Sussex, is a hamlet called Foulmile, so named, doubtless, on the same principle. "Fair" and "foul"

\* The stalwart leather-lunged town-crier of Cromer always begins his announcement with "This is toe give notice" (not "Oyez").

were the customary adjectives for the state of roads in Middle English

PERCEVAL

Claygate, Surrey.

There is a Fairmile Bottom close to It consists of a valley through the Downs, through which runs a road from Slindon to Houghton, and is about a mile and a half long.

E. E. S.

I well remember the "Fairmile Brighton road between Esher and Brighton. In my younger days, living at Southdown, I often walked it.

EDWARD P. WOLFE

SNAKES IN SOUTH AFRICA (10 S. vi. 473; vi. 10, 115, 152).—The following from a South African letter contains a rate, an impressive snake legend :—

"The snake people are writing about it is called a momba. It sits in a tree (when enough to find one), and descends on unwary travellers and they die in forty minutes. There is a story that once a momba was sitting aloft when an oxen was driven along—in single file, as narrow pass. The momba got down, at first; then hitched itself up and waited for the next, and so on, till the boy at the end came, and he died. They all walked on a little, and then one in turn fell down and died, and, as they say, 'so they were all dead together'—except, the momba."

MARY H. B.

'CLIFFORD PRIORY' (10 S. vi. 172).—Probably the book for which you are spondent inquires is 'Northanger Abbey' by Jane Austen, printed 1818 (posthumously). The general plot is as described, but there are substantial differences in detail to be accounted for by length of time, and confusion with some other book, as the case of Mrs. Radcliffe was widely known. In 1903 a new edition was published by Messrs. Blackie & Son.

JAMES R. BRAMBLE, Lieut.-Col.,  
Weston-super-Mare.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS BURIED IN LONDON (10 S. vi. 149).—Pre-eminently not exclusively, their burial-place in the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth was the churchyard of St. Andrew in the Fields. Lysons in his 'Enquiry into the History of the Parishes of London,' vol. ii. p. 619, says :—

"About thirty of the French clergy have on average been buried annually at Pancras church since the year 1793; in 1801 there were forty-one burials; in 1802 thirty-two. Among these were Angelus de Talaru de Calmazel, Bishop of Comminges, who died in 1798, and the amiable Father O'Leary, who died in 1802."

At this period these French clergy were of course, who had fled from France.



of the Revolution; but before this, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, he says: "Of late, those of the Roman Catholic religion have affected to be buried" (Appendix, p. 136). The possible names, varying with different writers, for the spot being chosen thus by Roman Catholics, are to be found in Wheatley's *Wingham*, 1891, vol. iii. pp. 17-19.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

any Roman Catholic priests, and at one bishop, have been buried in old Pancras Church, London, both before (I believe) after the eighteenth century. regards inscriptions, the only ones that call to mind are those on the tombs of the Bishop of St. Pol de Leon and Father Mary. But there may be more.

J. BASIL BIRCH.

Tynemouth Road, South Tottenham.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*Notes on the Method of Science.* Edited by J. B. Conington. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

Lectures in the present volume form part of a course delivered in Oxford at the request of the University for the extension of University Teaching, arising from the practice of giving a course of lectures in the section of Natural Science on some special branch of scientific study, a scheme of which was last year shapen illustrating the forms of scientific method in various departments of research. Of this scheme the present work is outcome. Nine lectures, of which two are introductory, constitute the volume. In the first Mr. Case, President of Corpus Christi College, Weymouth, Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy, shows the various forms in which the material of scientific study is exhibited; in the second Dr. Francis Gotch, the Waynflete Professor of Physiology, deals with the true temper and the scientific writer, "his relentless criticism and his appeal to reason alone, his refusal to regard any fact as unimportant or meaningless; his bold but cautious use of the imagination for the extension and consolidation of knowledge." Following these things come lectures on experts upon physiology, inheritance in animals and plants, and psycho-physical method, then on astronomy, anthropology, archaeology, and history. Anthropology in one of its branches is treated by Sir Richard Temple in 'The Evolution of Currency and Coinage.' Archaeological science is illustrated by Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie, who deals with Greek, Phœnician, Assyrian, and Egyptian civilization; while the editor, the Rev. of Christ Church, considers the scientific method as applied to history. Profoundly interesting and valuable is the result. Each writer is aided by considerations of space. It is, more than impossible to deal with lectures, each one of which demands more attention than we are able to give upon the series. Our duty is discharged

in commending the whole to public attention. The concluding lectures are of the most general interest, the earlier are the more strictly scientific. The whole deserves the close study of the scholar.

*The Bells of England.* By J. J. Raven, D.D. (Methuen & Co.)

AMONG modern writers on campanology Dr. Raven is one of the most earnest and the best informed. Inspired by the example of Henry Thomas Ellacombe, the patriarch of writers on bells (whose 'Practical Remarks on Belfries and Ringers,' first published in 1850, and 'The Bells of the Church,' 1862, may be held to mark the beginning of the study of bells and bell-ringing, and were followed by his 'Church Bells of Devon,' of Somerset, and of Gloucestershire), Dr. Raven began as a youth 'The Church Bells of Suffolk,' and has since devoted himself to the study of bells in general. In his present work, which is included in "The Antiquary's Books" of Messrs. Methuen, he treats of the origin of bells, of bell-founding, its history and development, of change-ringing, and of the folklore, superstitions, and observances, abundant examples of which are enshrined in our own pages. Few subjects are, indeed, more calculated to interest our readers, and materials for a history such as is now given are, it may be said, almost daily augmented. In the Western, the Eastern, and the Southern counties the history of bells has been to a great extent written, though many counties, especially the Northern, await their historian.

The origin of bells is wrapped in obscurity. No classical use of *campana* can be traced, though Quintilian uses *nola*, and *tintinnabulum* is met with in Martial, who has also the phrase "sonat æs thermarum." Tintinnabula were found by Layard in the ruins of Nineveh and Babylon; and crotals have been discovered in ancient British barrows. St. Boniface, born at Crediton, sent the Pope a present of a handbell (*clocca*). The use of *signa*, or large bells, is decreed in 'The Excerptions of St. Egbert,' Archbishop of York, 750, and certainly not as novelties. Development in bells and belfries is exemplified in the history of the great Abbey of Crowland. Before the year 1000 there must have been a considerable number of peals of bells (*consonantia campanarum*) in England. In an inventory of the goods of Sherburn-in-Elmet in the early part of the tenth century are "iiiij hand bellan & vi hangende bellan." In 1150 Alwoldus is described as *campanarius*. When in 1050 Leofric, Bishop of Crediton, removed the Devonshire see to Exeter, he found seven bells there. The first instructions for making bells are in a treatise by Walter of Odyngton, a monk of Evesham of the time of Henry III. The first dated bell yet discovered is in Cloughton, a village in the valley of the Lune, above Lancaster. It is dated 1296. One of 1239 is on record.

On all subjects connected with campanology Dr. Raven is a safe authority, and there are few matters on which he has not deeply interesting information to convey. In 'Bell Poetry' we would fain see Hood's

Arising soft in undulating swells,

Now loud as welcomes, faint now as farewells.

We quote from memory, and own that the lines are all unlike the archaeological utterances generally given.

A specially attractive feature in the volume consists of the illustrations. These are sixty in



number, the most important examples of early bell-ringing being taken from MSS. in the British Museum by Dr. Cox, the editor of "The Antiquary's Books." Some of the most interesting, including the frontispiece, consist of details from the bell-founders' window in York Minster.

*Book-Auction Records.* Edited by Frank Karslake. Vol. III. Parts III. and IV. (Hampstead, Karslake & Co.)

THE third volume of this priced and annotated record of London book auctions is now complete. It contains 15,200 entries and is of augmenting value to the bibliophile and the bookseller. A full index trebles its utility. An admirable portrait of Dr. Garnett, which is accompanied by a memoir, constitutes an enhancement of attraction. The prefatory notes supply much information concerning the making of sale catalogues. In the errata an error occurs. Genest (not "Geneste") is the name of the historian of the stage.

*The English Historical Review.* July. (Longmans & Co.)

MR. GODDARD H. ORPEN contributes a good paper on early fortresses built by the Anglo-Normans in Ireland, forming an investigation of and commentary on the words *Bretesche* and *Mote*, which students of Irish topography will find of great value.

By what route Charles the Great passed into Italy in 773 is discussed by the Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge. He is in favour of the Mont Genève pass rather than that of Mont Cenis, which has been supported by a multitude of chroniclers. Mr. Coolidge possesses a personal knowledge of the district, and we are bound to feel confidence in many of his conclusions. We hope that his paper will be carefully considered by competent persons who believe the Mont Cenis route to be the one actually traversed.

Miss Mary Bateson's review of the Southampton Court Leet records is very instructive. We wish, however, it had been longer, for no one is more able to deal with this important class of documents. The Great Court Leet was an out-of-door assembly held at Cutthorn, "a circular entrenched mound surrounded by trees." Water was scarce in some parts of the town in the early years of Queen Elizabeth, and it seems that much of the scanty supply was not fit to drink. Who was the Southampton Tom Fool? We find that in 1569, when there was a fear of water-poisoning, an idea got abroad that good water ought to be as obtainable by the poor as by the rich, and that one man had closed a conduit, so that "the poverty can have no water but at the pleasure of Tom his fool and his maidens." Did this selfish person bear the name of Thomas? or have we an early instance of Tom Fool?

Mr. John Nisbet gives an excellent account of the Forest of Dean, which we trust may some day or other be expanded into a volume.

*The Gentleman's Magazine.* New Series. Vol. CCC. February to June. (45, Great Russell Street.)

THE first of what is destined to be a long and valuable series, excelling and eclipsing former glories of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, is issued in the shape of a half-yearly bound volume. In praise of the monthly parts we have spoken on their separate appearance. We have only to add to what has gone before that, if only the work is continued as it is begun, its growth and development will be

watched with great interest. No periodical or an equally direct appeal to the scholar and antiquary exists. Between the two covers the present volume is comprised a mass of curious and interesting information, and for purposes of amusement and instruction, as for those of reference, the volume is equally valuable. The volumes of magazines make as a rule heavy demands on space. In this case these will be met. There are few magazines of which this can be said.

IN *The National Review* Prof. Churton offers an 'Apology for Judge Jeffreys.' The case for his rehabilitation is of course made, and the blame for the bad character hit upon him is laid at the doors of Macaulay and Campbell. The Rev. R. L. Gales deals with 'The Devil in Christian Tradition.' The disrepute which in mediæval legend the arch-fiend finds comic illustration in 'The Ingoldsby Legend.' An edifying interpretation is herein assigned to 'Sensationalism and Science' deals with the reputed discoveries of Mr. Burke as to the life of 'On the River Test' is a eulogy, by Mr. Cavendish, of that queen of Southern trout and Mr. Henry Bowlby sends an appreciation of Shorthouse and 'John Inglesant.'

'AT A GERMAN SPA,' contributed by Mr. Barr to *The Idler*, is devoted to Ems.

## Notices to Correspondents

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries prior to the insertion of communications. To secure insertion of communications, correspondents must observe the following rules:—Each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer, and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents whose queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

J. ELIOT HODGKIN.—Please send present address. Proof of 'St. Winifred' could not be sent for of this.

E. P. ("Mulready Envelope Caricatures") 6 S. ix. 508; x. 98, 234, 373, 478; xi. 33, 74, 117. 7 S. iii. 30, 152; iv. 396; 8 S. x. 415, 499.

L. L. K.—The name involves a vulgar invective. V. E. B. ("Character from Handwriting") cannot enter into this subject.

ERRATUM.—*Ante*, p. 198, col. 1, l. 6, for "in" read *preservation*.

## NOTICE.

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# THE ATHENÆUM

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By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1906.

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## Notes.

## LODGE, GUARINI, AND MATHEW ROYDON.

In searching for a literary reference by name to the author of 'Pastor Fido' earlier than that in Ben Jonson's 'Fox' (1605), I made the following note many years ago; and since the point has not found a place in the 'Pastoral Drama' (1906) of Mr. Greg, whom scarcely anything seems to escape, it becomes worth while to record it.

Mr. Greg says:—

"No particular interest attaches to the four eclogues included in Thomas Lodge's 'Fig for Momus,' published in 1595, but they serve to throw light on a kind of pastoral freemasonry that was springing up at this period."—P. 113.

On this "freemasonry," or adoption of pseudonyms for well-known contemporaries, Collier dwells, with regard to Lodge's poem, in his 'Memoirs of Edward Alleyn' (Shaks. Soc., 1841, pp. 40-42). Collier says of Lodge:

"When he published his 'Fig for Momus' in 1595, under the name of Golde (the letters of his name misplaced), in one of his Pastorals, he vowed to forsake poetry in consequence of the little encouragement it received. It is a dialogue between Golde (Lodge) and a shepherd called Wagrin, a name, no doubt, intended to denote some person of the time."

Golde says (I quote at greater length than Collier does):—

*Wagrin.*

Whie sings not Goldé as he whilom did  
In sacred numbers and diviner vaine,  
Such hymnes, as from bace-humour'd braines are  
hid?

For shame revive thy mated Muse againe.....

*Golde.*

Why should I lose my sleepe or breake my braine?....  
No Wagrin no 'tis wisdome to refraine,  
In such an age, where learning hath no laude  
Nor needie Homer welcome nor applaude.....

*Wagrin.*

Fie Goldé, blame not all men for a few,  
The Muses have some friends who will esteem  
A man of worth and give desert his dew:  
Did Mercurie (as many wisemen deeme)  
Surcease thy wavering Cynthia to pursue,  
His crosse aspects to arts more sweete would  
seeme.

There are some few (alas that there were more)  
That honour poesie and wit adore.

To these firme oakes (who boldlie can resist

The tempest of lewd tongues) thyselfe applie

Like Ivie round about their bodies twist.....

Sweeten their cares and glut them.....with.....  
sweete poetrie.....

*Golde.*

On these strong pillars (Wagrin) have I built,

And liv'd awhile..... But time.....

Hath made them worldlie, covetous and base.....

Arts perish, wanting honour and applause.....

Oh were the world so forward to affect

The high conceits of artists as of yore.....

But now these frugal patrons who begin

To skantle learning with a servile pay

Make poets count their negligence no sinne.....

The priest unpaid can neither sing nor say.....

He cease to revel out my wits in rime.....

He hold the plough awhile and plie the cart.

*Wagrin.*

A better mind God send thee, or more meanes;

Oh wouldst thou but converse with Charles the

Kind

Or follow harvest where thy Donroy gleanes,

These thoughts would cease; with them thy muse

should find

A sweete converse: then this conceit which weanes

Thy pen from writing, should be soone resign'd.

Collier says:—

"Who was meant by 'Charles the Kind' is very doubtful, but Donroy was Roydon, a poet of considerable eminence, and in 1595 apparently prosperous (Chapman had inscribed to him his 'Shadow of Night,' in 1594)."

I suggest with some confidence that Wagrin is an anagram for Gwarini (*i.e.* Guarini), on the same plan as Golde stands for Lodge—the transposition of the leading letters, as in Donroy = Roydon.

Lodge was a very considerable traveller: he was also a pronounced plagiarist from the continental poets, and a widely read and skilled linguist. He ceased his poetical work with the piece under notice, 'A Fig for Momus,' as he promises to do. Gosse's



account of Lodge in 'Seventeenth Century Studies' (1883) leaves little untold; and for Lodge's assimilations from contemporary French poets see Sidney Lee's 'Life of Shakespeare' and his introduction to Arber's 'English Garner' of Sonnets.

The friendship announced here between Lodge, Guarini, and Mathew Roydon is an interesting theme, if my surmise be accepted. It leads us to the suggestion that the latter English poet had taken up his abode in Italy under Guarini's guidance. This is strengthened by the reference to "Charles the Kind," who would then be Carlo Emanuele, Duke of Savoy, to whom (and his bride) Guarini presented his 'Pastor Fido' in 1585—the suggestion being that Roydon was gleaning a harvest in converse with Carlo as patron. 'Pastor Fido,' dedicated to "gran Catarina" and "magnanimo Carlo" (Greg) originally, was altered by its author, and did not finally appear as Guarini's until 1589–90 in Venice. His first translation was into French in 1595.

The evidence relating to Charles (or Carlo) needs further research, and may prove unconvincing, but there is a germ of probability in it.

When "Wagrin" reproaches "Mercury" with forsaking his patronage of the Muses and his friendship to the arts, in pursuit of "thy wavering Cynthia," the references can be no other than to Essex and Elizabeth, the Cynthia of Spenser, Raleigh, and Ben Jonson. There may perhaps be traced an underlying reference to Essex in the Mercury of Jonson's 'Cynthia's Revels' (1600). As a patron of literature he was panegyricized by Daniel, Chapman, Spenser, and Jonson, and he wrote numerous sonnets. I do not know if he was often designated Mercury, but in 1587 Robert Greene dedicated his 'Euphues his Censure to Philautus' to "Robert, Earle of Essex and Ewe," commencing with the words

"The Egyptians (right honorable) seeing the counterfeit of Mercurie figured with his Caduceus in his right hand, offered for sacrifice nothing but bay leaves.....I thought good.....to present your Lordship with this homelie gyfte....."

Mercury was a not inappropriate sobriquet for the brilliant and many-sided Essex, though hardly flattering enough for one whom Chapman termed in 1598 (dedication of Homer's 'Iliads') "the most honoured now living instance of the Achilleian virtues eternized by divine Homer." The expression "thy wavering Cynthia" should be weighed; it is the language fitting the subject of a foreign ruler to an Englishman.

H. C. HART.

# SIR JOHN HEWSON.

THE following account of the Cromwellian Col. John Hewson answers LADY RUSSELL's query at 7 S. ii. 348 and that at 1 S. iii. 11.

Col. John Hewson, also styled Huson in State documents, afterwards Lord Hewson, was of the family of "Huson," already seated at Tenterden, in Kent, in 1600, and bore its arms. Though his traducers and enemies scurrilously described him as

"being of mean parentage, and brought up to the trade of a shoemaker, which he exchanged for that of a soldier in the Parliament's army, where his stubborn courage and malicious zeal against the royal family promoted him by degrees to the commission of a colonel,"

yet he was of a good family, as appears later. He was one of those who sat in judgment upon King Charles I., consented to his death, and signed the death warrant. His signature, "J. Hewson," stands out conspicuously among the other signatures, in a clear, neat, but slightly tremulous hand. The letters are elongated, and the second one of the surname has the form of the Greek ε. The style of his handwriting and his arms point to his having been an educated person and of some family pretensions.

In January, 1647, two warrants dated at Belfast authorized him to take possession of the manor of Newcastle and the lands of Lough Welland, co. Down. He had also given to him the lands of Rath, Hollywood, and Kilmaconon.

He on 17 May, 1649, in company with Fairfax and others, visited the new Oxford which was growing up on the ruins of the old, and two days afterwards the new Puritan University made Hewson a Master of Arts. Cromwell, on 16 September following, before commencing his march to Dublin, appointed Col. Hewson Governor of Dublin in succession to Michael Jones.

On 29 April, 1651, in the second year of his Governorship, his coat armour was recorded in the office of the Ulster King-of-Arms, Dublin. His then wife was the widow of a Mr. Turner, brother of Edward Turner, who commanded a company of foot in Col. Hewson's regiment, and was discharged at the Restoration after having served seventeen years as a commissioned officer. The arms are: "Quarterly, gules and ermine, an eagle displayed or; in the dexter chief quarter a lion passant argent"—identical with those of the Tenterden family of Huson. Col. Hewson, however, discarded the crest of this family, "a ram's head erased argent, horned or," and adopted one emblematic of his political creed, viz. :—



"A demi-man armed, wearing the iron hat of the period; over the left shoulder a sash gules; in the dexter hand a sword proper courbée, pommel and hilt or, in the sinister hand an olive branch. Motto under the arms, 'For God's honour and love.' Motto running along the edge of the sword from the hilt upwards, 'Through this.'"

In January, 1652, his first wife (the widow of Turner) died in Dublin, and was buried in Christchurch Cathedral on the 15th of the same month with "heraldic honours"; and the event was recorded in a funeral entry by the then Ulster King-of-Arms.

In July, 1653, he was promoted to a seat in the Council of State, and created Lord Hewson 5 Dec., 1657.

On 8 June, 1654, he and his second wife, and "many more men of quality and their families," sailed in the *Truelove* from Liverpool for Dublin, and Parliament afterwards made a grant to him of the expenses incurred by taking up his residence in that city. In the following July a grant of Luttrellstown, a most beautiful spot in co. Dublin, was made to him for his arrears of pay. He was High Sheriff for this county in 1653, and represented it in Cromwell's Parliament of 1654. On 28 Oct., 1656, the Council ordered that a chaplain was to be allowed for his regiment of foot.

In 1659 he adhered to the Committee of Safety at Wallingford House (close by Whitehall Palace), Lieut.-General Charles Fleetwood's residence; but when he found that all the efforts of his party to prevent the Restoration were vain, he saved himself by a timely flight into Holland. He was attainted in 1660, and his estates were, on 25 February of that year, granted to Broderick, Viscount Middleton.

Col. Hewson was somewhat stout, a very good commander, and had but one eye (the right). His behaviour in the army soon raised him to the rank of a colonel; he was a very extraordinary person, and Cromwell had so good an opinion of him as to entrust him with the government of the city of Dublin. As a reformer of religion he is credited with having caused all the bears of the City of London to be killed, in order to stamp out the practice of bear-baiting. He and Major Axtell are said to have been conspicuous among the army officers who, when they chanced to enter parish churches, ejected the regular ministers from their pulpits, and held forth themselves instead.

A mezzotint portrait of the colonel, by M. Vander Gucht, is in the British Museum and represents him in a buff coat and Puritan collar, with his helmet off, left hand resting on hip, and the right upon a baton; the

forehead high and proportionately broad; his only eye large and intelligent; face fairly elongated, terminating in a small, well-made chin; the nose indicative of gentility; mouth small; moustache very slight; without beard or whiskers, but having long flowing hair; the fingers those of a well-bred person. The *tout ensemble* is a simple, effective refutation of the statements derogatory to his origin.

From Pepys's diary and other sources I find it definitely stated that he died at Amsterdam in 1662.

I have not been able to ascertain with certainty whether Col. Hewson had issue by either of his wives. There are still in Holland persons bearing this patronymic.

With regard to Martha, daughter of Col. Thomas Scott (one of the Regicides), of Longraigue, co. Wexford, and West Thorpe, Bucks, I am able to say that she was not married to Col. John Hewson. Her first husband was Francis Barry (not Barsey, as in *LADY RUSSELL'S* query), of Waterford, merchant, to whom she was married in 1674; her second was Robert Hewetson, Esq., of Cloughsutton, co. Carlow, son of Christopher Hewetson, Esq., of Thomastown, co. Kilkenny, and great-grandson of John Hewetson, of York, who married Margaret, daughter of John Lambert, of Calton, Yorks, a descendant of the Conqueror through his granddaughter Gundred, daughter of William Earl Warren and Surrey.

JOHN HEWETSON.

BALLADS IN BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER'S 'MONSIEUR THOMAS.'—The very interesting and important discovery of a lost ballad and tune by Mr. Frank Sidgwick, which is recorded in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for August, should not, I think, be passed unsignalled in 'N. & Q.' In the list of ballads cited by the Fiddler in the above play of Beaumont and Fletcher, Act III. sc. iii., is the following:—

In Crete when Dedimus first began.

No writer had hitherto succeeded in recovering either the words or the tune of this ballad, and Mr. Sidgwick is to be congratulated on finding the music, with a couple of stanzas, in Harl. MS. 7578, fol. 83. The first stanza runs in modern English:—

In Crete when Dædalus first began  
His strait and long exile to wail;  
When Minos' wrath had shut up then  
Each way by land, each way by sail;  
The love of Greece him pricked so  
That he devised away to go.



I will venture to add a few remarks on the other ballads and songs contained in the Fiddler's repertoire.

1. 'The Duke of Norfolk.'—This song was written by Bernard Garter, and was sung to an old tune called "I am the Duke of Norfolk; or, Paul's Steeple," which is given in Playford's 'Dancing Master, Division Violin,' 1685, pp. 2, 18 (Chappell, 'Popular Music of the Olden Time,' i. 117; 'Ancient Ballads and Broad-sides,' 1870, p. 236). A version will be found in 'The Suffolk Garland,' 1818, p. 402. The Irish tune of 'The Cruiskeen Lawn' is a modification of the air.

2. 'The Merry Ballad of Diverus and Lazarus.'—An old Worcestershire version of this song is given by a correspondent at 4 S. iii. 75, who says he never heard anything but "Diverus." See also Child, 'The English and Scottish Ballads,' ii. 10.

3. 'The Rose of England.'—This ballad was printed by Dr. E. F. Rimbault in 'A Little Book of Songs and Ballads,' 1851, p. 103, from a contemporary musical MS. in his possession. It was inserted by Thomas Deloney in his 'Garland of Good Will.'

4. 'Jonas his Crying-out against Coventry.'—I have not met with a copy of this effusion.

5. 'Maudlin the Merchant's Daughter.'—For early versions see Collier's 'Roxburghe Ballads,' p. 104, and 'Ancient Ballads and Broad-sides,' 1870, p. 66.

6. 'The Devil, and ye Dainty Dames.'—"Ye dainty dames" are the first words of 'A Warning for Maidens, to the tune of The Ladies fall'; see 'Roxburghe Collection,' i. 501.

7. 'The Landing of the Spaniards at Bow, with the Bloody Battle at Mile-End.'—This may have been a description of a mock fight of the train-bands, who exercised at Mile End. It seems to be referred to in 'The Knight of the Burning Pestle,' Act II. sc. ii. (see Chappell's 'Popular Music,' i. 118 note).  
W. F. PRIDEAUX.

SURNAME PREFIXES IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—A study of State and local records, especially of those relating to Kesteven and Holland, leaves the impression that the disuse of, and changes in, prefixes took place, in the county generally, as follows. Some gentle families had offshoots which settled at a distance from the name-place. In these the younger sons, and all members of lesser branches, are found without the "de" as early as 1350; with the rest the general disuse of that prefix occurred between 1380 and 1420; but it was

intermittent, the same man being styled with and without it in State documents. The less common "de la" continued longer. Sir Thomas de la Launde made his will in 1503, but other branches of his family had been called Lawnde twenty years earlier, and that spelling soon supplanted the older. In Sir Thomas's will instances occur of "de" being changed into "à," as if in accordance with a contemporary custom. Can that have caused the alteration in the famous archbishop's name, from Becket to à Becket?

Among families not of gentle standing, when the name was that of a neighbouring known village, the "de" lasted almost as long as with the better folk; when the name-place was forgotten, or not commonly known, the tendency to omit appears as early as 1300. This is also the case when the name came from a natural feature; thus "de Holm" is Home in 1294, while "de Garthes" of that year became "in le" in 1324, and "atte" in 1395, also forming one word. Athegarthes, like Attewell or Atwell, which was the humbler form of those who lived hard by the village well or spring, as compared with the noble "de Welle." "De" and "le" sometimes became interchanged, as "de" for "le" Wright, "le" for "de" Fenne. "Le," signifying an occupation, as "le Couper" or "le Clerk," was often omitted as early as 1350, when "de la" or "in la" Grene became "atte" Grene.

It would be interesting to learn whether in other counties the course of change was nearly the same, and whether it was caused entirely by the greater use and development of the vernacular, or partly by the wars with France, and consequent dislike to French forms and language.

ALFRED WELBY, Lieut.-Col.

THE DUEL BETWEEN JEFFREY AND MOORE.—The Times of 13 August contained the following reprint from its issue of 1806:—

"Tuesday, August 12.—Intended Duel.—Information having been given on Sunday evening at the Police Office in Bow Street, that a duel was intended to be fought on the following morning in the vicinity of Chalk Farm, Carpmel and two of the patrol, went at an early hour to the spot, and soon discovered the parties with their seconds in a state of preparation to commence their warfare: they immediately interposed with great activity, got possession of the pistols, and secured both the combatants and their seconds, who were taken to the Office, and underwent an examination before James Read, Esq. Francis Jefferies, Esq., of Edinburgh, and Thomas Moore, Esq., of Bury Street, St. James's, were the gentlemen who appeared on the ground. They were admitted to bail, and gave security for maintaining the peace, themselves in 400*l.* each, and two sureties in 200*l.* each. The



he also held the two seconds to bail each in of 2000. On the parties being discharged, were examined, when it appeared that mischief could possibly have ensued from bat. The pistol of Mr. Jefferies was not th ball, and that of Mr. Moore had nothing a pellet of paper. So that if the police appeared, this alarming duel would have it to be a game at pop-guns."

Following is Moore's account:—

manner in which the whole affair was mis- led in the newspapers of the day is too wn to need any repetition here; but I have l, and I think it not improbable, that to a aan of my own (named Q—), who was editor f the evening papers, I owed the remark- currence in falsehood which pervaded all ements on the subject. The report from eet was taken first (as I have heard the e office of the paper in question, and d a statement of the matter, correctly. In the pistol of one of the parties a bullet d, and nothing at all in the pistol of the Thinking it a good joke, doubtless, upon belligerents, my countryman changed, much difficulty, the word 'bullet' into and in this altered state the report passed n to the offices of all the other evening —' Memoirs, Journal, and Correspondence,' 208.

WM. H. PEET.

. WALTON'S DISPATCH.—The other oticed in a local newspaper an article eonic Letters,' mainly taken from ent examples on the subject in Q.' In this Capt. Walton's dispatch ural Byng after the battle of Cape o (August, 1718) was of course re- o as an historical example of the kind. patch is to be found in 'Lives of the Admirals,' by Dr. John Campbell n, C. J. Barrington, 1812), vol. iv. as follows:—

We have taken and destroyed all the ships and vessels which were upon the e number as per margin.

I am, &c.,

G. WALTON.

letter has been so often quoted as a n of seamanlike brevity and modesty is almost a pity to disturb the legend. iam Clowes, however, in his 'History Royal Navy' (Sampson Low & Co., ol. iii. p. 36, gives the usual version, n disposes of it in the following words: matter of fact the real letter is one of some gth, and the above quotation forms only paragraph of it. Walton's blunt brevity dical as certain well-known stories which ated with Fontenoy and Waterloo."

T. F. D.

NSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND.—The ac- (probably much exaggerated) of the arance of Juan Fernandez, through

the recent earthquake on the west coast of South America, were stated to refer to Robin- son Crusoe's island, apparently in ignorance of the fact that Defoe (who, in his famous story, derived only a few hints from Selkirk's account of his residence in solitude on Juan Fernandez) locates his hero on an island in the West Indies, near the mouth of the Orinoco. A writer in *The Standard* of 24 August, not giving his name, but signing "Curious," quotes a letter which appeared in *The Times* of 2 February, 1901, from Mr. Rousseau, then Warden of Tobago (which had been recently united with Trinidad, instead of being, as before, under the governor- ship of the Windward Islands), in which he claims that Tobago was the scene of Crusoe's supposed adventures.

Tobago was not an uninhabited island in the time of Defoe, nor is it likely that he had any particular island in view; but the locality assigned was certainly not far from it. The principal object of Mr. Rousseau's letter is to draw attention to Tobago as a suitable place for the emigration of small capitalists. But he heads his letter 'Robinson Crusoe's Island,' and finishes with some remarks (doubtless to be taken in a jocular sense) which seem to have rather puzzled "Curious." These are in the concluding paragraph of his letter and run as follows:—

"I have said.....nothing of its romance, for this is the island which Daniel Defoe has immortalized. Robinson Crusoe's cave is still there—I was in it only the other day; the goats have increased and multiplied exceedingly, and Friday's footprint may be seen any day on the sands."

Footprints no doubt there are, but not of a person who never existed. W. T. LYNN.  
Blackheath.

FAMILY DOOR-PLATES IN LONDON.—The rare survival of what was, I suppose, a common eighteenth-century custom is worthy a remark. Lord Powis's brass plate in Berkeley Square is known to all; and, "not a hundred miles away," there used to be a similar announcement attached to the front door of a former Lady Willoughby de Broke. It is possible that these two instances might be supplemented by one or two more within the limits of the Bills of Mortality; and, if the list were extended to include any plates that are known to have been in existence within the last fifty years, the number might peradventure be raised to over half a dozen. FRANCIS KING.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—The in- accuracy of epitaphs is notorious. A few examples, in addition to those already pub-



lished, may be interesting. When the inscription was placed on Dr. Johnson's monument in St. Paul's there was some confusion between O.S. and N.S. The great Samuel was born on 7 O.S. (= 18 N.S.) Sept., 1709, and thus at his death on 13 Dec., 1784, was aged 75 years, 2 months, and 25 days: the XIII. of the inscription is due to the supposition that 18 Sept. was the date of birth O.S. See the beginning and end of Boswell's 'Life.'

Bishop Creighton is stated, below his monument in the south choir aisle, to have been Bishop of Peterborough till 1896, and of London from that year. He was not elected to London till 1897, as the list of bishops a few yards away testifies. I have pointed this out in *The Guardian* without effect, appealing to the Dean and Chapter not to tolerate such a slight on their important function; for it is true that the nomination by the Crown was in 1896.

In the crypt there are some amusing blunders in Lord Mayo's epitaph, where *PRAE POSITVS* appears as two words, *ACREGINA* and *TRADIDITVI* as one each. The VI in the last is the beginning of the date of the Earl's assassination! The day of Liddon's death, on whose anniversary I write these lines, is given as *SEPT. DIE IX<sup>mo</sup>*, the mason having apparently assumed that MO was the invariable termination of an ordinal. The inscription marking the limits of St. Faith's underground church calls it *ECCLESIA S. FIDIS*. Is this another mistake? or are we wrong in supposing that the virgin's name was the same as the word for faith?

At the north-east corner of Hampton churchyard is a stone asserting that Lady Emily Ponsonby (*née* Bathurst), who died on 1 Feb., 1877, was born on 29 Feb., 1798. She must apparently have been either one day or two years older than this would make her.

W. E. B.

BLAKE'S "TIGER."—The recent commemorations of Buchanan, the Scottish Humanist, give an additional interest to the subjoined parallel. Blake's fine image of the tiger,

Burning bright  
In the forests of the night,

has a kind of prototype in an expression used by a former translator of Buchanan's 'Baptistes.' The writer speaks of

The fierce wildnesse  
Of the deep-shining yellow Lyonesse.

The two adjectives of the second line represent the Latin *fulvæ*. The translator, it deserves to be added, was believed by an editor of 1740 to be Milton.

W. B.

"DEFIANCE."—The 'N.E.D.' gives this word as its sixth meaning that of "distrust," with the mark "obsolete and rare," quoting as a single reference a passage from Pepys's diary, 6 Jan., 1662. But I think it would not have been amiss to mention as a possible support the lines in '1 Henry IV.,' III. ii. 112-17:—

Thrice hath this Hotspur, Mars in swathing clothes,  
This infant warrior, in his enterprises  
Discomfited great Douglas: ta'en him once,  
Enlarged him, and made a friend of him,  
To fill the mouth of deep defiance up,  
And shake the peace and safety of our throne.

The adjective "deep" speaks against "defiance," having been meant by the poet in its modern sense.

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

AN ALABAMA VETERAN.—The death of Capt. John Low, who served on the celebrated privateer Alabama, is worthy of mention in the pages of 'N. & Q.' Low was an Aberdonian, and held a sea captain's certificate before he was twenty-one. He became second officer of the Alabama when that vessel set out on her adventurous career from Laird's shipbuilding yard, Birkenhead, in July, 1862, and subsequently rose to be first officer. Capt. Low preserved his interesting log of the doings of the Alabama, which showed that, though the adventurous crew of the famous Capt. Semmes were regarded by some as pirates, they always treated with the greatest courtesy the passengers and crews who fell into their hands. On retiring from the sea Capt. Low went into business in Liverpool, and interested himself in charities connected with seamen. He died there in the early part of this month, aged seventy-one.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

AMERICAN EMIGRANTS: SOURCES OF INFORMATION.—A likely source of information as to American emigrants will be found in essoins or excuses for not appearing in the courts of law; for it is distinctly laid down that no *essoins de ultra mare* be allowed to the person who desires to be excused by within the four seas.

Two sets of Essoin Rolls are in the Public Record Office: one for the Court of Common Pleas, and one for the King's Bench.

Manorial court rolls nearly always give a list of essoins; it is at least likely that the steward, either from his own knowledge or that of the homage, would include in the list of those excused from suit and service any who had sailed for New England.

I hope to copy both the manorial and other essoins for the great emigration period



as, so many of the licences to go  
as being lost, every side-light on  
must be a great help.

GERALD FOTHERGILL.  
els Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.

ENDING.—Year by year the old  
f sending out lads "corn-tendin'"  
ening fields of grain has grown less  
and probably has been discontinued  
parts of the country. The lads  
clapper made of three pieces of  
fastened with a thong of leather  
central one. The smaller portions  
ely, and when used properly made  
apping. All over the country-side  
ing was to be heard, the boy striking  
er three times, and then shouting :

Away, bods, away!  
Tak a bit, an' leave a bit,  
An' cum noo moor terday.

truck his clapper again thrice.  
pping and shouting never seemed to  
use, for as the lad went along one  
field the "bods" flew to the other.  
rhaps the reason why the practice  
Anyway, it was a pleasing harvest-  
ed, and old country people miss it.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

IN ESSEX.—*The St. James's Evening*  
3 Sept., 1738, contained the follow-

This is to give Notice,  
as a Fair annually kept at Halstead in  
the 18th Day of October, and the principal  
Hops in Essex growing in and near the  
it is thought Convenient by the Planters  
s in Hops, that the same should be used  
Fair: This is therefore to acquaint the  
at for the future it will be kept as an  
at to encourage the Planters, the Lord  
or has consented that Groundage shall  
be first Year: and as the Town is now  
the Small-Pox, it is hoped that there  
nsiderable many Chapmen.

N.B. Also Butter and Cheese.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

S. HALL'S POEMS.—From a manu-  
e in a copy of "Poems on Several  
Privately Printed" (London,  
Nicol, Shakspeare Press, 1844, 8vo,  
97), I gather that this anonymous  
as written by Mrs. E. S. Hall, and  
or presentation to her friends. It  
verses relating to Matlock, Hollin-  
ch (now perhaps better known as  
le Church in the Wood," near  
Pevensy Castle, the Louvre,  
Spring, near Niton, St. Catharine's  
ar Niton, Cambridge, Lichfield

Cathedral, Bocking, St. Edmund's Bury,  
Brussels, and Shakspeare's mulberry tree.  
Evidently Mrs. Hall had a topographical  
muse. One of her pieces is an answer to  
"O Nanny, wilt thou gang with me?"  
Several refer to domestic circumstances and  
to the loss of her only son. Her hymns  
have escaped notice in Julian's 'Dictionary  
of Hymnology.' As a favourable specimen  
of her verses I may cite "Lines with a  
Present of a China Inkstand, embossed with  
Flowers and Fruit. Written June 18th,  
1843":—

The smallest gift, tender'd in love to thee,  
With purest wishes on thy natal day,  
Thou wilt accept, because they come from me,  
Nor from the trifling offering turn away.

O then receive my fruit and sprightly flowers,  
Time will not change their tints or blight their  
bloom,

Emblems of happy days and joyful hours,  
Such as I wish thee, for the years to come.

And when thy cultured muse inclines thy hand  
To trace her inspiration with a pen,  
Lift thou the cover of thy pet inkstand,  
I shall feel happy—if 'tis useful then.

An interesting anthology might be made  
of Xenia—verses to accompany the trifles  
which, as gifts, are held dear for the sake  
of the giver rather than for intrinsic value.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

THE CHINESE JUNK KEYING.—A para-  
graph in *The Daily Graphic* of 16 July  
records that Mr. S. S. Mackrow presented  
to Prince Edward a relic of the Chinese  
junk Keying, in the shape of a piece of her  
rattan cable. Mr. Mackrow was present  
in May, 1848, when Queen Victoria and our  
present King (then aged seven) visited it.  
From its first exhibition in the East India  
Dock until it was removed from its second  
moorings off Waterloo Bridge many  
thousands must have seen this strange  
floating museum. The thrilling story of  
the voyage from Canton aroused public  
curiosity, and the undoubted interest of the  
vessel and its contents made it a first-class  
attraction.

The illustrated 'Description' sold on  
board for 6d. is very complete, and so familiar  
to most collectors of Londoniana that  
reference to it is sufficient. *The Illustrated*  
*London News*, 1 April and 20 May, 1848,  
also contains a detailed account of the voyage,  
largely derived from this leaflet; but the  
illustrations are of interest. 'Old and New  
London,' iii. 291, takes note of its appear-  
ance, quoting at length from some descrip-  
tion by Dickens (in *Household Words*?).

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.



### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

**ENGLISH AUTHORS' BIRTHDATES.**—In 'English Literature,' by Edmund Gosse, London, 1903, Lord Bulwer-Lytton's year of birth is given as 1803; so it is in Meyer's 'Konversationslexicon.' But Craik in 'English Literature and Language,' tenth ed., and Shaw, 'A History of English Literature,' London, 1895, give 1805, and with them agree several German handbooks. Who is right? and how is this discrepancy to be accounted for?

About that of Defoe literary historians are also at variance. Most have 1661, some even 1663; Aitken has 1659.

One day Prof. Heim, of Darmstadt, was struck with the variety of birthdates of Thomas Hughes, the author of 'Tom Brown's Schooldays'; in 'Chambers's Ency.' it was 23 Oct., 1823; in 'D.N.B.,' Supplement, 20 Oct., 1822. The writer of this life, when questioned about the contradiction, was much astonished, and applied to Mrs. Hughes, who answered that she was not quite sure about her husband's birthday, but believed it was 19 Oct., 1822. At Prof. Heim's request the head master of Rugby looked up the matriculation register, where, in Dr. Arnold's hand, the date was recorded as 19 Oct., 1822, which is quite consistently the one given on Thomas Hughes's monument at Rugby.

Am I wrong in the impression that birthdays in England are not regarded as very important events? G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

[Leslie Stephen said in the 'D.N.B.' that Lord Lytton "was born at 31, Baker Street, London, on 25 May, 1803, but not baptised till 15 March, 1810. He was himself ignorant of the year of his birth, which has been often erroneously given." The year 1803 is confirmed by the reference to the parish register of St. Marylebone given *ante*, p. 216, by Mr. HARLAND-OLLEY.]

**ADDISON'S 'CATO': REMARKABLE CAST.**—The following extract is taken from an article by J. W. Calcraft in *The Dublin University Magazine* of February, 1854:—

"But it is a curious fact, little known, that on the 27th February, 1757, the forces of both the Theatres in London joined their strength at Drury Lane, to represent the tragedy of 'Cato' for the benefit of the widow of Captain Death; and even old Cibber (in his 86th year) and Quin, though long retired, contributed their assistance, as will be

seen by the following cast of the play:—Cato, Mr. Quin; Syphax, Mr. Cibber; Juba, Mr. Garrick; Porcius, Mr. Barry; Marcus, Mr. Mossop; Sempronius, Mr. L. Sparks; Lucius, Mr. Berry; Decius, Mr. Smith; Marcia, Mrs. Woffington; Lucia, Mrs. Cibber. This anecdote is in a cutting from a very old paper, preserved in a book compiled by the late Mr. Fawcett's father, and now in possession of Mr. D. Meadows, of the Princess's Theatre."

All this sounds very feasible. Capt. Death, commander of the London privateer the *Terrible*, was killed in action with the *Vengeance*, a privateer of St. Malo, on or about 28 December, 1756. But to begin with, 27 February, 1757, fell on a Sunday. That fact arouses one's suspicions at the outset, and the negative evidence collectable from published sources serves to intensify the doubt. Genest has no record of any such benefit. On searching the files of *The Public Advertiser* in the British Museum the result is equally disappointing. The only performance of 'Cato' advertised to take place at Drury Lane early in 1757 was that of 5 February, when a routine performance of Addison's tragedy was given with an ordinary Drury Lane cast. Can any reader suggest a solution to the mystery?

W. J. L.

Dublin.

**SIR JOHN BURY GORDON.**—I am commanding the 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), Indian Army, and wish to ascertain if there are any descendants or connexions of Sir J. B. Gordon, who raised the regiment, then the 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent. Sir John joined the Coldstream Guards in 1795, the 22nd Light Dragoons in 1811, and the 13th Dragoons (now Hussars) in 1822; raised the 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, in 1826; and died in 1835 in Madras without issue. His widow married a Dutchman.

I am anxious to obtain a portrait or likeness or any relics (sword, medals, &c.) to hang up in the officers mess of the 30th Lancers, now stationed at Bangalore.

ST. G. L. STEELE, Lieut.-Col.

**T. E. TOMLINS.**—In the copy of Henry Kent Causton's edition of "The Life of John Donne, D.D., by Izaak Walton," in my hands, and referred to in my note on 'Daniel Tuvill or Tubevil' (10 S. v. 461), a former possessor has written in pencil on the reverse of the fly-leaf, "Walton's Life of Dr. Donne with Original Notes by An Antiquary (T. E. Tomlins)." This I take to have been Thomas Edlyne Tomlins, nephew of a Sir Thomas Edlyne Tomlins, an eminent lawyer in his day (1762-1841).



This T. E. Tomlins was just the very man to annotate a life of Donne, as he was a most erudite and zealous antiquary. Following on Carlyle's well-known account of Abbot Samson in his 'Past and Present' (1843), Tomlins made a translation of the 'Chronicle of Jocelin of Brakelond,' for "The Popular Library of Modern Authors" in 1844, which he entitled 'Monastic and Social Life in the Twelfth Century.' Tomlins was also a contributor to the papers of the old Shakespeare Society when John Payne Collier was its Director, and F. Guest Tomlins (whom I take to have been a brother), its Secretary. I shall be glad to have confirmation of the fact that T. E. Tomlins was the "Antiquary" mentioned on the title-page of the edition above referred to of 'The Life of Dr. Donne.'

A. S.

**AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.**—Who is the author of the following lines? Where may I find a complete copy of the poem in which they occur?

As the hope of the year is the spring time,  
So the hope of the race is the child.

OWEN.

Two men looked through prison bars;  
The one saw mud, the other stars.

A. B.

A little way to walk with you, my own,  
Only a little way;  
Then one of us must weep and walk alone  
Until God's day.

A. M. T.

**MAEDER.**—I am very anxious to learn particulars of — Maeder, said to have been a German, who was settled in Dublin about 1820. I wish particularly to learn the date of his death. I believe he was a naturalized Irishman and held real property in Dublin — I should be glad to hear in what quarter of the city. Whom did he marry?

N. DE LA LYNDE.

**MISS CAMPION WITH HER HORN-BOOK.**—Can any one inform me who is the owner of the original of a portrait of Miss Campion, aged two years and two months, holding her horn-book? A photogravure of her forms the frontispiece to 'The History of the Horn-Book,' by Andrew Tuer.

ELIZABETH GODFREY.

Moor Cottage, Setley, Brockenhurst.

**FOSTER'S 'INDEX ECCLESIASTICUS.'**—The late eminent genealogist's work with this title (of which a volume of 200 pages was published in 1890, covering the period 1800–1840 only) was intended by him to comprise

ultimately 'Alphabetical Lists of all Ecclesiastical Dignitaries in England and Wales since the Reformation' (to quote the subtitle). From the specimen pages of the period 1540–1800 which are prefixed to the 1890 volume, and the numerous references to the larger work which are contained in the same writer's 'Alumni Oxonienses,' it is evident that the MS. of the entire compilation was in an advanced state of preparation for publication, though nothing but the 1800–40 section ever issued from the press. Where is the MS. of the longer period now? It is not included in those of the same compiler which were added to the British Museum last year.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

**HAY STEVENSON,** a merchant at New York, was married, July, 1790, at that city, to Jessie Graham, who died 4 August, 1795. Can any of your readers kindly acquaint me with any details regarding the family of Mr. Hay Stevenson? F. W. GRAHAM, Col. Rugby Road, Worthing.

**COURTESY TITLES OF EARLS' SONS.**—Will some competent person amongst your numerous readers state whether the assumption of titles of courtesy by the eldest sons of earls holding no lesser title is a recognized proceeding, and, if so, what precedent or authority there is for it? I would cite the cases of the eldest sons of the late Earls of Devon and Temple, who were known respectively as Lord Courtenay and Lord Langton. How could this be, considering that no such titles exist in the peerage of the United Kingdom? Was it by the royal prerogative? If not, would the assumption of these titles be recognized at Court?

CURIOUS.

**THIRKELL FAMILY.**—There were many Thirkells living about 1790 or 1800 in the neighbourhood of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham. Will those persons who bear relationship to any Thirkell of that period, either as lineal or collateral descendants, kindly communicate with me, giving some account of their ancestors? I shall welcome any facts throwing light on the family name of Thirkell. Information is sought for family history purposes only.

E. THIRKELL PEARCE.

43, Pershore Road, Edgbaston.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.**—Is Thomas Sheppard's 'Bibliography of Geology and Palæontology' available for reference in any London library, public or otherwise? Where may one see Sir Clement Cottrell's 'Catalogue of



Library of Fine and Curious Books'? Neither of these is in the National Library Catalogue. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"KENTISH SIR BYNG."—Can the hero of Browning's 'Cavalier Tunes' be historically identified? The allusion in the last verse to marching "onward to Nottingham" would imply that he was engaged in the early part of the Civil War. I have not been able to trace his name in such accounts of the Kentish Royalist rising (in the time of the Commonwealth) as are at my disposal.

MAN OF KENT.

NATURALIZATION.—I have heard it stated on several occasions that some years ago foreigners resident in England were, for a short period, granted "certificates of naturalization" at considerably reduced fees. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly state the year, and the circumstances under which such reductions were made?

J. BASIL BIRCH.

51, Tynemouth Road, South Tottenham.

MEN WHO HAVE WALKED ROUND THE EARTH.—Can any readers help me with instances of men who have travelled over the earth on foot?

RUDOLPH DE CORDOVA.

ROBERT BROCKHOLES, born 11 Jan., 1781, entered Merchant Taylors' School in 1793 (see Robinson). I should be very glad of information as to his parentage and connexions.

H. HOUSTON BALL.

21, Wimborne Gardens, Ealing, W.

SIR JAMES EDWARDS, LORD MAYOR.—I wish to ascertain the birthplace of Sir James Edwards, Kt., Lord Mayor of London in the time of Charles II., and also to which family of Edwards he belonged. Sir James died in 1690.

R—Y.

YATES FAMILY.—What are the origin and meaning of this name? My father, a major in the Royal Artillery, was born 17 April, 1825, in the parish of Astbury, Sandbach, Congleton, Cheshire. The present stipendiary of Manchester is Mr. J. Maghull Yates, K.C., of Buglawton Hall, Congleton, and my father believed him to be some connexion. A rather peculiar fact, I believe, was that the eldest son in the family was always named Uriah. It is thought by some members of my family that our forbears were strong Puritans and that a Yates was concerned in the sacking of Astbury Church. How far this is true I cannot say.

Amongst my father's papers I found a coat of arms in water colours, which I

believe at one time he used. On the upper portion of the shield are two white gates on a black ground; in the centre are three goats' heads (black); and at the bottom is a black gate on a white ground. The crest is a goat's head on a ducal coronet; and the motto is "Legale judicium parium."

If any reader of 'N. & Q.' can give me information on the subject, I shall feel grateful.

GEORGE A. YATES.

217, Hawthorn Avenue, Hull.

JOHN BRIGHT AND THE CAVE OF ADULLAM.—Charles Lever, writing to Mr. John Blackwood, 24 Sept., 1866, says:—

"Did you see that the Cave of Adullam was originally Lincoln's? I have noted eight distinct thefts of Bright, and am half disposed to give them in a paper with the title 'Blunderings and Plunderings of John Bright.'"

It would be interesting to know what the other "thefts" were. Disraeli, several years later, charged the Radical Government of the day, if my recollection is correct, with having "blundered and plundered."

HENRY A. JOHNSTON.

[Disraeli had used the "plunder and blunder" phrase in his youth. He repeated it from himself.]

## Replies.

### "TOUCHING WOOD."

(10 S. vi. 130, 174.)

A CUSTOM having a certain resemblance to that mentioned by HELGA prevailed till recently among the fishermen of the east coast of Scotland. In this instance, however, the practice was to touch iron—"cauld iron," as they called it. It was apparently derived from the belief in witchcraft, and always was occasioned by some person or object present, or by an expression used by a person present. I have, for example, been told by a venerable housekeeper that once, when speaking to one of these men in her kitchen, she was interrupted by the entrance of an old woman, reputed to be a witch. The fisherman's consternation was great, and he made it exceedingly emphatic by uttering the words, "Cauld iron!" and effecting at the same time a successful dash towards an iron hook fixed in the ceiling.

W. B.

Touching wood or iron as a safeguard from the consequences of boasting has probably a very ancient origin, surviving only in a form little understood by those who practise it. It dates from the time when the oak,



and rowan were held sacred to the gods  
Æsthren.

Oak was the tree most closely associated  
Zeus, the supreme god of the Aryans.  
rowan and the ash are the two other  
trees. Grimm calls the ash "a  
tree which links heaven, earth, and  
together, of all trees the greatest and  
best." It is the Yggdrasil of Scandi-  
navian mythology. Both Celts and Teutons  
as to the virtues of the rowan (or  
rain ash), crosses of which were carried  
on May Day in the Isle of Man, and  
over the doors of houses, but they  
were made without the help of a knife  
his introduces the curious story about  
to be told presently). Fairies no  
than any other spirit dare touch the  
a twig of which is effective against  
in the Isle of Man and in Wales. The  
orsemen treated it as sacred to Thor;  
essing a stream they would clutch its  
ies for protection, and the modern  
s take rowan wood on board their  
as a safeguard from demons.

culloch in his 'Childhood of Fiction'  
to the tree of life and immortality as  
ing in many mythologies, and gives  
count of a "huge tree with dead  
branches in Polynesia, where the dead  
ble; and only those who tread on the  
branches come back to life." This  
superstition has probably a counter-  
in a belief still current in Wiltshire,  
a swarm of bees alights on dead wood,  
sure to befall the owners of the bees,  
the member of the family will die within  
ar. Dead wood in both these instances  
evil luck.

ching iron for averting evil is still  
sed in parts of Scotland, and as iron  
as held in aversion by the fairies, the  
ground idea prevails in both forms of  
g away evil by touching either  
ed" wood or iron. Fairies or the oldest  
tants of the land were supposed capable  
dng good or evil to the new-comers,  
ere naturally thought to be afraid of  
apons used by their Celtic conquerors;  
eir dislike to iron was so great that  
ould not approach a man having iron.  
ch fisherman will even now drive away  
nsequences of evil speaking in his  
y calling out, "Cauld airn," and touch-  
s nails in his boots.

d wood brings death, and living wood  
both Polynesia and modern Wiltshire.  
l this is now forgotten, and the super-  
s are content to touch wood, dead or  
and cry, "Unberufen," in many places

besides Shropshire and Cheshire, as quoted  
by HELGA. T. S. M.

The belief in the *φθόνος θεῶν* dates  
back to a time immemorial; that attempts  
were made to appease it is shown by the  
Polycrates story. All over Germany it is  
still a current custom, at least with the  
women, those of the highest classes included,  
in expressing satisfaction with one's own  
health or that of other persons whose welfare  
they have at heart, especially of babies, to  
add immediately, "Unberufen!" or "Un-  
beschrien!" which formula means "Ich  
will das Gegenteil nicht berufen" ("I won't  
call down the reverse on his or her head").  
Was not this the meaning also of the old  
English formula "Bless the mark"? Many,  
when uttering that deprecatory charm, tap  
the table or some other piece of furniture,  
or make three crosses in the air. I have  
also heard my mother say, when some one  
of us praised something in the baby's bodily  
state, "Man muss es nicht beschreiben."  
One cannot offend a German hunter more  
than by wishing him good luck: the ortho-  
dox formula when parting with him is:  
"Weidmanns Heil! Brechen sie Hals und  
Beine!" G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

This custom, as well as that of saying  
"Unberufen" to ward off future evil, is by  
no means extinct. Both are, I should say,  
very prevalent in this country, either alone  
or in combination. Many people seem to  
employ them habitually. I have had  
patients who never answer a professional  
question in the negative without this accom-  
paniment—as, "Have you had any cough?"  
"No, unberufen." "Any headache?"  
"No, unberufen."

The following illustrative anecdote, though  
probably well known, I cannot vouch for.  
A little girl, six years old, was introduced  
to her new governess. The child's first  
question was, "Did you ever suffer from  
the effects of drink?" "No," said the  
astonished governess. "No more did I.  
Oh! unberufen," said the child, and imme-  
diately touched wood.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

8, Royal Avenue, S.W.

"Touch wood, it's sure to come good,"  
is, I believe, a common saying.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

I have a distinct recollection of the game  
of "Ticky, ticky, touchwood," being played  
at my first school (a famous one in its day)



kept by the Rev. Charles Fletcher at Southwell, Notts. EDWARD P. WOLFERSTAN.

May I add something to my query on this subject? I have just come across this passage in Sir Gilbert Parker's 'Right of Way,' which shows the practice does, or did, obtain among French Canadians:—

"When Filion Lacasse commented thereon, and mentioned the fact that even the notary's wife had had the gift of twins as the crowning fulness of the year, Maximilian Cour, who was essentially superstitious, tapped on the table three times, to prevent a turn in the luck."

None of the correspondents who have kindly noticed my query gives any solution of the question *why* "touching wood" averts misfortune. HELGA.

THE POST OFFICE, 1856-1906 (10 S. vi. 163, 182).—In reading the deeply interesting contribution on this subject by MR. JOHN C. FRANCIS I notice that reference is made at the end to the burial of Sir Rowland Hill in Westminster Abbey. Perhaps I may be allowed to mention that an inscription to his memory is also to be found on the grave of his widow Caroline (Lady) Hill in Highgate Cemetery. She died 27 May, 1881, aged eighty-four. The grave is on the left-hand side of the centre path, near the Catacombs, No. 17,725, and is marked by a plain Latin cross of white marble, containing on its base an inscription to Lady Hill. On the white marble wall in front of the grave, close beside the path, is the following inscription:—

Sacred to the memory of  
Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B. D.C.L. F.R.S.,  
Born at Kidderminster, 3rd December, 1795,  
Died at Hampstead 27th August, 1879,  
Buried in Westminster Abbey.

To his creative mind and untiring energy the world  
OWES

THE UNIFORM PENNY POSTAGE SYSTEM,  
Established 1840.

JOHN T. PAGE.

[A reply from a daughter of Rowland Hill will appear next week.]

JOHNSON'S POEMS (10 S. vi. 89, 155, 199).—A note in Croker's 'Boswell' (one-volume edition, 1860, p. 59) suggests that "H-y" in the first edition of Johnson's 'London,' l. 74, was John, Lord Hervey (1696-1743), the friend of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Pope's "Lord Fanny" and "Sporus."

If the "Thales" of the poem was Richard Savage, it is just barely possible that the blank in l. 50 of 'London' stands for "Page," the judge who was so hard on Savage at his trial for murder. In his 'Life of Savage' Johnson says that Savage "always continued to speak with anger of the insolence and par-

tiality of Page, and a short time before death revenged it by a satire" (a poem entitled 'A Character').

According to the note in Murphy's edition of Johnson's 'Works' (i. 149, ed. 1805) a daughter of Philip Bacon was first married to Philip Evers, and became the wife of Cordell Firebrace on 26 July, 1737.

May not "B—n's deathless strain" be Philip Bacon's family, destined to "die out"? Johnson, in his 'Dictionary,' gives quotations for "strain" in the sense of "race, generation, descent."

L. R. M. STRAIN.

Heidelberg, Germany.

"PONY" = "CRIB" (10 S. vi. 118).—His note under this heading HIPPOCAMPUS says that he never heard of a "crib" in his schooldays. He does not give any date when I was at school (1852-6) we never used any other term. I think, but am not sure, that I first saw the word "cab" in the sense in 'Verdant Green' (1855), and as a cheaper substitute for a "coach" at a university. But at school the term was of the classics, Bohn's and others, we never used anything else but "cribs."

C. S. JENKINS.

WASHINGTON MEDAL (10 S. vi. 118).—To have one of these medals, like HEWITT is in error as to the "initials" whose name is Eccleston, of Lancaster. He has also a brass medal, 2½ in. diam., with bust of Napoleon I. in relief, surrounded by "Inscribed to Napoleon Bonaparte by D. Eccleston, Lancaster." The engraver's name, Hancock, is on the under left shoulder. Reverse: a globe, showing the Eastern hemisphere, with an olive-branch, descending from the North Pole, and (though visible through a magnifying glass) a glass of Liberty upon a post planted in the soil of France. The date MDCCCII. is on the left at foot of map, and the surrounding inscription is: "He gave to France liberty and to the world peace."

MISTRI.

"SKRIMSHANDER" (10 S. vi. 156).—It appears to be merely an American amplification of "scrimshaw," a name given to the objects carved in bone, walrus ivory, by sailors and whalers in their spare time, and sometimes placed in the windows of cottages as ornaments. The etymology of "scrimshaw" seems unaccountable, except on the supposition that it was the name of the sailor who became remarkable for this kind of



for Scrimshaw, Skrymshire, or Scrim-  
as English surname—a corruption,  
thought (see H. Barber's 'British  
Names,' 1894, p. 198), of the German  
name Schremser. A "scrimshanker"  
appear to be just as fancifully formed  
be an officer or soldier who is not  
n for danger, whether on active  
r at home. This latter word, how-  
thought by Barrère and Leland to  
*scrimp*, to shorten, to stint, or con-  
*scanker*, labour; Danish *skrumpe*,  
*schrumpen*, Dutch *krimpen*.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

MORTON: PENISTONE: HEVEN-  
(10 S. vi. 190).—Sir George Throck-  
was the eldest son of Sir Robert  
orton, of Coughton, by his second  
atharine, daughter of Sir William  
Kt., Alderman of London. Sir  
was J.P. for Warwickshire, a member  
y VII.'s Privy Council, and a com-  
in his army, taking part in the battle  
. He was a man of great piety, and  
pilgrimage in 10 Henry VIII. to the  
nd, but died on the journey. Sir  
grandfather was Thomas Throck-  
Sheriff of Warwick and Leicester,  
ried Margaret, daughter and coheir  
obert Olney, of Weston, Kt.; and  
t-grandfather was John Throck-  
whose wife was Eleanor, daughter  
sir of Sir Guy de Spineto, Lord of  
n. Further back than this the  
is the same as Throckmorton of  
th. See 'Extinct Baronetage.'

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

field Park, Reading.

third subject of my query was Sir  
Heveningham (not "Heveringham").

KATHLEEN WARD.

E "r. " RHYME " (10 S. v. 469, 514 ;  
0, 132, 192).—I am glad to be able  
ly with MR. CURRY'S request, as  
the earliest editions of Daniel's  
re in my possession. In the 'Civil  
595, book ii. stanza 104, we find—

, ineectives, rayling rimes were sow'd  
g the vulgar, to prepare his fall.  
final edition of 1609, of which re-  
copies formed part of the 'Works'  
exactly the same spelling appears.  
*usophilus*, which is appended to the  
e Small Workes,' 1607, will be found  
and grace my rime," "Vnto the  
eliques of whose rime," "Do you  
these Pamphlets, Libels, Rymes,"  
oquence, these rymes, these phrases

In 'A Defence of Ryme,' which is ap-  
pended to 'A Panegyrike Congratatorie,'  
1603, the word, which frequently occurs, is  
spelt with a y, as on the title-page.

I think it may be safely asserted that  
neither "rhime" nor "rhyme" will any-  
where be found in Daniel.

As answering MR. CURRY'S question has  
involved another reading of 'Musophilus,'  
I will ask permission to quote a few of the  
noble lines with which the poem ends, written  
as they are in the prophetic spirit which, as  
I once showed long ago (6 S. xi. 186), is  
characteristic of Daniel's poetry:—

And who in time knows whither we may vent  
The treasure of our tongue, to what strange shores  
This gain of our best glory shall be sent,  
T' enrich unknowing nations with our stores?  
What worlds in th' yet unformed Occident  
May come refin'd with th' accents that are ours?

These fine lines, and those with which  
they are connected, may, should they ever  
come to President Roosevelt's notice, give  
him, and others interested in the "reforma-  
tion" of our spelling, occasion to pause  
lest unwittingly the close ties of language,  
which now bind together the two great  
branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, may be  
unriveted. A common tongue is not only  
the "best glory" of both hemispheres, but  
the closest bond of union and the surest  
guarantee of friendship.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

AUSONE DE CHANCEL (10 S. vi. 166, 216).  
—I first learned from *The Athenæum* (15 Sept.  
1883) that Ausone de Chancel was the author  
of "the charming quatrain," as the writer  
termed it, which was thus punctuated:—

On entre, on crie,  
Et c'est la vie !  
On bâille, on sort,  
Et c'est la mort !

The lines which MR. SALMON seems to prefer  
are as follows:—

On sort, on crie,  
Voilà la vie !  
On crie, on sort,  
Voilà la mort !

This version was quoted in *The Literary  
World* on 25 February, 1898, and is mani-  
festly a parody, *à la française*, of the one  
given above. Who was the author I know  
not; nor can I say who Ausone de Chancel  
was, as his romantic name does not appear  
in Bouillet's 'Dictionnaire Universel,' 1852,  
nor in Lanson's 'Histoire de la Littérature  
Française,' 1895, which are the only autho-  
rities at hand.

On the same occasion the lines of the  
Belgian poet Léon Montenaeken, entitled



"Peu de Chose," were printed, and were eight in number. Perhaps I may be allowed to repeat them in these pages, though from the references I gather they have already appeared in an earlier series.

La vie est vaine :  
Un peu d'amour,  
Un peu de haine,  
Et puis—bonjour !

La vie est brève :  
Un peu d'espoir,  
Un peu de rêve,  
Et puis—bon soir !

A copy of *The Literary World* in which these verses were published was forwarded to the poet, who wrote a very interesting letter, which will be found in a later issue. In it MR. LATHAM will find, I think, much of the information he requires.

I must confess that I can see little that is "charming" in such trifles as these, nor do I think they exhibit any extraordinary "capacity of the French language for expressing a great deal in a few words." The words are few, but very little do they express, if one gives them a moment's consideration.

MR. LATHAM (*ante*, p. 81) bestows high praise on this couplet :—

On s'éveille, on se lève, on s'habille, et l'on sort ;  
On rentre, on dine, on soupe, on se couche, et l'on dort,

and adds : "Truly, as has been said, the whole of life is summed up here in two lines by the concision of the French language." But the author, De Piis, was not sketching human life in general, but "la vie de bien des gens," i.e., the "smart set" of the period. See '*Philologie Française*,' par MM. Noël et Charpentier, Paris, 1831, p. 916. If MR. LATHAM has not seen this work, I advise him to get a copy, which he will find most useful for the studies in which he delights and from which, through him, we derive instruction.

As regards concision in English, the following couplet, quoted in Camden's '*Remaines*' (1614), is a very good specimen :—

Here lieth he, who was borne and oried,  
Told threescore yeares, fell sicke, and died.

But it would be hard to find a better example than that written by Sir Henry Wotton 'Upon the Death of Sir Albertus Morton's Wife' :—

He first decess'd ; she for a little tri'd  
To live without him : lik'd it not, and di'd.  
'*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*,' 1685, p. 389.

JOHN T. CURRY.

"OXE-AYE" (10 S. vi. 167).—There can be little doubt that this is intended for "ox-

hay," an enclosure for oxen. In the 'E.D.' under 'Hay,' iii. 100, there are "char hay" and "calf-hayes"; and comp. "linhay," iii. 614. I think "shiphay" also known. W. C. B.

If *aye*=eye, then *oxe-aye* means ox-island but if *aye*=hay, then the meaning is hedged-in pasture for oxen; and a knowledge of the locality referred to by G. WELBY would aid a decision on the point. "Eye" is a term formerly, and still known instances, applied to a river island or a riverside tract of land "between fresh waters," or with small streams, watery ditches bounding its other side. Ex., the meadows called the Big and Little Eyes at Rocester, Staffs. "Hay," L. *haga* signifies a hedge, also a tract of land enclosed and hedged-in from a forest, wood, or common. Ex., Hopwas Hay, Tamworth; also Castle Hayes, Tutbury. Curiously, there is an Ox-Eye at Burton-on-Trent, which is now wrongly written Ox-Hay, as in a paragraph in *The Burton Chronicle* of 6 September. It adjoins the Trent, and has water-channels on all or most of its other sides. The A.S. *ig*, O.E. *ey*=island, and *ey* or *ay*, is the termination of the names of many places by rivers, and of many of the British islands. We are familiar with the dim. "eyot," L. *insuletta*, in connexion with Chiswick and boat-racing. W. R. HOLLAND.

The word is apparently "ox-haye," an enclosure; A.-S. *haga*, hedge, enclosure. Cf. surname De la Hay, co. Lincoln, A.D. 1273 (Bardsley). H. P. L.

Is this word anything more than ox-hay=ox enclosure? OSWALD J. REICHEL.  
A la Ronde, Lympstone, Devon.

This is probably the islet or watering-place of oxen. Cf. Eye as a place-name, *pur*, simple, and as a prefix or suffix in many names. ST. SWITHIN.

While the "tofts" were "tufts" clumps of trees, the "oxe-aye" would appear to have been an adjoining piece of land remarkable for its growth of ox-eye or horse-daisy. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

COLERIDGE: UNKNOWN EPIGRAM (10 vi. 145).—At the risk of exposing my own ignorance, I venture to ask MR. DOUGLASS who was "the notorious W. M. Westmacott"? Is this a *lapsus calami* on MR. DOBELL's part for G. M. Westmacott? Charles Molloy Westmacott?—certainly notorious as an unscrupulous Tory *littérateur* "when George the Fourth was king," edit.



the *Red Rose*, and author of 'FitzAlleyne of Eley,' 'The English Spy,' and other forgotten books. I do not find either in C. M. Westmacott in the 'D.N.B.'; a portrait of the latter forms No. xlviii. in the 'MacLise Portrait Gallery,' in the 2nd edition of which is a biographical notice.

R. L. MORETON.

WATLING STREET (10 S. vi. 29, 96).—The given on p. 29 omits the word "the" two things which might be of service in identifying the authoress: first, her name; secondly, the initials of the title is:—

twelve churches or tracings along the Watling Street. By the authoress of 'The red legend of St. Alban's Abbey.' Illustrated by E. London, Rivington, 1860."—8vo, pp. 56.

The 'Red Rose' was published anonymously in 1858, and is favourably noticed in the *Athenæum*. In the printed Catalogue of the British Museum it is under 'Alban,' and has been altered in the interleaved in the Reading Room, where it is put under 'Red Rose.' It has several illustrations of the abbey, and is dedicated to her the rector of St. Albans, H. J. B. (died 1866; see Boase, 'M.E.B.')

Watling Street' is carefully written, and contains copious references to authorities, and an unusual amount of learning for a popular work. The illustrations are in a style I call the "drawing-master" manner. The views are all taken with the idea of picturesque pictures rather than giving accurate architectural details. No effort of the artist equal to making Elstree church look more than extremely ugly.

twelve churches are Edgeware, Whit- Stanmore, Harrow, Oxey, Bushey, Barnet, Elstree, Hadley, Barnet (*i.e.* Barnet, since rebuilt), Totteridge, and *&c.* The drawings are lithographed by 'Gauci,' the originals, I should think, being by the authoress herself. There are eight whole-page lithographs, and a lithographed title-page, in which the architectural part is drawn without technical accuracy.

The following will be interesting. It was published

in the vicinity of the city of Kingston, and drawn on stone by J. B. Pyne and P. from sketches by Capt. J. S. Whitty. 1839." I find no mention of the captain in any work. Paul Gauci published No. 1 (re) of a 'Practice Drawing Book' by J. B. Pyne became celebrated as an architect, but no mention is made in Boase's 'English Biography' of his having

done lithographs, though he gives the title of the 'Views' above named. Gauci I find in no dictionary except that of Mr. Algernon Graves, who says he exhibited from 1834 to 1863; but in 'The Royal Academy,' his latest book, now in course of publication, he gives more exact particulars.

RALPH THOMAS.

WAKEFIELD APPARITION (10 S. vi. 109, 156).—It should be noted that the ghost is Lady Bolles (not Bowles), *née* Witham, who married firstly Thomas Jobson, of Cudworth, and secondly Thomas Bolles, of Osberton, Nottinghamshire; *vide* Ingram, referred to *ante*, p. 156. Ingram says that she was created a baronetess of Scotland by James I. in 1635 [*sic*].

The following is from 'The English Baronetage' (by Wotton and Collins), 1741, vol. ii. p. 155, *s.v.* Dalston of Dalston:—

"He [*i.e.*, William Dalston] resided mostly at Heath-Hall, in Yorkshire, (an estate which came into the family by marriage), and died Jan. 13, 1683, leaving issue by Anne, daughter of Thomas Bolles, of Osberton, in com. Notting, Esq., and dame Mary Bolles, his wife, Baronetess of Nova Scotia, Sir George Dalston, &c.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"FOUR CORNERS" (10 S. vi. 69, 156).—'A Living Picture of London for 1828,' by Jon Bee, Esq., p. 263, has:—

"None of the *commonalty* undertake to play those games [*i.e.*, backgammon, &c.]: they are more appropriately smitten with the charms of ninepins—whether this be of skittles, knock-em-down, bowl-and-tip, dutch-pins, or the more sturdy *four-corners*. These are the bold, athletic, in-door games. . . . The bare flinging a *lignum vite* ball of ten to fourteen pounds upwards of twenty feet is no child's play. In summer time, many hundreds, on Saint Mondays, thousands of mechanics and others are found playing at those games; mostly at the outskirts of town, though the sport is evidently better adapted to winter use, when 'the ground' is covered overhead."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

GIRL SENTENCED TO BE BURNT ALIVE: PRESSING TO DEATH (10 S. vi. 129, 176).—*The London Magazine* for August, 1735, gives the following description of pressing a man to death:—

"Thursday, 21.—At the Assizes at Lewes in Suffolk, a Man who pretended to be dumb and lame, was indicted for a barbarous Murder and Robbery. He had been taken up on Suspicion, several spots of Blood, and part of the Goods being found upon him. When he was brought to the Bar, he would not speak or plead, tho' often urg'd to it, and the Sentence to be inflicted on such as stand mute read to him: Four or five Persons in the Court swore they had heard him speak, and the Boy who was his Accomplice and apprehended was there to be a Witness against him; yet he continued mute: Whereupon he was carried back to Horsham



gaol to be press'd to Death, if he wou'd not plead' They laid on him, first 100 Weight, then added 100 more, and he still continu'd obstinate; they then added 100 more, and then made it 350lb., yet he wou'd not speak; then adding 50lb. more he was just dead, having all the Agonies of Death upon him: Then the Executioner, who weighs about 16 or 17 Stone, lay down upon the Board which was over him, and, adding to the Weight, kill'd him in an Instant."

It may also interest MR. PEACOCK to know that in the same August two women were burnt at the stake for poisoning their husbands: Margaret Onion at Chelmsford on Thursday, 7; and Mrs. Fawson at Northampton on Friday, 8.

A cutting I have from *The Daily News*, 30 Oct., 1895, states that "under Henry IV. the laying of heavy weights on the culprit was introduced, and lasted (at least nominally) till 1772." The cutting is a part of a leading article reviewing a book called 'The Law's Lumber Room.'

W. H. PINCHBECK.

The law for a long time prescribed burning alive as the punishment of a female convicted of high treason, and one of the acts constituting high treason was counterfeiting the king's coin. The same punishment seems to have been inflicted for petty treason, *e.g.*, a wife killing her husband. But I think that long previous to 1770 a practice sprang up of strangling the woman at the stake and then burning the body. A case of this kind is mentioned in 'The Annual Register' for 1769. The last woman treated in this way for coining was executed in 1790. M.A.

"HOSE" ON THE HEAD (10 S. vi. 169).—In Camden's 'Remains concerning Britain' this proverb is given as "A man *will* be a man though he hath but a hose on his head." Camden died in 1623.

The proverb is not included in Herbert's 'Jacula Prudentum,' 1640.

Surely the word "hose" has nothing to do with a stocking. Is it not another word for, if not a corruption of, "chausses," as the leathern breeches worn over mail armour were called?

The old phrase "to wear the breeches," *i.e.* "to be master in your own house," is, I believe, still in use. Does not the proverb mean that so long as a man retains his breeches (his mastery over his wife), even though in an undignified manner, he will be respected as a man? CHAS. A. BERNAU.

"G," HARD OR SOFT (10 S. vi. 129, 190).—Four correspondents concur in the statement that the *g* of *margarine* is soft. I have consulted several dictionaries (including the

'N.E.D.'), and they all give it as hard. I note, however, that the remark is made in the 'N.E.D.' under 'Oleomargarine' that this word is often mispronounced "as if spelt *-margarine*." That such a fact should be mentioned at all serves to show how common the mistake is, as is, indeed, obvious from four correspondents of 'N. & Q.' treating the pronunciation with soft *g* as correct. If we follow the dictionaries, *margarine* will conform to the rules so clearly explained by PROF. SKEAT in his valuable reply. For this reason alone it is to be hoped that the hard *g* in this word will prevail.

F. W. READ.

The word *margarine* has been more than once referred to in connexion with this subject as if its pronunciation was uncertain. I have certainly heard it pronounced with the *g* soft (palatal), but have always looked upon this as due to ignorance of a rather pronounced type. The last paragraph in PROF. SKEAT's reply is, to me, a little ambiguous. It almost appears, at first sight, as if he had endorsed the popular error of making the *g* soft (palatal), but on closer examination it appears to be the spelling only that he takes exception to. This is even more puzzling. The word, as PROF. SKEAT observes, is modern; but for this very reason its derivation is less uncertain. In fact, it is a matter of common memory with many of us. The derivation may be fanciful, but there is no possible doubt about it. It was so called because supposed to contain margaric acid, one of the acids discovered by Chevreul early in the nineteenth century. The acid, again, was so called from its fancied resemblance to "pearl" (*μάργανον*), a word which occurs several times in the New Testament in the form *μαργαρίτης*. In view of this derivation it is difficult to see what form of spelling PROF. SKEAT would have preferred, or, rather, what letters ought to have been changed when the word was incorporated into our language. By the by, is there a single word except "gaol," which has always been an anomaly, in which *g* is soft (palatal) before *a*, *o*, or *u*? I cannot think of any. The converse, of course, is not uncommon; but then, as PROF. SKEAT says, the hard sound is normal: it is the soft sound which requires explanation.

J. FOSTER PALMER.  
8, Royal Avenue, S.W.

With due deference I beg leave to point out for the consideration of PROF. SKEAT the locality is a probable factor in the pronunciation of words beginning with *g*. If modern



lish is derived from one known language, the one known grammar and one set of grammatical rules, it would be possible to find and to fix one invariable pronunciation of the initial *g*. Historically modern English is derived from several differently pronounced dialects, and in course of time have been (through influences of communication and literary approximation) approximating towards one. The names of places, and, genealogically, geographical terms, have been influenced more than the names in common use throughout the geographical area. In the districts of east of England *g* before *i* is more hard than soft in place-names; in the south, where they have been under French influence, it is more soft than hard. It is the same for personal names derived from places. Examples I will mention Gifford, Gill, &c. Several others will suggest themselves.

FRANK PENNY.

FOR HESSLE PEARS (10 S. ii. 349, bookseller's catalogue recently furnished an instance of the word quoted by OLDEN MACMICHAEL:—

Method of treating Light *Hazely* Ground, &c. Relation of the Practice of Farmers in containing Rules for Infields, Outfields, &c. Laighs, 8vo, Edinburgh, 1735.

The name was given

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg, Germany.

"IN LATIN (10 S. iv. 409, 457; 152, 193).—The Latin epitaph on the monument of Sir Thomas Smith, mentioned in the last reference, is given in 'The Baronetage,' 1741, vol. iii. par. i. 2. 'Smyth, of Hill-Hall.' It begins: 'Smythus, Eques Auratus, hujus Dominus.' In it is the following: 'Australisque Claneboy in Hibernia sita.' This appears to refer to his death in 1572.

He was taken into a land of his in Ireland, called 'Smyth,' for which he had obtained a patent of nobility, in 1571.—*Ibid.*, p. 339.

The monument is, or was, in the parish church of St. Mount.

"maximus Hermes linguarum" was, according to John Cheke, the too powerful and introducer of the so-called pronunciation of Greek in the University of Cambridge.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"FORD BLUE" (10 S. vi. 149, 214).—The blue to the blueness of bruises caused

by beating with a staff. Similarly, "going to Bedford" means retiring to rest.

W. C. B.

DR. JOHNSON'S CLUB AND THE LITERARY CLUB (10 S. v. 190).—The late Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, according to the obituary notice of him in *The Times*, was a member of The Club and the guardian of its records. The short history of The Club, which according to the same authority, he printed in December, 1905, for private circulation, might possibly contain lists of the members.

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg, Germany.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS BURIED IN LONDON (10 S. vi. 149, 218).—A study of F. T. Cansick's book 'A Collection of Curious and Interesting Epitaphs, copied from the Monuments of Distinguished and Noted Characters in the Ancient Church and Burial Grounds of Saint Pancras, Middlesex' (1869), will disclose the burial-places of several Roman Catholic priests who died in London in the eighteenth century.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

"PAAUW" (10 S. vi. 28).—There are several species of bustard in South Africa. *Paauw*, of course, is the European Dutch equivalent for peacock. The largest specimen of the genus is the great kori, which attains a weight of 30 to 40 pounds, and occasionally, up-country, as much as 60 to 70. Of this bird H. A. Bryden in 'Kloof and Kurroo' thus writes:—

"The Dutch Afrikanders have ever loved to bestow quaint and outlandish names upon the birds and beasts of their adopted land. The name 'gour paauw' (the kori) really signifies gum peacock, this bustard being quaintly called by the Boers 'peacock,' from its fancied resemblance to that bird in its habits during the pairing and breeding season."

It feeds on the gum of the mimosa, which renders it especially fat and suitable for the table, like the turkey in other countries.

The smaller varieties are known to the colonists as *Koorhaan* or *Koran* (from Dutch *Knorhaan*=scolding cock, on account of its peculiar harsh call when roaming the veldt), and are far more plentiful. They measure about 20 inches in length, and are much esteemed as game by sportsmen.

N. W. HILL.

Philadelphia.

CLIPPINGDALE (10 S. vi. 151).—It would seem that there can be only one possible origin for this surname. The greatest care is at all times necessary in the shearing of sheep



under protective conditions as to weather-exposure. If the weather be doubtful, the farmer will see to it that he suffers no loss at this critical period of the sheep's life, and a hollow or dale would be the most desirable place for the clipping, which often entails other accidents in the clipping of the skin as well as the wool, whereby the animal needs that protection climatically which a "dale" would afford.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"TONY LUMPKIN" (10 S. vi. 7, 94).—In his 'Life and Times of Goldsmith,' IV. xv., Forster has the following note on this name:

"What a capital invention the name seems to be in its nice adjustment to the character, but alas! (as poor Goldsmith himself was so fond of saying) there is nothing new under the sun. One of Mr. Bruce's Charles the First Calendars reveals to us that a farming tenant of fen-land in Leicestershire in 1637 was Master Anthonie Lumpkin ('Dom. Cal.,' Jan. 1, 1637-8)."

It is not impossible that the family to whom W. C. B. has drawn attention may have been of the same stock as this yeoman.

THOMAS BAYNE.

MANOR MESNE (10 S. vi. 68, 153).—It may be of interest to those who have kindly furnished the meaning of the word "mesne" to see how it fits in with the instances in question, as its use with "manor" does not seem of common occurrence.

The manor of Denton was small, extending over about one-sixth of the parish. None of the deeds connected with the transfer of it contains any suggestion of a partition of it, nor of the creation of a sub-manor co-extensive. It belonged in 1086 to Robert de Stadford; in 1337-8 to William de Lunderthorp, chev., probably in right of his wife Joan (Assize Roll 1400, m. 60 d.); in 1537 Thomas Denton sold it (Feet of Fines, Trin., 29 Hen. VIII.). The family of Denton had divided into two principal lines; the elder, holding the military land in Denton, and residing there, possessed the manor "mesne." Thomas Denton came of the younger, which had moved to Osbournby about 1400. In 1462, Agnes, d. and h. of John Denton of the elder line, being dead, the manor mesne of Denton, with other property, was settled by trustees on her widower, Robert Upton, and their children (deed at Harlaxton Manor). In 1538 George Williams, the descendant of Agnes, living at Denton, put in trust, on his marriage with Alice Cony, the manor mesne of Denton, &c. (deed at Harlaxton). The manor, sold in 1537 by Thomas Denton, was bought by Roland Shakerly and others, and resold the same

year to Vincent Randall, whose family held it till 1600. After that it passed through the families of Saville of Lupsett, Yorks, of Blythe and Thorold, Lincs, to the Welbys; thus it never belonged to the Williams family.

In these deeds of transfer there is no mention of any lease, nor of sub-rights over the manor, so that there is nothing to show when the manor "mesne" expired or was merged. It seems as if it was an arrangement by which the family resident at Denton could exercise the rights or authority of lord of the manor, the military land being, probably, the same in area as the manor.

ALFRED WELBY.

The term "manor mesne" is still in existence. The Manor of Hall Place, in this parish of Yateley, is a manor mesne, or a manor within a manor, the superior manor being the Manor of Crondall, held by the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, now managed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England. I remember that some thirty years ago the then Lord of the Manor of Hall Place spoke of it to me as a *mesne* manor.

JOHN P. STILWELL.

Hilfield, Yateley.

"LIDGATE": "LEAP-GATE" (10 S. vi. 128).—The difference between "lidgate" and "leap-gate" is clearly defined in the 'N.E.D.' The name occurs in Lancashire as the name of a township—Lydiat; and sometimes as the name of a cluster of houses near the original site of the "lidgate," as Lidgett, a mile to the east of the town of Colne. In Domesday Book the name Lydiat appears as "Leiat," suggesting a derivation from N.-S. *leah*, pasture, meadow; i.e., "the field gate," separating pasture lands from arable lands.

W. FARRER.

Hall Garth, Carnforth.

QUEEN PHILIPPA'S MOTTOES (10 S. vi. 151).—I send R. B. the opinion of Dr. William Bell in his 'New Reading of the Motto of the Prince of Wales.' He says that the two mottoes mentioned are given in the household expenses of King Edward III. as being worked on her corsets, and considers that "Ich vrude much my Biddeneye" is one sentence, which may be construed as "I rejoice much (at) my marriage."

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

"WAINING" BELLS (10 S. vi. 169).—Halliwell's 'Dict.,' s.v. 'Wain,' has: (3) to fetch (with a reference to Tusser, p. 141); (4) to move. Either of these will suit.

H. P. L.



# Miscellaneous.

## NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*Purchas*; or, *Purchas His Pilgrimes*. By Purchas, B.D. Vols. XV. and XVI. (London, MacLehose & Sons.)

A new reprint of Purchas's 'Pilgrimes' is in progress, and will shortly be placed in the hands of the subscribers. In the volumes we pass from Arctic to tropical climates. Vol. xv. opens with 'Observations gathered First, Second, Third, and Fourth Bookes Acosta, a learned Jesuite, touching the storie of the Heavens, Ayre, Water, and the West Indies.' This is a translation—by E(dward) G(rimstone)—of the 'Historia y moral de las Indias,' first published in 1590, and issued in an English translation. Acosta was sent to Peru as provincial of Jesuits, and in the course of a long career worked ardently, and not without measure of success, at the task of converting the aborigines. Until recent days his book was a measure of authority, and its descriptions of objects have accuracy as well as vivacity. His observations are, however, considerably specially as regards natural phenomena. As at second hand a fight between a crocodile and a tiger, and the manner in which the Indians kill the whales. In 1586 almost all of Guatemala was destroyed by an earthquake, against received opinion, that it cannot be the total cause of the earthquake. After a digression on the manner of extracting mines, and concerning the familiarity of the Indians with the devil and other matters, in the 'Historye of the Indias' of Gonzalo de Oviedo, the work returns to the history of Mexico by Acosta. Of the foundation of Mexico in A.D. 720 an account is given. A defeat of the giants is not to be held as men's bones of an incredible bigness found. We read of monasteries of vestal virgins the devil invented for his service. There was to be found in every province. An interesting portion of the volume consists of a story of the Mexican nation described in the Mexican author, otherwise a chro-nicle in hieroglyphic, the numerous plates of the quaintest kind. In 'Larger Relation of Mexico,' wherewith the fifth book and the volume end, is given an account of the laws for various offences. Men or women in the apparel of the opposite sex were punished.

The dedicatory to George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, leads off the sixteenth volume, which contains an account of the various voyages made by George, Earl of Cumberland, in his voyage to Porto Rico, narrated by himself. Voyages to America—comprising Sir Walter Raleigh's last voyage, as told by Peter Carder, the dismal and fatal voyage of Master Thomas Cavendish—follow, and are succeeded by admirable adventures and strange fortunes of Antonio Knivet, who accompanied Thomas Candish in his second voyage to the Sea, and left of the proceedings a sufficiently full chronicle: "Condemned by the to be hanged for a runaway and a Lutheran,

he was saved by the intercession of the Jesuits. All the Friars of the Colledge came forth with a great Crucifix, and falling on their knees before the Governor they craved pardon for me"—an occupation anything but common with them. Constant complaint is made of the cruelty of the Portuguese. Among the creatures descriptions of which are of frequent occurrence is the anteater. Another strange beast appears to be the sloth. Knivet complains that with great danger to himself he has travelled through twelve years of his best life, getting nothing but travel for his pains. Francis Sparray narrates how he bought eight young women—the eldest whereof, he thinks, never saw eighteen years—for one red-hafted knife which in England cost him but one halfpenny. In a 'Treatise of Brazil' is an account of the fatal proceedings of the mermen or monsters of the sea.

*The Cathedrals of England and Wales.* By T. Francis Bumpus. Third Series. (T. Werner Laurie.)

THE third series of Mr. Bumpus's 'Cathedrals of England and Wales' concludes what is a labour of love, carefully and competently accomplished. Two previous volumes had dealt with the august fanes of York, Lincoln, Durham, Ely, Exeter, Canterbury, Wells, Peterborough, Salisbury, Norwich, Winchester, and half a dozen more, leaving for the present few edifices of highest mark. First on the list of those now noticed stands Lichfield, a representation of which supplies a frontispiece to the volume. In some respects of beauty of workmanship and of site this building stands foremost, a veritable gem in stone. Next it comes Gloucester, and after it rank Rochester, Carlisle, Oxford, the Welsh cathedrals (Llandaff, Bangor, St. Asaph, and St. Davids), the huge pile of St. Albans, Ripon, Manchester, Truro, Southwell, Newcastle, Wakefield, Southwark, Liverpool, and Birmingham. With the exception of the Welsh cathedrals and one or two of those included under the Additional Bishoprics Act of 1878, these structures have been the object of our own constant and pious pilgrimages, and we yield to few in our zeal for ecclesiastical architecture. We are indebted to Mr. Bumpus for a delightful companion to our frequent excursions. In addition to the author's comments there are some admirable illustrations of exteriors and interiors. The completion of the work is a subject for congratulation.

*Somersetshire Parishes: a Handbook of Historical Reference to all Places in the County.* By Arthur L. Humphreys. 2 vols. (187, Piccadilly.)

FOR the handsome handbook to Somersetshire parochial history which he has compiled and published Mr. Humphreys claims that the ground covered by it is untouched by any other work. What he has done for Somerset was accomplished for Norfolk by Mr. Walter Rye, the historian of that county, and is being completed on an even more ambitious scale by Dr. Copinger for Suffolk. These are, so far as is known, the only counties which have been treated in a similarly comprehensive fashion. Productions of the kind are, necessarily, labours of love, and are, as a rule, the most disinterested as well as the most zealous services that are rendered to the antiquary, the historian, the genealogist, and the topographer. Like the poet, the local historian is born, not made. He develops out of the collector. Mr. Humphreys



began with a hobby for the study of places, "with a strong leaning towards those of Somersetshire." Concerning what he vindicates as his hobby, he collected a large quantity of historical notes, which from their number and extent became unmanageable. With a view to their utilization by himself and others, he arranged the whole, so far as possible, under parishes, and has printed the work thus constituted for those who, in his own phrase, "cared to buy." Very far is the work from being a bibliography. The author, indeed, suggests as a companion or a supplemental publication a handbook to titles of historical books for Somersetshire. He has, however, gutted such works as *Archæologia*, the 'Cartularium Saxonicum,' Collinson's 'History of Somersetshire,' the 'Monasticon Anglicanum,' the Early Chancery Proceedings, the Index to the Biographical and Obituary Notices in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, the Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission and other Record Office publications, *The London Gazette*, the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' Weaver's 'Somerset Medieval Wills,' Musgrave's 'Obituary,' the Somersetshire Roll, the Abstracts of Somersetshire Wills, the Year-Book, and the like. Special prominence is assigned to wills, the author rightly believing a will to be one of the most valuable instruments in illustrating local history. Separate entries are, as a rule, short, but they are pregnant with information. The work is a splendid addition to our knowledge of West-Country history.

*Cornish Notes and Queries.* First Series. Reprinted from *The Cornish Telegraph*. Edited by Peter Penn. (Elliot Stock.)

SINCE the beginning of 1903 *The Cornish Telegraph* has devoted a column of its space to the history, biography, and folk-lore of the county, using those words in a wide and popular sense. The volume before us is a selection from these newspaper articles, which, as was to be expected, vary much in character and importance. Here and there the reader comes upon paragraphs of little value, but these are exceptions. There are very few readers, for example, who will not reap instruction from the articles on the old language of Cornwall, the only tongue which, as Prof. Max Müller has stated, has died out in modern times. We would also direct special attention to the chapter which relates to the mining industries of the county, as it contains information which will be new to almost every reader. We are glad to find some good papers on wrecking. That the Cornishmen of other days pillaged the vessels which ran ashore is unhappily so certain that we do not suppose any one could be found to controvert it; but as to the further statement, so often made, that false lights were shown with the purpose of enticing ships on the rock-bound coast, its truth may be very reasonably called in question. This is a matter which should be investigated without delay. It appears that John Wesley (who must have known as much of wreckers and wrecking as any man of his time) does not accuse the Cornish folk of alluring sailors deliberately to destruction.

The corporation accounts of Penzance contain not a few interesting memoranda, several of which are given here; but their importance is much diminished by the dates of the several entries being withheld. In at least one instance a serious error has been made. On a certain occasion thirty shillings was spent on wine and spirits on 30 January, and we are told, in

parentheses, that this was "the anniver Restoration." The same record informs us that sixteen shillings was once paid for a woman; this was no doubt a gag, or what in old England was known as a scold's bridle. Whether this relic of barbarism has come down to our time. If it has, we hope it may be preserved. We also read of a small piece of wood used in burning Moses Morgan's body, the poor creature burnt alive as a magical rite? or was it thought well to burn the body of an animal that had died of pest? It may be well to remember, when we read passages like the above, that so late as 1840 was burnt alive at Halifax ('Denham Tra

There are some interesting papers on the Cornish Corn, or red-legged rook, a bird by no means known in heraldry. This beautiful bird is rapidly becoming extinct in its form. One writer, who is evidently a bird-lover, says that the close time for the Cornish choise extends to the whole year. In this we are in agreement with him.

## Notices to Correspondents

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries.

To secure insertion of communications contributors must observe the following:—Each note, query, or reply be written on a slip of paper, with the signature of the contributor, such address as he wishes to appear. When making queries, or making notes with regard to entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the heading, the series, volume, and page to which they refer. Correspondents whose queries are requested to head the communication "Duplicate."

We cannot undertake to advise contributors as to the value of old books and other objects, or to the means of disposing of them.

C. WILLIAMS ("A hawk from a heron")—This is one of the most familiar Shakespearean allusions.

SENGA ("O God! O Good beyond compare")—The first line of the third verse of Bishop Heber's hymn "I praised the earth in beauty." (Roundell Palmer's 'Book of Praise,' No. 10.)

J. PICKFORD ("Omnium consensu capere nisi imperasset").—Tacitus, 'Hist.,' i. 49.

H. P. L. ("Saterland").—A small district in the western part of Oldenburg, in Germany.

## NOTICE.

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We beg leave to state that we decline to accept communications which, for any reason, are not in accordance with the rules of the Society, and to this rule we can make no exception.



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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1906.

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## Notes.

## CAXTON AND HIS FAMILY.

A CHANCERY bill preserved in the Public Record Office (E. Ch. Pro. 128/79) adds materially to our knowledge of Caxton and his son-in-law Gerard Crop. The document, *inter alia*, refers to four other actions or processes of which records may still exist. Some assistance towards reconstructing Caxton's will is given—indeed, it almost appears that this was nuncupative; we also surmise that the "certain variaunce" (Blades, 'Caxton,' 1877, p. 163) had not arisen between Crop and his wife at this time. The date of the action is approximately 1492, allowing an interval, after the presumed death of Caxton in 1490, for the legal proceedings and the imprisonment of Crop. The bill cannot (in this case) have been filed later than 1493, the date being fixed by the style of address to the Chancellor ('Lists and Indexes P.R.O.,' No. xx., Preface and p. 160).

We have judged it expedient to conform the spelling of the words (except proper names)

to modern usage, otherwise the transcript is verbatim:—

To the most reverend father in God the archbishop of Canterbury Chancellor of England.

Full piteously complaineth unto your most gracious lordship your poor Orator and daily bedeman Gerard Crop son-in-law late to one William Cakkeston late of Westm' Bookprinter That where the same William Cakkeston lying in his death bed bequeathed in his last will unto your said Orator 80*l.* in ready money to him to be delivered immediately after the death of the said William Cakkeston And made his executor one Sir Richard Warde Priest and died After whose decease your said poor Orator desired of the said Sir Richard the said 80*l.* to him to have been delivered according to the said last will of his said father-in-law Where to the said Sir Richard said then he was ready to do with that that your said Orator would bring acquittance and if sufficient men to record the delivery of the said money and acquittance Whereupon your said Orator caused an acquittance to be made and brought with him one Robert Stowell of Westm esquire and one William Myltryp of the same town tailor shewing to the said Sir Richard he had brought his acquittance and the said if men to record according to his foresaid desire Where to then the said Sir Richard of his deceitful covetous and malicious mind (? declared) and said that he would not deliver the said money unless he were thereto compelled by the spiritual law and also by the same discharged Whereupon your said poor Orator to his "enportune" costs and charges sued in the Archidiaconal Court of Westm and there recovered the said 80*l.* against the said Sir Richard which "saying" the same Sir Richard said then openly in the same court that he would not yet deliver the said money without commandment of your grace And to the intent that your said poor Orator should never have his said duty but utterly to be destroyed in prison upon and by the malicious mind of the said Sir Richard the same Sir Richard upon the morrow next ensuing the said recovery had so in the said spiritual court caused your said poor Orator to be arrested in London upon an action of trespass and surety of possession and also caused the king's commandment in the name of master Sir Raynold Bray to be laid then upon him whereto neither the king's grace nor the said master Bray were of knowledge of And over that the said Sir Richard purchased then of your grace a special writ of supplicant and by the means thereof hath kept your said poor Orator in prison in the Countre of Bredestrete ever since midsummer hitherto nor will suffer his own wife to come at him nor relieve him which is against all law and good conscience and to the utter most wrongful undoing of your said poor Orator unless then your special gracious lordship be to him the rather shewed in that behalf Wherefore please it your said most gracious lordship the premises graciously considered to grant a writ of corpus cum causa to be direct unto the Sheriffs of London commanding them by the same to bring up before the king in his Chancery the body of your said poor Orator with the cause of his imprisonment there at a certain day by your good lordship to be limited and there then the said Sir Richard to be to answer to the premises and there then direction to be had therein as good conscience shall require And your said poor Orator shall continually pray to God for



your good grace long to endure to his pleasure.  
Amen.

Indorsed: Ss Coram Dno R. in Canc sua die Sabb  
px futur.

W. McB. AND F. MARCHAM.

Hornsey.

MONTAIGNE, WEBSTER, AND  
MARSTON: DR. DONNE AND WEBSTER.

(See 10 S. iv. 41, 121, 201, 302; v. 301,  
382; vi. 22, 122.)

I FIND that I was not alone in being able to establish a relationship between Dr. Donne's 'Anatomy' and Webster's 'Duchess of Malfi.' As far back as 1897, Mr. R. B. McKerrow noted several parallels that I shall adduce, one of which had escaped my notice, and for which I gladly acknowledge my indebtedness to him; but he never published them, and did not make them known to me until after I had commenced to write this series of articles. It may be taken for granted, then, that the parallels in Webster and Donne are of some value as evidence, otherwise they would not have obtained the dignity of recognition from such a ripe and cultured Elizabethan and Jacobean scholar as Mr. McKerrow. One or two of these parallels are repeated in 'A Monumental Column,' and that circumstance is of great importance in the discussion as to the date of 'The Duchess of Malfi.' Donne's 'Anatomy,' we know, cannot be dated earlier than 1612; and 'A Monumental Column' could not, of necessity, have been commenced until after 6 November of the same year, when Prince Henry died. As Webster's poem and play borrow from Donne, and as they use precisely the same language and figures, besides taking in a literal form material from the same authors, such as Sir Philip Sidney, Montaigne, Ben Jonson, and George Chapman, they must both have been composed after the death of Prince Henry, and at or about the same time. This conclusion is warranted by an examination of Webster's work as a whole, and it is broad-sealed by the evidence of Donne. It is further corroborated by another booklet of George Chapman's, also published in 1612, under the title 'Petrarchs Seven Penitentiall Psalms,' &c. As a matter of fact, I ought to have added Chapman's name to the title of these articles, but left it out for brevity's sake.

When Chapman wrote the dedication to his booklet, Prince Henry was still living, for the poet apologizes for not having submitted it to his royal patron. He dedicates it *instead to Sir Edward Phillips*. Some dedi-

cations are worth studying, especially Webster's. Chapman says, "I presumed to prefer to your emptiest leisure of reading, this poor dedication." When Webster dedicated his 'Monumental Column' to Viscount Rochester, afterwards Earl of Somerset, he commenced with the words, "I present to your *coldest leisure* of survey these," &c. Webster's dedications are remarkable for their repetitions of phrases and references that occur in dedications penned previously by George Chapman and Ben Jonson; and therefore I should have been much surprised if the elegy had yielded no trace of Chapman's small book, seeing that several passages of 'The Duchess of Malfi' are derived from the same source. That is the point that must be kept in mind: the relation between Webster's poem and play is so intimate that, whether you view them from within or from without, by their own light or by the light that is thrown upon them by other writings, they will always be found going to the same sources for inspiration and mutually illustrating each other.

Chapman's book consists of several poems on various subjects. I will quote without remarks, as I wish to save space for the evidence of Dr. Donne.

Whose life is led yet like an ignorant man's;  
Are but as tools to gouty artisans  
That cannot use them, &c.

'To Young Imaginaries,' p. 159, col. 2  
(A. C. Swinburne).

Card. Thus  
Ignorance, when it hath purchas'd honour,  
It cannot wield it.  
'Duchess of Malfi,' II. v. 50-52, p. 73, col. 1.

Again:—

Card. — 'twas just like one  
That hath a little fingering on the lute,  
Yet cannot tune it.  
'Duchess of Malfi,' II. iv. 45-7, p. 71, col. 2.

th' embroidery  
Wrought on his state, is like a leprosy,  
The whiter, still the fouler.

'A Great Man,' p. 149, col. 1.

Ferdinand. Methinks her fault and beauty,  
Blended together, show like leprosy,  
The whiter, the fouler.

'Duchess of Malfi,' III. iii. 76-8, p. 81, col. 1.

Plots treason and lies hid in th' actor's grave.  
'A Great Man,' p. 150, col. 1.

Bosola. Unless you imitate some that do plot  
great treasons,  
And when they have done, go hide themselves i' the  
graves  
Of those were actors in 't?

'Duchess of Malfi,' V. ii. 355-7, p. 97, col. 1.

— like prick'd pictures charm'd,  
And hid in dughills.

'A Fragment,' &c., p. 153, col. 2.



*Duchess.* — my picture, fashion'd out of wax,  
Stuck with a magical needle, and then buried  
In some foul dunghill.

'Duchess of Malfi,' IV. i. 76-8, p. 85, col. 1.

Wars that make lanes through whole posterities.

'A Fragment,' &c., p. 154, col. 1.

*Duch.* Plagues, that make lanes through largest families, &c.

'Duchess of Malfi,' IV. i. 126, p. 85, col. 2.

Chapman has a similar saying in 'Bussy D'Ambois,' III. i. :—

That, like a murdering piece, making lanes in armies, &c.—'Plays,' p. 162, col. 1.

I repeat, the evidence of Chapman corroborates the evidence of Donne, which I will now deal with, and both these writers suggest 1613 as the date of the composition of 'The Duchess of Malfi.'

The speech of the Duchess when she is about to be strangled is in part imitated from 'Cymbeline,' III. iii. 4-6, and from Donne's 'Anatomy.' It is a marvellously clever piece of work. The portion imitated from Donne is this :—

Come, violent death,

Serve for mandragora to make me sleep !—

IV. ii. 268-9, p. 89, col. 1.

Woman, she went away before she was one ;

And the world's busy noise to overcome,

Took so much death as served for opium.

'Anatomy, A Funeral Elegy,' ll. 78-80.

Note the change from *opium* to *mandragora*, because it may have been suggested by 'Othello.' Shakespeare's Desdemona and Webster's Duchess both speak after they have been strangled.

*Iago.* Not poppy, nor mandragora,

Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,

Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep

Which thou ow'st yesterday.

'Othello,' III. iii. 331-4.

Mr. McKerrow saw the next parallel, which escaped me :—

Whose twilights were more clear than our mid-day ;

Who dreamt devoutlier than most use to pray.

'Anatomy, Second Ann.,' ll. 463-4.

And Her days are practis'd in such noble virtue,

That sure her nights, nay, more, her very sleeps,

Are more in heaven than other ladies' shrifts.

'Duchess of Malfi,' I. i. 229-31, p. 61, col. 2.

The full significance of the following part of Ferdinand's curse on his sister would never be apparent to an ordinary reader without a reference to Donne :—

If thou do wish thy lecher may grow old

In thy embracements, I would have thee build

Such a room for him as our anchorites

To holier uses inhabit.

Act III. sc. ii. ll. 118-21, p. 76, col. 2.

Think that no stubborn, sullen anchorite,

Which fix'd to a pillar, or a grave, doth sit

Bedded and bathed in all his ordures, dwells

So foully as our souls in their first-built cells.

'Anatomy, Second Ann.,' ll. 169-72.

See, for a repetition, Donne's 'Elegy,' No. IX.

Lines just before and after those in Donne are also remembered by Webster :—

Think but how poor thou wast, how obnoxious ;

Whom a small lump of flesh could poison thus.

This curdled milk, this poor unletter'd whelp,

My body, &c.—ll. 163-6.

*Bosola.* Thou art a box of worm-seed, at best but a salvatory of green mummy. What's this flesh ? a little cruddled milk, fantastical puff-paste.

'Duchess of Malfi,' IV. ii. 143-5, p. 87, col. 2.

The quartos of 1640 and 1678 read "curded" for "cruddled," thus agreeing with Donne.

Think that a rusty piece, discharged, is flown

In pieces, &c.—ll. 181-2.

*Duch.* O misery ! like to a rusty o'er-charg'd cannon,

Shall I never fly in pieces ?

'Duchess of Malfi,' III. v. 124-5, p. 83, col. 1.

The fantastical notion of comparing the Duchess's grief-stricken face to an oft-dyed garment was also suggested by Donne :—

*Card.* I do not think but sorrow makes her look

Like to an oft-dy'd garment.

'Duchess of Malfi,' V. ii. 120-21, p. 94, col. 1.

— summer's robe grows

Dusky, and like an oft-dyed garment shows.

'Anatomy, First Ann.,' ll. 335-6.

Webster's tales of what he had either heard or read, or even seen, must nearly always be taken with a grain of salt. The Pope, he says, was cured of a deep melancholy by watching the antics of madmen ; the spectacle fore'd him to laugh,

And so the imposthume broke.

'Duchess of Malfi,' IV. ii. 51-2, p. 86, col. 2.

The cure was devised by "a great physician."

But see Donne :—

When no physician of redress can speak,

A joyful casual violence may break

A dangerous aposthume in thy breast.

'Anatomy, Second Ann.,' ll. 477-9.

Webster says of Prince Henry that

We stood as in some spacious theatre,

Musing what would become of him, his flight

Reach'd such a noble pitch above our sight, &c.

'A Monumental Column,' ll. 48-50.

And he follows up this statement by a reference to an age of golden dreams. So in Donne :—

She, to whom all this world was but a stage,

Where all sat hearkening how her youthful age

Should be employ'd, because in all she did

Some figure of the golden times was hid.

'Anatomy, Second Ann.,' ll. 67-70.

But must we say she's dead ? may't not be said,

That as a sunder'd clock is piecemeal laid,

Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand

Repolish'd, without error then to stand.....

May't not be said, that her grave shall restore

Her, greater, purer, firmer than before ?

'Anatomy, A Funeral Elegy,' ll. 37-43.



"Webster has copied these lines in his 'Elegy' as well as in 'The Duchess of Malfi'; and Donne's "must we say she's dead?" finds an answer in the reference to Prince Henry, l. 3, "we cannot say he's dead." Thus in the play:—

*Antonio.* Best of my life, farewell, since we must part:

Heaven hath a hand in 't; but no otherwise  
Than as some curious artist takes in sunder  
A clock or watch, when it is out of frame,  
To bring 't in better order.

III. v. 75-9, p. 83, col. 1.

And in the 'Elegy' thus:—

Or like a dial, broke in wheel or screw,  
That's ta'en in pieces to be made go true:  
So to eternity he now shall stand,  
New-form'd and gloried by the all-working hand.

LL 241-4.

After the Donne lines in the play, just quoted, there follow passages stolen from Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Francis Bacon, and, very possibly, Ben Jonson; and then we shake hands with Donne again—

*Ant.* Heaven fashion'd us of nothing; and we strive

To bring ourselves to nothing. LL 98-9.  
We seem ambitious God's whole work to undo;  
Of nothing He made us, and we strive too  
To bring ourselves to nothing back.

'Anatomy, First Ann.,' ll. 155-7.

I have occupied a great deal of space to prove very little, which may be summed up once more in a sentence: certain coincidences in Webster and Marston are not to be explained on the ground that one writer borrowed from the other, but that both copied Montaigne; and it is more reasonable to conclude that 'The Duchess of Malfi' and 'A Monumental Column' were written concurrently or nearly so, and in 1613, than to suppose that the two pieces are separated from each other by a number of years. I have closely scrutinized all dated work of Webster's authors that I could find, but not one of such works has yielded me the shade of a shadow of evidence that 'The Duchess of Malfi' was written after 1613. But I have proved that it must have been written after Prince Henry's death, 6 November, 1612.

CHARLES CRAWFORD.

#### DICKENS AND YORKSHIRE SCHOOLS.

(See 7 S. ii. 205, 358; 9 S. i. 205;  
v. 354, 464.)

THE indebtedness of Dickens to truth for his delineation of Dotheboys Hall was emphatically acknowledged by the novelist himself; but there seems to have been no systematic attempt made by any of his

critics or commentators to trace the history of that system of cheap—and nasty—Yorkshire schools he did so much, by description in 'Nicholas Nickleby,' to destroy. Yet materials exist in some degree for the furnishing of such a chronicle, going back to the reign of George II.; and I give the following in the hope that they may by others be amplified.

The first advertisement of a Yorkshire school of the type named I have been able as yet to trace appearing in *The General Advertiser* (London) of 6 September, 1749, in the following terms:—

"The late Rev. Mr. Joseph Taylor's School at Bowes, near Barnard Castle in Yorkshire,

"Is kept by his Widow, Mrs. Jane Taylor, and Assistants.

"Whereas an Advertisement was published in *The General Evening Post* of the 29th of July last, and other Publick Papers, intimating that Mrs. Taylor declin'd continuing the School of her late Husband, and at the same Time soliciting the Removal of the Scholars to Mr. Bowman's School at Stratforth, all which Advertisements were without the Knowledge or Consent of the said Mrs. Taylor: Therefore thinks it proper to inform the Publick, that she is determined to continue the said School at Bowes, with a sufficient Number of Teachers, as were employed by her late Husband; and doubts not, as no Endeavours shall be wanting of giving the like Satisfaction to the Friends of such Children, as She and her late Husband had the Happiness to do.

"Children are taken in to Board, Educated and Cloath'd, as usual.

"For farther Particulars may be informed, and Recommendations to be had, by applying to the Agent, Mr. Paul-Henry Robinson, in Nicholas Lane, near Lombard-street, London."

I have not been able to find the advertisement complained of, which did not appear in *The London Evening Post* or *The Whitehall Evening Post* of the date given, while in *The General Evening Post* of that date is in the British Museum collection; and, though this announcement was made several times, it evoked no reply; but, in the following spring, there was a sudden and unprecedented shower of Yorkshire school advertisements, the first appearing in *The General Advertiser* of 19 March, 1750, as follows:—

"Yorkshire Boarding School,

"At Whashton, three Miles from Richmond in the County of York; (a Place remarkable for its wholesome Air, and commodious Situation)

"Young Gentlemen are boarded and compleatly educated in the English, Latin, and Greek Languages, with Writing and Arithmetick, and all the useful Branches of Learning; and decently accommodated with Cloaths, Washing, Books, and all other Necessaries, at Ten Pounds a Year each.

"By Mr. Nicholas Allen, and proper Assistants.

"Particular Care is taken by the said Mr. Allen (who has kept the School upwards of 17 Years) to



instruct the Young Gentlemen in Good Morals as well as Learning.

"For further Particulars, enquire of Mr. John Raper at his Chambers, No. 3, in Lincoln's Inn, or of Mr. Alexius Clayton, Sadler, at the Fox in Carey-street near Lincoln's Inn, Mr. Wilson, Wine Merchant, Mr. Carter, Brewer, and Mr. Pasheler, all near Exeter-Exchange in the Strand, Mr. Richard Barnard at his Tea Warehouse near Pope's-Head-Alley, Cornhill, London, or of Mr. Charles Sarjant, Innkeeper at the Crown in Uxbridge.

"N.B. Mr. Allen is now in Town, and may be spoke with any Morning, from Nine o'Clock to Eleven, at the said Mr. Clayton's in Carey-street, till the 27th Instant, when he proposes to take with him into the Country, such Young Gentlemen as shall be committed to his Care."

This advertisement was repeated on 21 and 23 March, and on the 24th it brought forth a rival, this being from "The Rev. Mr. Farrer, Vicar of Brignall, Two Miles from Bernard-Castle, and Seven from Richmond, in the County of York," whose London headquarters were in Holborn Court, Gray's Inn, and whose terms were "Twelve Pounds a Year each (Wigs excepted)." Five days later another rival was forthcoming, in the person of Mr. Head, of Leyburn, near Richmond, who was to be seen at Mr. Smith's, Randal's Coffee-House, Lombard Street; while on the next day (30 March) the Rev. Mr. Addison, of Cowsby, four miles from Thirsk and five from Northallerton, was offering for the same annual 10*l.* as Allen and Head "careful and expeditious instruction," and was to be "spoke with" at the Sussex Coffee-House in Fleet Street any morning, and at the Still, in Artichoke Lane, Wapping, every evening.

By 4 April a Durham clergyman was entering into the competition in the person of the Rev. Thomas White, M.A., of Cockfield in that county, whose terms were the now usual 10*l.*, but "the French language is taught, and Dancing if required, for the Addition of Two Pounds per Annum," a sum reduced to thirty shillings in a later advertisement; and ten days afterwards Mr. Thomas Peacock was announcing that he kept "at Bowes in Yorkshire, near Bernard Castle, the late Rev. Mr. Joseph Taylor's School," and it may be concluded that he had made terms with the widow whose advertisement of six months earlier has above been given, from the fact that his agent was the same Mr. Paul-Henry Robinson as hers had been. But Peacock was furnished on 23 April with a special rival in "Mr. John Lamb, licensed Master of the ancient Free Grammar School at Bowes in the County of York," who (for the customary 10*l.*) advertised "Good Educa-

tion for Youth at a cheap Rate," though it is to be noted that the rate was obviously higher near London, it being given as 16*l.* per annum and a guinea entrance at a school at "Lea Hall in Hatfield Broad Oak in Essex," in an advertisement of the previous 6 January. Gradually, as April faded into May, these school advertisements died out; but an addition to that of Head of Leyburn merits note, this announcing that,

"At the Request of several of the Young Gentlemen Relations, Mr. Head's Departure for Leyburn is postponed till the 23d of April; in the mean time he may be treated with at Randall's Coffee-house, from 9 to 12 in the Morning. A Number of Boys will set out by Sea to his School the 20th of this Month [April], along with one of his Assistants; and the rest will be conducted, under his own Care, by the Waggon, the 23d."

The abuses to which such a system—with its low terms, long distances, and difficult communications—almost naturally lent itself soon became apparent, as may be judged from a quotation from *The Connoisseur*, No. 123, dated 3 June, 1756, containing a satirical allusion to an unwanted boy who, "being too old to be got into this [the Foundling] Hospital, is now at a school in Yorkshire, where young gentlemen are boarded, clothed, and educated, and found in all necessaries, for ten pounds a year."

This, of course, indicates that the evil reputation of the cheap Yorkshire schools long preceded Dickens and Dotheboys Hall; and the text of some of the further advertisements of these and like establishments tells a very plain tale. For instance, in *The Daily Advertiser* of 24 May, 1776, there was this obvious advertisement inserted—in anticipation of an obnoxious practice far too prevalent in newspapers of small reputation to-day—among the paragraphs of news, without intimation that it had been paid for:

"At Mr. Kirkbride's Academy, at Startforth, near Bernard-Castle, in Yorkshire, Youth are made proficient in the Languages as well as Sciences, Spelling, together with a Grammatical Knowledge of the English Tongue, is attained without learning Latin; also boarded, clothed, and supplied with all Necessaries for 12*l.* per Year each Boy. For Particulars please to enquire of Mr. Isaac, at No. 202, opposite Bloomsbury-Court, High-Holborn, who is Agent for the School."

Three days afterwards a similar disguised advertisement appeared in the same journal, but this time from a Durham schoolmaster; and there are in this certain variations which bring it somewhat nearer the much later one of Mr. Squeers:—

"At Mr. Bowman's Academy, West-Aukland, in the County of Durham, Youth are expeditiously made proficient in all the required Branches of Literature, boarded, clothed, and supplied with all Necessaries, at 12 Guineas a Year. Mr. Bowman's



attends from Ten till Two, at the Staple Inn Coffee-House, Southampton-Buildings, Chancery-Lane. There are some young Gentlemen to set out for the Academy on Monday the 3d of June."

And London was not the only hunting-ground for these schoolmasters, for Kirkbride, at the least, was busy elsewhere, there having been given by Dr. Jessopp at 7 S. ii. 205 the text of an advertisement which appeared in the *Norfolk Chronicle*; or, the *Norwich Gazette*, of 29 April, 1775, announcing that

"At Starforth, near Bernard Castle, Yorkshire. Youths are made proficient in the Languages as well as Sciences, by *Warcup Kirkbride*, and Assistants. .... Also Boarded, Cloathed, and supplied with all Necessaries, at Twelve Pounds per Year each. .... N.B. The said Mr. *Kirkbride* expects to be in Norwich the latter end of this Month."

But these touch only the outside of the cup and platter; and there can now be added proof that the evil reputation so long attaching to Yorkshire schools was fully deserved, for *The Morning Post* of 10 June, 1776, published the following report:—

"Thursday last came on to be tried in the Court of King's Bench at Guildhall, before the Right Hon. William Lord Mansfield, a cause wherein Nathaniel Lane, of the City of London, grocer, was plaintiff, and a School-master, near Barnard's Castle in Yorkshire, defendant. The action was brought by the Plaintiff against the defendant, to recover a satisfaction for the defendant's neglect in the proper care and education of the plaintiff's son, who had been entrusted to his care, and in particular for his neglect in not taking proper care of him, in the case of a swelling in his arm, which happened while at his school; by which neglect the boy nearly lost the use of it. In the course of the evidence it was sufficiently discovered what treatment the poor children receive who are sent to those cheap Yorkshire schools.—The Jury without going out of court gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 50*l.* damages and costs of suit, to the satisfaction of the whole court.—Lord Mansfield in his charge to the Jury shewed that humanity which does him the greatest honour."

*Lloyd's Evening Post* of the following day, while giving a number of additional and very painful details of the treatment received by the boy, whom, it was testified, "all the neighbourhood pitied," not merely refrained from mentioning any names of the parties, but described the defendant simply as "a Keeper of an Academy in the North." There were two touches in this report, however, which prove that the unnamed school-master was a worthy forerunner of the immortal Wackford Squeers, for it was shown that the stockings of the unfortunate boy "were worn by his Master's children, and part of his other cloaths were likewise disposed of"; and that

"the youth had wrote a letter to his parent, acquainting him with his ill state of health; which

coming to the Defendant's inspection, he altered and substituted in its stead, that his son was very well, and in the English Grammar."

But it is only fair to Yorkshire and its schools to add that another side of the picture was decidedly presented in an advertisement of just half a century earlier, for in *The Postboy* of 27 March, 1722, was published the following:—

"Youth boarded at reasonable Rates, and taught and instructed in Latin and Greek (after the short and most accurate Method of Sedbergh School in the County of York) by Allen Allenson, A.M., Master of Aldenham School in the County of Hertford (belonging to the Worshipful Company of Brewers, London), situate in a pleasant place (about 13 Miles distant from London, near Bushy, Watford, Elstree, Stanmore, and Edger), a healthful and good Air. But at so good a Distance from them, and any Town, as is out of Danger from any Corruption incident thereby. Who himself was educated at Sedbergh aforesaid, under the late Reverend, very Learned, and Elaborate Master thereof, Posthumous Wharton. N.B. Passengers are carried to, and taken up from thence by Stanmore Coach, which Inns at the White Swan, Holborn-Bridge, London."

It would be interesting to know something more concerning this highly praised Posthumous Wharton and his wonderful system of education, which should have given to "Yorkshire schools" a better reputation than they long enjoyed.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

TEUTONIC TYPES.—Students who consult the 'N.E.D.' or my 'Concise Dictionary' will find that "Teutonic types" are cited for many native English words. It may interest some readers to know precisely what they mean.

When we compare such words as the E. *reason*, F. *raison*, Span. *razon*, and Ital. *ragione*, it is easy to see that each of these has been formed from the Latin accusative type *rationem*, and that each language has developed the original sound of the word in its own way.

In precisely the same manner, if we rightly interpret the modes of development in each language, we are able to reconstruct the Teutonic type from which such a word as the E. *bone*, A.-S. *bān*, Dutch *been*, Icel. *bein*, Swed. *ben*, Dan. *been*, must have proceeded. The word in question was neuter, and belonged to the *o*-declension of substantives. The Teutonic type is \**bainom*, where the prefixed asterisk intimates that the form is theoretical. Nevertheless it is quite as certain as if it had been found; for no other form will rightly account for the word's vocalism and declension.

By help of Grimm's Law and Verner's



very Teutonic type can be converted to Indo-Germanic type; and thus all forms can be discovered.

Lines of the *o*-declension end in Gk. Latin in *-us*, and in original Teutonic Neuters of the same declension end in *-ov*, in Latin in *-um*, and in original in *-om*.

I give a few examples, most of which are found in Sievers's 'A.-S. Grammar.' I give all of this declension, for the sake of completeness; other declensions can be worked out in a similar way. I omit the asterisks.

Lines: *armoz*, arm of the body (cf. *mus*); *dagoz*, day; *dōmoz*, doom; *helmaz*, a flea; *helmoz*, a helm, helmet; *mothaz*, mouth; *aithoz*, oath; *selhoz*, a mammal; *skōhoz*, a shoe; *hwalož*, a wheel.

Others: *bakom*, the back; *bathom*, a bath; *bainom*, a bone; *dalom*, a dale; *limom*, a deer; *limom*, a limb; *skipom*, a token; *wurdom*, a word; *yoke* (where the *j* is the German *j*, not as E. *y*).

Lines belonging to the *ā*-declension here answer to Gk. *a*, *η*, Lat. *a*. I give a few examples.

Lines: *Karā*, care; *denā*, a dean or valley; *hallā*, a hall; *laizā*, lore; *shamā*, shame; *sorgā*, sorrow; *wundā*, a wound.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

LES I. AND THE SPANISH INFANTA (S. iii. 48, 131, 236.)—I am requested on this subject by Don José Muñoz Irujo de Primera Instancia, Markina, who wishes it to be known that he is a contemporary (and never documents concerning the projected marriage of the Prince of Wales to the Infanta of Spain in 1623. If the Editor of 'Q.' should express the wish to publish of them, or extracts, Don José would be very glad to transmit copies. He thinks their value has increased since the death of King Alfonso XIII., and that they throw much light upon an important part in the history of negotiations between England and Spain, they ought to be acquired by the trustees of the British Museum. I can vouch for their authenticity. They are very old, and very well preserved. They are in Latin addressed by Pope Gregory XV. to the Prince of Wales. 2. An official letter of Sir Walter Aston, ambassador of the King of England, written in Latin to the King of Spain, concerning

the rupture of the negotiations, and the plot against King James arranged by the Spanish ambassador in London. 3. A letter written on behalf of the latter by "an English Catholic" (who was he?), in Castilian, dated 5 July, 1623, addressed presumably to King Philip III., pointing out the conditions of the marriage which Spain ought to impose. 4. Six letters in Castilian, entirely written and signed by the sister of King Philip III., Doña Isabel Clara Eugenia, residing in Brussels as Sovran of the Low Countries, the wife of the Archduke Albert of Austria. These letters, extending from May, 1623, until May, 1624, were probably all addressed to the minister of the Netherlands in Madrid (Presidente de Flandes), at that time the Bishop of Segovia, who is expressly mentioned in one of them. They show that this sister of Philip III. did not favour the projected match for her niece.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

CURRENT SLANG.—I note certain phrases—possibly ephemeral—which are at present current among educated persons. Most of these have arisen, I think, within the last few years, and they may have but a short life before them. The following sentences include in italics such phrases:—

"The Kaiser said that Great Britain had an army—*of sorts*."

"Several members of the late Conservative Ministry seem to have acted entirely *on their own*."

"The readers of *The Daily Graphic* are *fed up* with illustrations of cricket."

"Motors have *come to stay*."

The interjection at the end of a sentence of the word "what"—not so much an interrogation as an exclamation with no definite meaning—seems to be spreading. This is usually a male affectation. On the other hand, the feminine use of "weird" for anything unusual, and of "fascinating" for anything pleasant, appears to be waning.

W. C. J.

"BOUGHTEN."—Buckinghamshire must be added to the counties in the 'English Dialect Dictionary' where this word is used. I heard it employed this year in a comparison of home-made jam with "boughten jam," of course to the detriment of the purchased article.

R. W. B.

OXFORD DEGREE CEREMONY. (See *ante*, p. 139).—No doubt Mr. Wells knows the description given (with coloured engravings of this ceremony, and others peculiar in former times to the universities of Oxford



and Cambridge) in Prof. V. A. Huber's 'History of the English Universities from the Earliest Times,' 1843, 3 vols. 8vo, translated by Francis William Newman. In Cuthbert Bede's 'Verdant Green' are a good many clever drawings of this and many other customs now obsolete, and also portraits of some celebrities of those days (*circa* 1850).

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

### Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

**MASSINGER AND FLETCHER: THEIR BURIAL-PLACE.**—There has been a discussion lately about the tomb of the dramatic poet Massinger. There seems a doubt as to the place of his burial, but at vol. iii. p. 435 of Jesse's 'London' there is a paragraph which says he was buried in the middle of the churchyard belonging to St. Saviour's Church, Southwark.

Many years ago I found the grave of Massinger, outside the church, in the churchyard, with nothing but the name remaining on the old timeworn stone. A short time ago I went to look for it, and failed to find it amongst a number of old tombstones whose every inscription was obliterated.

On my making inquiries of the church authorities, I received a rather uncivil answer that Massinger was buried *inside* the church, but that the grave was nowhere to be found. It seems distressing that the resting-place of a celebrated person should be entirely forgotten.

I append a quotation from Jesse's 'London':

"In the churchyard of St. Mary Overy lie the remains of the great dramatic poet Philip Massinger, who, as we have already mentioned, died in Bankside. Although in apparent health when he retired to bed, in the morning he was found dead. 'His body,' writes Sir Anthony Wood, 'being accompanied by comedians, was buried in the middle of the churchyard belonging to St. Saviour's Church, there commonly called the Bullhead Churchyard—for there are in all four churchyards belonging to that church—on the 18th of March.' Not only does no monument appear to have been raised over his remains, but as Campbell, the poet, observes, 'Even the memorial of his mortality is given with a pathetic brevity which accords but too well with the obscure and humble circumstances of his life.' It runs:—

1689, March 18,  
Philip Massinger,  
Stranger,

meaning that he was a non-parishioner. If we are

to place any faith on the testimony of the following lines, written by an almost contemporary poet, Massinger and Fletcher mingle their dust together in the same grave:—

In the same grave Fletcher was buried, here  
Lies the Stage poet, Philip Massinger.  
Plays they did write together, were great friends,  
And now one grave includes them at their ends;  
So whom on earth nothing did part beneath  
Here (in their fames) they lie in spite of death.  
Sir Aston Cokayne's 'Poems.'

London.

We have shown, however, that Fletcher was buried within the walls, and Massinger in the adjoining churchyard."

Has Massinger's grave been recently identified? E. B.

**SIR THOMAS MORE'S DESCENDANTS.**—

Will any one tell me what descendants there are of Sir Thomas More? His only daughter, Margaret, married William Roper, was Bishop Moore, *temp.* George III., a descendant or relation? Is the monument in Worcester Cathedral in memory of the same Moore family? G. A. M.

[Mr. Sidney Lee, in the life of William Roper in the 'D.N.B.', gives several particulars of his children, but states that his family died out in the male line at the end of the seventeenth century.]

**LOWRY.**—Among my Welsh ancestors the name Lowry frequently appears, the first lady so named being the sister of Owen Glendower. The name is not mentioned in Miss Yonge's 'History of Christian Names,' and seems exclusively Welsh. Can any one tell me its origin and signification? It is known as a middle-class surname in Cheshire. HELGA.

**MARGARET OF AUSTRIA.**—Where is there any portrait of Margaret of Austria (daughter of Maximilian I.) besides the one at Hampton Court and the one exhibited last summer in the Guildhall exhibition?

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.  
Swallowfield Park, Reading.

**MEAUX ABBEY.**—Of the existing remains of this Cistercian house 'Murray' (1904) mentions a fragment of wall, a gateway, some tessellated pavement, and the tomb-slab of Abbot Burton (d. 1437). Abbot Gasquet ('English Monastic Life,' 1904), on the authority of the Rev. Dr. Cox and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, or one of them, indicates "sufficient remains to interest an archaeologist," "with which one or other, or both, are personally acquainted." The Rev. Albert Earle in his 'Essays upon the History of Meaux Abbey' (1906) tells us that the slight elevation, St. Mary's Hill, is all that is left to locate the site, and "there



that here stood the stately build-  
 that Abbot Burton's monument,  
 ected, is lost. Will some Holder-  
 spondent kindly say which account  
 present conditions? Has the  
 recently despoiled?

C. S. WARD.

BRIAN.—Who was he? On or in  
 ase in this part of Tyrol one sees  
 ait. He is supposed to lessen  
 y fire, and is always represented  
 g water over a burning house. He  
 prevent the fire from breaking out,  
 de take out fire-insurance policies  
 paint his image on their houses.

H. K. H.

al, Tyrol.

TH=MURDERPETH.—In your re-  
*Northern Notes and Queries*, ante,  
 is named. I should have thought,  
 that the more likely origin of the  
 "moorpath." What does Prof.  
 of the "murder path" origin?—  
 extraordinary derivation. What is  
 r's authority for this?

R. B.—R.

ited as an instance of folk-etymology.]

XON.—Whence this name, and where  
 nt representatives to be found?

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

House, Bradford.

X CRIES.—'A Living Picture of  
 for 1828,' by Jon Bee, says on  
 :—

only matches, ballads, fruits, bobbins,  
 eeking, potage, plants, 'growing blowing,'  
 'persuasions, butter, 'nice new cheese,'  
 d lemons, but tea and coffee, books in  
 umbers, cloth goods, and cabinet ware,  
 others, not enumerated, all which make  
 famed, but much altered 'London cries,'  
 d or surprised our juvenility, in the form  
 gilt book, and which a musical friend of  
 ne time, undertook to reduce to the  
 f 'piano and flute accompaniment.'"

intention ever carried out? Do  
 al cries besides "Sweet lavender"  
 All a-growing and a-blowing" exist

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

TABLE "IN LLANEILIAN CHURCH.—  
 nt of an old bit of ecclesiastical  
 called a "turntable" is given by a  
 dent in the September number of  
*ords*, p. 216. It is said to be pre-  
 the ancient church of Llaneilian,  
 ey :—

table is in the form of a chest made of  
 with two narrow openings in the front,

and the ancients believe that when they had com-  
 mitted any sin for which they wanted forgiveness,  
 if they got into the chest by one opening and came  
 out by the other, turning round inside once for each  
 sin, all would be forgiven! There are several other  
 traditions connected with this table, one alleging  
 that if one were able to turn round once inside, he  
 or she would live throughout the year, and would  
 also be married within twelve months. Neither  
 stout nor tall people would be able to find entrance.  
 By the way, the top of the interior has become quite  
 hollowed and polished with people's heads rubbing  
 round so often!"

How far may this be relied upon as authentic?  
 It is new to me. A. SMYTHE PALMER.

S. Woodford.

JOHN TROUTBECK.—I desire information  
 respecting "the most excellent Medico  
 Chyrurgion John Troutbeck of Hope, late  
 Chyrurgion-Generall in the Northern Army,"  
 the "much honoured Master and Patron"  
 of CHR., whom I wish to identify. The  
 date is May-October, 1659. I find from  
 the State Papers (Domestic) that Troutbeck  
 was surgeon in the regiment of Col. Edw.  
 Salmon, and reported (31 Aug., 1657) as  
 "nigh death." I find also (in Burke) that  
 John Troutbeck, M.D., married Frances,  
 only daughter of Sir Francis Foljambe, and  
 widow of Sir Christopher Wray (this Wray  
 appears to have died in 1679; an earlier  
 Sir Christopher died in 1646).

V.H.I.L.I.C.L.V.

LONGFELLOW'S 'FLOWERS.'—This poem,  
 in 'Voices of the Night,' begins :—

Spake full well, in language quaint and olden,  
 One who dwelleth by the castled Rhine,  
 When he called the flowers, so blue and golden,  
 Stars, that in earth's firmament do shine.

Who is the author referred to?

F. E. NUTTALL.

Manchester.

"COMETHER," ANGLO-IRISH TERM.—  
 Every reader of Irish stories must know the  
 phrase "to put the comether on," in the  
 sense of to persuade or wheedle. The first  
 quotation in the 'N.E.D.' is from 'Handy  
 Andy,' 1838. Dr. Murray derives it from  
 the English imperative "come hither,"  
 which was a command the Gaelic peasant  
 may well have heard from his Saxon neigh-  
 bour more frequently than any other. I  
 think I can trace the history of this locution  
 a little further than Dr. Murray has done.  
 It appears to be modelled upon a native  
 Gaelic formula, *cuir iaifaint air*, which has  
 the same signification. *Cuir* is the verb  
 "to put." *Air* is the preposition "on."  
*Iaifaint* is a word which assumes varied  
 forms in different dialects. I spell it as I



have myself most often heard it. It has nothing to do with the verb "to come." It merely means compulsion or persuasion; and this is the most peculiar point about the whole matter, that a term for which so many English synonyms could have been found should be translated by the circumlocutory "come hither." Can any one explain why the bilingual Anglo-Irish came to look upon "come hither" as the natural equivalent of *iafaint*?

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

**KEBLE PHOTOGRAPHS.**—In the account of the death of the Rev. George Gorham, vicar of Masham, in the *Daily Mail* of 12 March, 1904, it is stated that he had

"a unique claim to the gratitude of Church people, for it is believed that the only genuine photograph of the author of 'The Christian Year' was an amateur photograph (but a good likeness) which Gorham took of Keble when on a visit to Hursley."

Some eight years ago a friend presented me with a photograph which he stated represented John Keble and his wife. There is no doubt it is a genuine photograph taken from life, and on comparing it with the fine engraving of John Keble which appeared in *The Illustrated London News* of 14 April, 1866, there is also no doubt as to its identity. It bears on the back of the card the names of Preston and Poole, Penzance. Will any one interested in the subject kindly inform me if other photographs are known to be in existence? I should also be glad to know from what portrait the engraving above mentioned was obtained.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

**BISHOP HENRY KING'S MARRIAGE.**—It is stated in Chalmers's 'Biographical Dictionary' that this Bishop of Chichester married Anne, daughter of Sir William Russell, of Strensham, in Worcestershire, Bt., and that after the bishop's death she married Sir Thomas Millington; but in the 'D.N.B.' he is stated to have married Anne, daughter of Robert Berkeley, and granddaughter of Sir Maurice Berkeley. Whom did he marry? Did he marry twice? In the account in the 'D.N.B.' of Sir Thomas Millington there is no mention of his having married.

STAPLETON MARTIN.

The Firs, Norton, Worcester.

**NUNS OF MINSK.**—Can any one tell me where I may find an account of the sufferings of the nuns of Minsk, who were cruelly ill-treated on account of their religion somewhere about sixty years ago? Their unhappy fate caused no little excitement in

this country, and I believe the English and French Governments sent strong protests to the Russian Emperor at the time. Several books or pamphlets were issued regarding what happened. Mr. C. S. Devas in his recently published 'Key to the World's Progress,' p. 186, alludes to the case, but does not give any references to the authorities he has used.

K. P. D. E.

**'ADAMO CADUTO.'**—I shall be glad if some one will kindly favour me with information about this work. I subjoin a transcript of the title-page:—

"Adamo Caduto. | Tragedia Sacra. | Del P. F. Serafino della | Salandra. Predicatori Letture e Definitore della Provincia | Riformata di Basilicata. | Dedicata al Reverendissimo | Padre Fr. Giovanni Da | Napoli di tutto l'Ordine | di S. Francesco | Ministro Generale. | In Cosenza | Per Gio. Battista Moio, | e Franc. Rodella 1647 | Con licenza de Superiori."

The only known printed copy was in 1836 in the study of the King of Naples.

F. REDINGTON.

## Replies.

**"BELLITER," BELL-FOUNDER.**

(10 S. vi. 206.)

THE statement that this word is not in the 'N.E.D.' is not true; but it may be admitted that it is a little difficult to find. Still, one has only to read through the "special combinations" given under 'Bell,' §12, p. 785, and it will be found precisely at the end of them, as it is given under the etymological spelling.

The entry runs thus:—

"†Bell-yetter, a bell-founder (lit. 'bell-pourer') .....c. 1440. 'Promp. Parv.' [p.] 30, *Bell-yetter*, campanarius. 1881, J. Briscoe, 'Nottinghamshire,' 118. The *bell-yetters* trade has now found its way into the hands of a few great firms."

Surely this is a sufficient account; especially as the word *yetter* will find a place in the 'N.E.D.' in due course.

In my inaugural lecture on Anglo-Saxon in 1878 (which was published shortly afterwards in *Macmillan's Magazine*) I took occasion to explain how this word is still preserved in London in the name of Billiter Street, and further explained its derivation from the M.E. *yeten*, A.-S. *gēotan*, to pour, hence to fuse metals. I did this in order to give a curious illustration of Grimm's Law, as the A.-S. *g* answers to a Gk. *χ* and a Latin *f*, so that in fact such unlike words as the *-iter* in Billiter, the verbs to *fuse* and to *found* (as



applied to metals), and the substantives *chyme* and *chyle* are all derived from the same Indo-European root *gheu*. To which we may add the verb *to gush* and the Icelandic *gysir*.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

THE POST OFFICE, 1856-1936 (10 S. vi. 163, 182, 232).—In MR. JOHN C. FRANCIS'S account of my father Rowland Hill's postal reform I can detect but one error, and that so small that it seems scarcely worth notice but that it affords me the opportunity of very heartily thanking the writer for his pleasant and appreciative article.

Arthur Hill was the fourth, not the third, brother: and the years of his life lasted from 1798 to 1835. It was my father, the third son, who was born in 1795.

Edwin Hill well deserved all the good MR. FRANCIS says of him. No man had a kinder heart; and if space in 'N. & Q.' will allow, I should like to add two other true stories which belong to my uncle.

John, the head gardener at Bruce Castle, lived in the (then) village of Tottenham, on a narrow entry at a corner of which stood one of the inevitable drink-traps which in this civilized country are permitted to be built wherever the poor most congregate. John simply could not pass a public-house. He was too good a man to be allowed to sink into a sot, and eventually Edwin Hill bethought him of building a gardener's cottage in a corner of the castle grounds. The plan succeeded; John lived to a hale old age, and some of his children did well in the world.

One afternoon my uncle was walking along the Strand on his way home after an arduous day's work. He saw a shabbily dressed child sobbing his heart out, and as Edwin Hill could never pass a little one in distress, he stopped to ask what was the matter. The child had wandered far from home, and was lost. The address he gave was at some distance, and in quite an opposite direction from that in which my uncle was bound. Other men would have made over the small child to the first policeman who came in sight. But not this man. He took the wretched child in his arms, carried him home, and placed him safely in his anxious mother's embrace. ELEANOR C. SMYTH.  
2, Stanmore Road, Nottingham.

Our correspondent corrects an error in the 'N.B.' where, under Thomas Wright Hill, John's birth is dated 1798.]

In his interesting note MR. FRANCIS says that 1936 is the jubilee year of the division of

London into postal districts. But he does not go on to say that the system is a failure, and that the sorters at the Post Office disregard them, as the public put the letters so incorrectly. Moreover, what is the use of W. when Fitzroy Square is W., and Hammersmith, three miles away, is W.? I have not used initials for years past.

RALPH THOMAS.

"FRANCHE LEAL ET OIE" (10 S. vi. 210).—This is said to be the motto of the Godolphin School at Salisbury. According to Doyle and Rietstap, the motto of the Godolphins was "Francha leale toge." Both forms are difficult to translate, and it is impossible to say for certain which one is nearer the original motto. It looks to me as if "leale toge" has been a misreading for "leal et oie," and that we have to look for the meaning from the Salisbury form. It is apparently written in Norman French. In modern French the motto would run "Franche, loyale, et ouïe," which I would render "Frank, loyal, and renowned." Probably the substantive that we are meant to supply is the Godolphin family. The form given by the heralds, "Francha leale toge," has been explained as meaning "a free loyal gownsman," lit. toga. But how can one account for "francha"? A. L. MAYHEW.

"Franche, leal, et oyé" was the motto of the ancient family of Godolphin, now merged into that of the Duke of Leeds. It is old French, and signifies "Free, loyal, and open." The school was founded by a member of the Godolphin family.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

CANON v. PREBENDARY (10 S. vi. 189).—As a preliminary to a few remarks bearing on the above query, which is from a fresh contributor, I would say that I fear there is some difficulty in new readers of 'N. & Q.' getting hold of back volumes. Where libraries have been recently established, they have in most cases only taken 'N. & Q.' from their opening, and have not yet got (and perhaps will not get) the back volumes. In some places they do not take it at all. Rotherhithe is one such place, and I was recently told that Lambeth is another. This seems a pity, for, of all the places in and round London, the districts along the Thames are surely the places where our little publication should be found, for they are all parishes with a past, with matters constantly coming up for discussion. The people living in these places are mostly business



men, with but little time to spare for visits to either the British Museum or the Guildhall Libraries. We in Westminster have only 'N. & Q.' from the ninth volume of the Fifth Series (1878), and our library was either the first or second to adopt the Libraries Act. The references appended by the Editor to this query have been most helpful, and I have ventured to select a few paragraphs, as they seem to bear upon the question asked by MR. VAN ELDER. There are only a few words in the various replies that touch Westminster Abbey specially, but the broad question seems to be the same as with all cathedrals.

At 5 S. xi. 91 (1879) J. T. F. says:—

"Canon and Prebendary are two different names for the same man looked at in two different characters. He is a Canon as being bound to keep a certain rule of life (*κανών*); he is also a prebendary as holding—or in later years not holding—a certain prebend, *præbenda*, or separate estate attached to his stall."

The late REV. MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, at that time Precentor of Chichester, and previously curate of St. Margaret's, Westminster, says in the same volume, p. 108, with reference to cathedrals of the "old" foundation, that

"the canon in virtue of his canonry had a stall assigned to him in choir, and a place and voice in chapter. Being a canon he received a prebend, and therefore was canon and prebendary."

The late W. H. JONES, F.S.A., then Canon of Sarum, in answer to R. in the same volume, says at p. 211 that canon

"is our only appropriate title, inasmuch as it designates our office (*nomen officii*) which remains, whilst the latter [prebendary] denotes our endowment (*nomen beneficii*) which is gone. I may tell him that the Act of Parliament (3 & 4 Vict., c. 113, s. 1) expressly enacts that 'all the members of chapter shall be styled canons.' It seems naturally enough to follow that for all the members of chapter .....there is but one *style* or designation now properly to be used, viz., that of 'canon.'"

Cripps, in 'Laws of the Church,' p. 131, says that the name of "prebendary" is now extinct. It would therefore appear that, although Westminster Abbey is a "Royal peculiar" and a collegiate church, the dignitaries, under the Act of Parliament just alluded to, are canons, from the date of the passing thereof.

I have a small volume entitled 'Biographical Illustrations of Westminster Abbey,' by George Lewis Smyth, published in 1843. In an appendix is given a list of the "prebendaries" from 1540 to 1838, the first year of Queen Victoria's reign, which seems to follow this idea. I have always heard the old members of the chapter spoken of

as prebendaries, while those who have come since the passing of the Act of Parliament above mentioned (and I have been connected with many of them since 1861) have been universally spoken of, as they are at the present time, as canons.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

'TOM TOUGH' (10 S. vi. 210).—This song is to be found in "Songs by Charles Dibdin. With a Memoir. Collected and arranged by T. Dibdin, &c. With Illustrations by George Cruikshank. London: George Bell and Sons, 1875," p. 219; also in a 'Cyclopædia of Popular Songs,' London, William Tegg (n.d.), vol. ii. p. 142. Curiously enough, the wording of the first verse differs slightly in these books, and both differ from Mr. RATCLIFFE's patterer's edition. In Dibdin we read—

My name, d'ye see, 's Tom Tough, I've seen a little  
service  
Where mighty billows roll and loud tempests  
blow;  
I've sail'd with gallant Howe, I've sail'd with noble  
Jarvis,  
And in valiant Duncan's fleet I've sung out Yo,  
heave ho!

Yet more ye shall be knowing,—  
I was coxon on Boscawen,  
And even with brave Hawke have I nobly faced the  
foe.

Then put round the grog,—  
So we've that and our prog,  
We'll laugh in Care's face, and sing Yo, heave ho!

This, one may suppose, is what Dibdin wrote. But in the 'Cyclopædia,' first line, "seen" is "seed"; third and fourth lines, Howe is "valiant" and Duncan "gallant"; fifth line, "ye shall be" is "shall ye be"; sixth line, "coxon" is "coxswain," and in the seventh line, "Hawke have I" is "Hawk I have." From William Tegg more faithful printing might have been expected.

RICHARD WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

GEORGE ALMAR, PLAYWRIGHT AND ACTOR (10 S. vi. 108, 171).—My father, the late R. W. Buss, painted a portrait of this actor, as Carnaby Cutpurse in 'The Cedar Chest,' for 'Cumberland's British Drama.' It was engraved, and will be found in vol. viii. of 'Cumberland's Minor Theatre,' August, 1834 (Brit. Mus. press-mark 'Cumberland's Minor Theatre,' 643a. 1-9).

OCTAVIUS BUSS.

MUSCOVY COMPANY: BALTIC COMPANY (10 S. vi. 149).—For the Muscovy or Russia Company see MacCulloch's 'Commercial Dictionary,' 1844, vol. ii. p. 1076; and Ross's 'Cyclopædia,' 1819, vol. ix., s.v. 'Company.'



account of the Baltic Company, which, *Jay's*, derived its name from a case so called, see *Chambers's Journal*, 1896, pp. 442-5.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

† account of the Merchant Adventurer Company (quoted from Townsend's *of Dates*, p. 649) can be found on *'Annals of St. Helen's, Bishopscoton,'* by the Rev. J. E. Cox, D.D. I would probably find Richard's *'Discovery of Muscovy'* of *'Cassell's National Library,'* price sixpence.

CHAS. A. BERNAU.

J. Meredith Read published the work: *'Historical Inquiry concerning Henry Hudson, his Connection with the Company and Discovery of the Bay,'* royal 8vo, Albany, 1866. J. Meredith Read was U.S. Minister in Paris, and died in Paris at the close of 1866.

R. J. FYNMORE.

OPHIANES'S *'WASPS'* (10 S. v. 510).—Modern proverbial expressions correspond with Ar., *'Vesp.'* 436, ὡς ἐγὼ ἀκούσας οἶδα θριῶν τὸν ψόφον, W. J. M. Starkie's note *ad loc.*, compares "chestnuts in a farmer's wake," *'Taming of the Shrew,'* i. 1. Akin to this is Eccles. vii. 6, "As striking of thorns under a pot, so is water of the fool."

ALEX. LEEPER.

College, University of Melbourne.

ENSOR (10 S. vi. 190).—An elderly bearing this uncommon surname recalls "Endor" of the Old Testament. He formerly resided, if memory serves, like the Chapel and Schools in Augusta, Maine, distant only a few miles from the birthplace of Shakespeare. I fear death has overtaken both, by this, but some information may be obtained by writing to a friend, Mr. Ernest Grant, care of Midland Railway Company, Birmingham.

WM. JAGGARD.

col.

RUIN" (10 S. vi. 30).—It seems not that this striking phrase, so adequately descriptive of a cheek battered in a match, may have been Hazlitt's own. He is so punctilious in marking his quotations, and so profuse in his employment of commas, that he would certainly have indicated his debt in the usual way, had

he conveyed this descriptive touch from a predecessor. On the assumption that the expression is of his own coinage, it may be suggested that "blue ruin," the cant designation for alcohol, which he uses near the beginning of *'The Fight,'* may have unconsciously influenced his choice of phraseology. Another possible exemplar is Byron's "red burial" in *'Childe Harold,'* III. xxviii:

The thunder-clouds close o'er it, which when rent  
The earth is cover'd thick with other clay,  
Which her own clay shall cover, heap'd and pent,  
Rider and horse,—friend, foe,—in one red burial  
blent.

THOMAS BAYNE.

CURIOSITIES OF CATALOGUING (10 S. vi. 165).—Another "gem" is noted in the preface to *'Book-Auction Records,'* vol. iii., viz. *'Roman Jests'* as a heading to a copy of the *'Gesta Romanorum.'*

FRANK KARSLAKE.

35, Pond Street, Hampstead, N.W.

"UP": ITS BARBAROUS MISUSE (10 S. v. 245; vi. 138, 174).—It would not be a difficult task to multiply instances of the misuse of this word.

But now, when he's bowing, I up with my stick,  
Cry, blast you, you scoundrel! and give him a kick.  
R. Tomlinson, *'A Slang Pastoral,'* 1780.

And he stirred it round and round and round,  
And he sniffed at the foaming froth;  
When I ups with his heels, and smothers his squeals.  
In the scum of the boiling broth.

W. S. Gilbert, *'The Yarn of the Nancy Bell.'*

R. L. MORETON.

I hope that the average man may yet be allowed some reasonable use of this word. Surely dictionaries of repute recognize "up" as rightly used to indicate completion or accomplishment, or to intensify the meaning of a verb. If the Prayer Book version of the Psalter be accepted as a standard of permissible English, one may write, without offence, such phrases as "bind up," "blow up," "build up," "burn up," "devour up," "dig up" (a pit), "dry up," "eat up," "lay up," "shut up," "stir up," "swallow up," "write up," and many others.

K. S.

GREAT QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS (10 S. vi. 147).—*"Thomas Ingoldsby's"* residence here is noticed in the biography (chap. ii.) by his son, the Rev. R. H. Dalton Barham; and a passage from the poet's journal gives an amusing account of his literary pursuits at that period:—

"Towards the close of the summer of 1821, Mr. Barham quitted Kent, and took up his abode permanently in London, arriving, it would seem, just



in time to witness from St. Paul's the procession of the Queen's funeral (August 14). The first thing to be done was, of course, to secure a suitable home, and one of his great objects in selecting a situation was to get as far westward as was compatible with his regular attendance at the Cathedral.\* Accordingly, after one or two temporary arrangements, he settled in a comfortable house in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, where a second daughter was added to the two boys and a girl whom he had brought with him from the country. Now it has been quaintly said that literature is an excellent walking-stick, although a bad crutch; and doubtless at this period of his life it proved a serviceable auxiliary to Mr. Barham, who found his income diminished at the very time when an increasing family and a residence in town would admit of no curtailment of expenditure. He set to work with his accustomed vigour, and while articles of the lighter sort, mostly bearing on the topics of the day, were struck off in rapid succession as occasion called them forth, he undertook the more laborious and responsible task of editing *The London Chronicle* (a journal originally conducted by Dr. Johnson) till that paper became merged in *The St. James's Chronicle*, when Mr. Barham's connection with it ceased. But his professional duties, which were gradually extending, soon precluded his continuing any regular literary engagement, or engaging in any work of importance. Poetical trifles, indeed, fell as usual from his pen, and, together with an occasional review, made their appearance in the *John Bull*, *The Globe and Traveller*, *The Literary Gazette*, *Blackwood* and other periodicals. In his note-book is the following entry, made evidently about this time: 'My wife goes to bed at ten, to rise at eight, and look after the children and other matrimonial duties. I sit up till three in the morning, working at rubbish for *Blackwood*. She is the slave of the ring, and I of the lamp.'

In 'The Ingoldsby Country' Mr. Harper states that the house referred to was No. 51, Great Queen Street. The daughter whose birth is mentioned was Caroline Frances Barham, afterwards Lady Bond.

Another notable resident in Great Queen Street, who has not been mentioned, I think, in preceding notes, was William Blake, who studied engraving under Basire, and lived at, I believe, No. 31. Not having Gilchrist's 'Life of Blake' at hand, I cannot speak with certainty; but I remember that Gilchrist gives the number of the house, as he does of every other house in London occupied by Blake.

I may add that I possess an engraving of the house, now Nos. 55 and 56, in that fascinating, but unpagged and unindexed scrap-book, Smith's 'Historical and Literary Curiosities' (Bohn, 1840). On comparing this with the view at p. 13 of Harrison's 'Memorable London Houses' it will be noticed that the eastern portion had not had the ground-floor windows converted into a

shop front, and that the place of the now over the three first-floor windows taken by a broad course of (evidently) work. Its appearance in Smith's book owing to the previous occupation of Hoole.

R. L. MORET

CATTE STREET (10 S. vi. 49, 95, 115).—A street bearing this name in Oxford.

Anthony Wood,

"hath bin alwaies and to this day called Streete, Cate or Kate Street, Vicus S. Cathæ taking its name from a hall therin, or the from the street."

But he admits that in Latin evidences it styled *Vicus murilegorum*, the street of cats "or mouscatchers' street," and the *Aula murilegorum*; and the forms *Vicus catorum* and *Vicus catulinus* also occur. the rats have so many ratton-rows, it is unreasonable that the cats should have a street or two. See Oxf. Hist. Soc., xv. 92.

W. C. B.

FUNERAL GARLANDS (10 S. v. 427; vi. 155).—It may be of interest to note the following few references to a custom which testifies eloquently to the high esteem in which virginity was held by our forefathers: *The Antiquarian Repertory*, vol. iv.; Walford's *Antiquarian*, an article on 'Funeral Garlands,' by J. Potter Briscoe, F.R.H.S.; 'Funeral Garlands,' in *The Treasury*, May, 1903; *The Antiquary*, Nov., 1895, pp. 331-2; *Archæological Journal*, June, 1897; 'Wreaths and Garlands,' by Mr. Talfourd Elys; 'Ancient Funeral Floral Wreaths,' in *The Leisure Hour*, Nov., 1884; 'Garlands in Country Churches,' and 'Strewing Flowers on the Graves,' in Brand's *Antiquities*, 1854, vol. ii. pp. 302-14; Nichols's 'Hist. of Lancashire,' vol. ii. pt. i. p. 382; *Gentleman's Mag.*, June, 1747; 'Nooks and Corners of Shropshire,' by H. Thornhill; 'County Folk-lore,' by Mrs. Gutch, 1901, vol. i. p. 57; and 'Rushbearing,' by Alfred Burton, 1891, p. 89. Dr. Brushfield, F.S.A., reprinted from the *Transactions of the British Archæological Association* an admirable paper on 'Derbyshire Funeral Garlands,' read in July, 1899, at the Buxton Conference. Of this 'N. & Q.' (9 S. v. 448) said: "It is a work of high antiquarian interest and importance, is amply illustrated, and raises many points appealing strongly and directly to readers of 'N. & Q.'"

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"MININ," A SHELL (10 S. v. 449, 497; vi. 15, 77, 114, 175).—The theory that this word is of Spanish origin, and reached Fife through castaways from the Spanish Armada,

\* Barham was elected a Minor Canon of St. Paul's April, 1821.



being rather far. To any one really familiar with the natives of "the kingdom" the theory that any of them are descended from Spaniards of the Armada is absurd. Some miserable wretches of the kind land at Anstruther, among them some of Medina; but they were in a ship commanded by Andrew Humble, who was taking them to Ostend. The number about 260, "for the maist part baardless men, silly, traiked, and red." The Anstruther authorities sent them to land, and "to them, for a while, the inhabitants gave kail, pottage, and then packed them off. Andrew Humble carried them safely to Ostend, where, it appears, he was well paid for his while in Anstruther the "chief" of them made degenet and poor seamen, and their soldiers begged alms at our doors and in

and "minin" is still used by children in central Scotland when speaking of any little fish. It was supposed to be a childish corruption of "minnow," but is incorrect, as "minnow" was not used by the children, and was not used by them and older people together. "Minin," as used by the children, is clearly the remains of some old word now to or forgotten by the mass of the people.

P. F. H.

ers" (10 S. vi. 86, 157).—I have seen an earlier example of "trowzers" given by me at the above reference in "A Voyage into the Levant: by Command of the late French King, M. Tournefort....to which is added the Author's Life, in a Letter to the Author" (London, 1718), vol. i. p. ix, "The Author's Life":—

"I regard him [i.e., Tournefort] more than with pleasure this Circumstance of his, that all he could afford himself was a Linen Trowzers, and a Pair of Wooden

Circumstance" occurred

in the Mountains, where the Miquelets, with their skin....he conjur'd the Robbers to at least his Clothes....one of the men took his upper Coat again....in which he had some Money....M. Tournefort, I find, had much ado to reach the next day, he put himself into an Equipage fit to the lowness of his Circumstances";

"Trowzers" being part of the

letter containing the 'Life' is M. Lauthier, who was apparently a

son of M. Lauthier, "a celebrated Lawyer" (see pp. v and 10). In the dedication (p. iii) John Ozell speaks of "the more than equal Share I have had in rendering into English this Work of the Celebrated M. Tournefort"; therefore it is probable that he was the translator of the 'Life.'

"Joseph Pitton de Tournefort was born at Aix in Provence, the fifth of June, 1656. His Father, Peter Pitton, Esq., was Lord of Tournefort."

He died 28 December, 1708. See 'The Life' and 'The Elogium.'

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

GOVERNOR PARR OF NOVA SCOTIA (10 S. vi. 207).—The date of Parr's captaincy in the 20th Foot was 4 January, 1756. His having been wounded at Minden in 1759 is mentioned in Cannon's 'Historical Record' of the regiment.

A John Parr was appointed to an ensigncy in the same regiment on 26 September, 1775.

John Lind became lieutenant-colonel commanding the regiment on 6 January, 1776, and is shown in the army list dated "War Office, 5th April, 1791," as still holding that appointment. The governorship of Nova Scotia is there shown as vacant.

It was in June, 1789, that the 20th left Ireland for Halifax, Nova Scotia, and it moved to the West Indies in 1792.

W. S.

PRINCELY TITLES IN GERMANY (10 S. vi. 150).—Members of the reigning family of Bavaria, founded by Christian II., Count Palatine at (zu) Bischweiler, 1637-1717, have the title of Prince and Princess of (von) Bavaria, with the addition of the Christian name. Those of the younger line descended from John Charles, Count Palatine at (zu) Geinhausen, 1638-1704, brother of Christian II., carry that of Duke and Duchess in Bavaria by a decree of 16 Feb., 1799. The late Empress-Queen of Austria-Hungary, née Duchess Elizabeth in Bavaria, was a member of the ducal line. I think Prinz zu Bayern and Prinzessin in Bayern should read Herzog in Bayern, &c. See 'Almanach de Gotha.'

RUUVIGNY.

Galway Cottage, Chertsey.

"PATTY" (10 S. vi. 210).—Patty as a pet name is formed on fairly regular principles. For the change of initial *m* to *p* in female names, compare Peggy for Meggy, Polly for Molly, &c. The absorption of the *r* before another consonant is a very common phenomenon. Even in Anglo-Saxon we meet with forms such as Beonna and Eolla, which can scarcely be other than pet names, based



on Beorn and Eorl. In modern English compare Bab for Barbara, Bat for Bartholomew, &c.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

Martha became Patty, probably, as a familiar form of endearment, in the same way that Margaret became Peggy or Madge; Mary, Polly; Elizabeth, Betty and Betsy; Psyche, Sukey; Sarah, Sally; Millicent, Milly; Theodora, Dora, Dorothy, or Dorothea; Constance, Connie; Catherine, Kitty; Theresa, Tissy; Edith, Ada (?); Leonard, Len; Anthony, Tony, &c.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Patty is a playful variation of Matty, i.e. little Mat or Martha, just as Peg is of Meg, i.e. Margaret.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Dr. Charnock in his 'Prænomina,' under the heading 'Martha,' says: "The nickname is Patty, doubtless originally Matty."

S. D. C.

WILLIAM COLLINS THE POET (10 S. vi. 208).—1. C. R. S. will find a note on the 'Sonnet' "When Phœbe form'd a wanton smile" at p. 207 of Dyce's edition of Collins (Pickering, 1827).

2. Dyce does not include the verses 'On our late Taste in Music.' I, too, should be glad to learn the evidence of Collins's authorship.

3. Dyce (p. 197) believes the 'Bride-cake' poem was first printed in Peach's collection. He expresses no doubt as to the authorship.

5. An engraving of the monument in Chichester Cathedral forms the frontispiece to Dyce's edition.

T. M. W.

1. C. R. S. can find particulars of the 'Sonnet' referred to at pp. xiii, xiv of the 'Memoir' of Collins, by W. Moy Thomas, prefixed to his edition of the poet's works. Dr. Wool, in his 'Life of Warton,' appears to have first given the facts about this youthful contribution of Collins to *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1739.

2. As Mr. Moy Thomas omitted the lines 'On our late Taste in Music,' it may be assumed that they are not by Collins. The 1830 edition, in which they appeared, is understood to have been edited by Sir Harris Nicolas.

4. My own copy of the 'Oriental Eclogues,' published anonymously in 1757, has nothing to show that it is not a first edition: but all the biographers of Collins state that the poems were originally issued in 1742, as 'Persian Eclogues.'

5. I possess a good engraving of Flaxman's 'Monument to the Memory of Collins, in Chichester Cathedral,' drawn by H. Howard, A.R.A., and engraved by Louis

Schiavonelli. The face is ideal, as all portraits of Collins (of which I possess several) are derived from a sketch of him when aged fourteen.

It should be added that Mr. Moy Thomas was misled in deeming that Chatterton spoke of "the poetry of Collins in terms of contempt." Chatterton's references were to a Bristolian versifier, Emanuel Collins.

J. H. INGRAM.

SINDBAD THE SAILOR: MONKEYS AND COCOA-NUTS (10 S. vi. 209).—If J. B. R. will go to the British Museum he will not doubt find a book entitled "Remarks on the Arabian Nights' Entertainments; in which the Origin of Sindbad's Voyages and other Oriental Fictions is particularly considered. By Richard Hole, LL.B. London: Printed for T. Cadell, Junior, and W. Davies, successors to Mr. Cadell, in the Strand, 1797." In the preface or advertisement Mr. Hole states that the 'Remarks' were first read at the meeting of a Literary Society in Exeter. It would be of interest to know if the society still exists, and if there is any notice of the meeting and lecture in its minute-book. I do not know if this book, of which I have a copy, has ever been reprinted, but in it are many things worth reading. Mr. Hole, on p. 156, gives the account of the monkeys and the cocoa-nuts in the following manner:—

"Our hero and his comrades fill their bags with cocoas by the following ingenious stratagem. The tops of the trees on which they grew, though from the straitness and smoothness of their trunks inaccessible to men, afford an agreeable abode to the nimble inhabitants and natural lords of the island. To them, on the approach of these unwelcome intruders, they fly for refuge. The sailors pelt them with stones; and the apes retaliate the insult by hurling cocoa-nuts at their assailants. This may not improperly be styled 'the retort courteous,' for they very contentedly pocket the affront, and their enemies' missive weapons at the same time."

He then proceeds to state that

"the account, if fictitious, is allowable for its very similitude; but the reality of the circumstance is rendered highly probable from the following curious passage in Grossier's description of China."

He then gives an extract from this book which was printed in *The Critical Review* vol. lxiii. p. 296:—

"The tea-tree often grows on the sides of mountains and among rocky cliffs, to come at which is frequently dangerous, and sometimes impracticable. The Chinese, that they may gather the leaves, make use of a singular stratagem. Those declivities are often the habitation of troops of monkeys, whom they mow at, mock and imitate, till the animals, to revenge themselves, break off the branches and shower them down on their insulters, which branches the Chinese afterwards strip of their leaves."



what a certain Dr. Lettsom, writing in *The Critical Review*, stating that at the above extract, which led to him that what he had written 'History of the Tea-tree' did not do him the ridicule with which it was rewarded that he had taken his idea of performing a similar service to the Chinese from his acquaintance with the apes, and that

that have not acquired printing, the apes have discovered are generally pre-occupied by paintings and hieroglyphic inscriptions. In Chinese drawings, I have seen the apes making porcelain, of cultivating rice, of collecting and preparing tea; in particular noticed the representation of employing these irascible animals."

He makes some remarks on this statement, writes that he has seen a drawing of an ape at the shop of Mr. Edwards, in Pall Mall. He, however, could not tell if the Chinese were mocking or if the apes, but appeared to be attending to the animals, who were performing a trick which they may have been trained to do, and that some of the apes "were sitting by the people as if tamed and educated."

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

Derivation of the name Sindbad is uncertain, but it is probably from Sind, the name of the river Indus, and the eastern India. Sindbad is a name unfrequently occurs in Oriental literature, as well known as Sindbad the Philosopher, the hero of the Persian poem called 'Sindibād-nāma' which was written in the year 1375, numerous versions which exist in various languages of the same story, under such titles as 'The Seven Wise Masters,' 'The Seven Viziers,' &c.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

A public person to discredit the apes by throwing down cocoa-nuts and stones was Mr. Henry the Earl of Loam in Act II. of the play of Crichton.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

MESNE (10 S. vi. 68, 153, 238).—MESNE, which is a district in the Newent, Gloucestershire, and in Herefordshire, well enough to need a post office and a county, contains a residence of the chief estate, styled "Cliffords Mesne" only, but that of Mr. Clayton is returned by the Post

Office as "Clifford's Manor, Cliffords Mesne." No other geographical use of "Manor" occurs in this "Mesne." The French use "Manoir" for the house usually styled "The Manor House" by us. D.

CROMWELL'S HOUSE OF LORDS (10 S. vi. 208).—G. E. C.'s 'Complete Peerage,' vol. ii. pp. 84-9, note C, contains a full list of Cromwell's "Other House." The three Scotsmen summoned thereto were (1) John (Kennedy), sixth Earl of Cassilis, No. 10, (2) Archibald Johnston of Warreston, executed at Edinburgh 24 Jan., 1661/2, No. 48; and (3) William Lockhart, Keeper of the Signet, whose wife was a niece of Cromwell's, No. 45. RUVIGNY.

Galway Cottage, Chertsey.

Bulstrode Whitelocke, himself one of Cromwell's peers, in his 'Memorials' (ed. 1732), p. 666, under date 11 December, 1657, gives a list of sixty summoned, under the Great Seal, to sit as members of the Second Chamber. The three Scotsmen were, according to Whitelocke, David (*sic*), Earl of Cassilis, Sir William Lockhart, and Sir Archibald Johnston of Warreston. But John Kennedy, sixth Earl of Cassillis (1595?-1668) and father-in-law of Bishop Burnet, declined to come to terms with Cromwell. Sir William Lockhart of Lee was ambassador in Paris from the end of 1655 until Cromwell's death. Archibald Johnston, Lord Warriston, is said to have been a frequent speaker in the Protector's House of Peers.

A. R. BAYLEY.

I am not aware that any record exists of the attendances of the members of the "Other" House. Its existence was but brief, viz., from 20 Jan. to 4 Feb., 1658, and from January to April, 1659.

W. D. PINK.

A KNIGHTHOOD OF 1603 (10 S. vi. 181).—MR. CHAS. HUGHES refers to one German Poole, and quotes a reference as "Jarman" Poole, that he views as a somewhat extraordinary misspelling. Personally, I should be disposed to treat the latter orthography, in use at the period referred to, as merely a variant, if perhaps a less usual form of the name. A county family in this neighbourhood, that for centuries bestowed on its sons the first name Gervase, occasionally presents us with the alternate form "Jarvis," the latter being clearly the original of the modern surname so spelt.

MR. HUGHES's conception of the character of German Poole is a favourable one. Though I have no desire to contest the



point, MR. HUGHES may be interested to know that in the 'Life of Col. John Hutchinson,' Governor of Nottingham Castle during the Civil War (written by his wife), a contrary picture is drawn. It seems that Thomas Hutchinson, of Owthorpe, Notts, (father of the colonel), becoming fatherless at the early age of eight,

"his wardship fell into the hands of an unworthy person, Sir German Poole, who did him so many injuries that he was fain, after he came of age, to have snites with him. This so rased the mallice of the wicked man that he watcht an opportunity to assassinate him unawares, and as Sir Thomas was landing out of a boate at the Temple staires, in London, Poole, having on a private coate, with some wicked assailants, before he was aware, gave him some cutts on the head and his left hand, that was upon the boate. But he, full of courage, drew his sword, runne at Poole and broke his weapon, which could not enter his false armor. Whereupon he runne in to him, resolv'd not to be murder'd without leaving some marke on the villaine, he bitt off his nose. And then by the assistance of an honest waterman, being rescued, he was carried away, so sorely wounded that his life was in some danger. But the fact being made publick, his honourable carriage in it procur'd him a great deale of glory, and his adversary carried the marke of his shame to the grave."

It may be mentioned that the editor of the 'Life,' a hundred years ago, was of opinion that the preceding narration savoured "too much of the ridiculous for the gravity of an historian," but he nevertheless gives us to understand that his faith in its veracity was strengthened by the following story of the same character, recorded by Rushworth:—

"Sir German Poole vowed revenge against a Mr. Brighthouse, shot two pistols at him out of a window, set two servants on him with swords, who ran him through the cloak between the arm and body, but killed him not, he defending himself effectually till Sir German came on, who wounded him, and for which he and another were committed to the Fleet, and fined 1100*l*."

A. STAPLETON.

158, Noel Street, Nottingham.

THROGMORTON (10 S. vi. 190, 233).—According to 'The English Baronetage' (by Wotton and Collins), vol. ii., Sir Robert Throckmorton, born in or about 1452, left issue by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of — Baynham, only one daughter, Ursula, married to Sir Thomas Gifford, of Chillington, in Staffordshire. By his second, Catherine, daughter of Sir William Marrow, Alderman of London, he had four sons and seven daughters: 1. Sir George; 2. Anthony, killed in the battle of Pavia; 3. Michael, in the retinue of Cardinal Pole, buried at Mantua; 4. Richard, of Higham Ferrers,

who married Jane, daughter of B. Beaufoe, of Edmonscot.

Of the seven daughters of Sir Mary was wife of Tho. Burdet, of B. also of Richard Middlemore, of Ed Esq.; Elizabeth married Sir Thomas field; Catherine was wife of — B. of Lawford, Esq.; Ursula, Bridget, died unmarried; and Margaret was

Sir George married Catherine, dau Nicholas, Lord Vaux, of Harrow whom he had nine sons and ten da (pp. 353-7). On the monument—before his death, and "standing the north side of the chancel at Cou—Sir George and his wife were d (p. 360) as

"Syr George Throckmorton Knyght at Katheryn hys wyfe one of the doughts Nycholas Vause Knyght Lord Harroden."

The above appears to be quote Dugdale's 'Warw.', vol. ii. p. 751. In the earlier epitaphs which are give 'Baronetage' the name is Throck in the later ones, down to 1680, it is morton, nowhere Throgmorton.

Sir Robert undertook a pilgrimage Holy Land in 1518, and "died bey sea in that journey" (p. 354). Sir died in 1553 or 1554 (p. 360). Queen C Parr was "niece to Sir George's (p. 356).

ROBERT PIERCE

Sir George Throckmorton, of C Court, Warwickshire, married C Vaux, daughter of Lord Vaux of Har He was son of Robert Throckmor Coughton Court, and of Catherine, d of William Marlow, Alderman of Londe whole pedigree is to be found in D 'Antiquities of Warwickshire,' in the on Coughton. LAUNCELOT ARD

BRITISH CASTLES: STOKESAY: I (10 S. vi. 208).—Raglan Castle is de at p. 143 of vol. ii. of 'Abbeys, Castl Ancient Halls,' by John Timbs. S is not mentioned there.

WALTER W. S.

There is a brief account of S Castle in 'Shropshire Houses, Pa Present,' written, with illustrative de by the late Stanley Leighton, M.P., at lished by Bell & Sons in 1901. The plan, but there are references to son lished works which may perhap E. G. K. the information needed.

GEORGE T. KEN

There is a plan and description of S Castle in T. Hudson Turner's 'D



ture from the Conquest to the End of the Thirteenth Century' (1851). This is Parker's 'Domestic Architecture Middle Ages.' The description is in sketches made in June, 1845. An illustrated article, with a sketch of Stokesay Castle in *The Builders'* for 31 October, 1900. F. H. C. [MR. CHALKLEY GOULD next week.]

OF PRIORY (10 S. v. 327, 378, 417, 473, 137).—Unquestionably Bolton Priory. In the south transept was a "Hic jacet d'n's Xpofer Wood Prior." Christopher Wood, Prior in Craven, was elected in 1483, and in 1494. My late friend Robert S.A., in his 'York Records of the Century,' prints a letter from him "saier" of York. The estates were and probably much was paid in by Sir E. Landseer the idea of the picture now at Chatsworth, Abbey in the Olden Time. Worth in 'The White Doe of Rylstone' L., written in 1807, thus alludes

h, or no path, what care they?  
I thus in joyous mood they hie  
Bolton's mouldering priory.

ous structure, fair to see,  
e up this stately priory.  
The newspapers invariably style the Bolton Abbey, and in this form it one of the numerous seats of the Devonshire, it certainly was a pre-Reformation times, and so called in after times. In 'Castles and Abbeys of Yorkshire' Bolton Priory.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

of the Count de Cartrie. With an Intro- by Frédéric Masson. Appendices and Pierre Amédée Pichot and other Hands. (1891.)

noirs' of Toussaint Ambroise de Castrie, Villenièr, commonly called Comte de Cartrie), is a genuine bibliophile's It was obtained by Mr. Lane from the top of Mr. Iredale in Torquay, well he book-lover, and is an English translation (known execution) of a personal narrative of a distinguished participant in the wars of La Vendée. Attempts to discover the original, under- in this country and in France, have been

vain; and though a retranslation by M. Pierre Amédée Pichot has been executed, it is in an amended version of the first English rendering that the original sees in a printed form the light. Concerning the genuineness of the narrative there can be no question. The MS., a facsimile of which is among the illustrations, has been closely inspected by the authorities of the British Museum, and by that eminent writer M. Pichot, the editor of the *Revue Britannique*. Delayed at first by the lamentable inaccuracies of the original with regard to proper names, M. Pichot has ended by tracing full particulars concerning the author and those of his family whose adventures were allied to or associated with his own. With so much success have, indeed, the editor's labours been crowned that a portrait of the author serves as a frontispiece of the volume, and those of other members of his family, participants, like himself, in the struggles in La Vendée, and victims of revolutionary excesses—more terrible on the Loire than elsewhere in France—adorn the pages. Most distinguished among these is his sister, Madame de Bulkeley, the wife of an Irishman, a heroine of the Royalist cause, and an active participant in its wars. The portrait of this amazon shows her in a species of uniform covering the royalist retreat after the engagement at la Roche-sur-Yon.

Born on 25 Jan., 1743, Toussaint Ambroise Talour de la Cartrie de la Villenièr belonged to a *famille de robe*, which, coming originally from Normandy, settled in the sixteenth century in Angers. Three of his five brothers were killed in action: two at the battle of Minden, and one at Port-Mahon. He himself fought as a lieutenant in Canada, whence he returned as prisoner of war. By the deaths of his father and mother and other members of the family, he became its head, and espoused his cousin, whose name was De l'Etoile, and by whom he had a family, the sufferings of which constituted no inconsiderable share of his misfortunes. Soon after the outbreak of the revolutionary troubles the Count was embroiled in them. Charles Melchior Artur de Bonchamp (perhaps the most capable of the Vendéan generals), whose tomb by David of Angers, in the church of St. Florent le Vieux, is reproduced among the illustrations, was his nephew, and died in his arms. Having joined the Convocation of Nobility summoned at Angers, De Cartrie with his family became naturally an object of suspicion to the patriots. He does not appear to have taken any prominent part as leader in the combats, but seems to have been constantly occupied in seeking to conduct his family to places of security. In the defeat inflicted by the royalists upon the Mayençais he appears to have taken a share. Various of his relatives were guillotined, including two of his aunts, the Demoiselles de Bailleul, though the younger of these was aged fifty-seven. Among the victims of the *noyades* in the Loire was one of his connexions, Madame de Veau de Chavagne, whose husband had been killed at the battle of Savenay. She was a beautiful and wealthy woman, and a Republican officer offered to marry her and save her life. This proposal she refused, saying she had sworn to love one man, who had died for his king, and whom she only wished to join in heaven. On 28 December, 1793, his brother-in-law, sister, niece aged fourteen, and others were condemned to be decapitated. Pleading that she was *enceinte*, the mother was sent back to prison, whither she was accompanied by the girl, whose



respite did not avail her much, since she died of the fright she had experienced.

The most interesting portion of the book consists of the account of the journey on foot of the Count from the west to the east of France, and of the kindness constantly manifested to him by those who risked their lives in according him any protection. After undergoing incredible hardships, and carrying everywhere his life in his hands, he reached the territories of the Empire somewhere near Thionville. At last in safety, he had yet sufficient difficulty, being penniless in a strange land. Everywhere he was received with kindness. "Monsieur, from your narration, I should suppose your purse totally empty. I have two pieces of the money of this country, each of the value of half-a-crown; they are all I possess, and I will beg you to divide them with me." This was the offer of a French priest. At the bakers' shops the women refused all payment for the food with which they supplied him. Arriving in London, he embarked at Southampton for Quiberon, taking part in the disastrous expedition. Reaching Jersey, he accepted a loan of three guineas from a servant of the Baroness de Lugué. He then worked as gardener to a Mr. Dott, two miles from Southampton, and ultimately joined his wife and family, who after the Act of Amnesty regained possession of their estates.

Very animated and trustworthy is this record of adventure, which joins the truth of history to the fascination of romance. The numerous illustrations add to the attractions of this interesting find.

*A Dialect of Donegal.* By E. C. Quiggin. (Cambridge, University Press.)

It is easier to indicate the purport of this phonological essay than in any proper sense to review it. Anglo-Irish and Irish are often so ambiguously confused that the title might raise an expectation of this being a belated accession to Dr. Wright's huge repertory, whereas it is the Gaelic speech of Donegal that Mr. Quiggin is interested in, or, more accurately, the language of the peasantry as it is spoken in the townland of Meenawannia, in the parish of Glenties. In this outlying hamlet, which consists of seven cottages, the author, a Fellow of Cambridge, has for some time spent his summer vacations, and on this particular specimen of spoken Irish he has concentrated himself with the ardour of a philological specialist, making a clinical study of what, we fear, must be called a moribund form of speech. The results are embodied in this study in Irish phonetics, which is of a rigidly scientific character, the vehicle employed for their presentment being the symbols of the Association Phonétique. Mr. Quiggin places unnecessary difficulty in the path of the reader, already sufficiently thorny, by neglecting to give a table of those symbols and their values. As it is, we have to pick out the key for ourselves as we go, and the book speaks intelligibly to those only who are already initiated into phonetics. It seems like explaining *obscurus per obscurum* to tell us that the equivalent of the Irish phrase *maith go léir* is "alright" in English (p. 6).

*Compendium of the Summa Theologica of St. Thomas Aquinas.* (Baker.)

AS English translation of the first part of the Compendium made by Berard Bonjoannes in the sixteenth century of St. Thomas's great work is

here published with revisions by Fr. Le the average layman scientific theology, consists largely of the metaphysical and ratiocinations of the mediæval school, but a barren study. These subjective and subtlest tenuity, spun out of men's consciousness, carry little conviction with conclusions, often based on long-exploded float like gossamers suspended in the sophistical discussions as to the origin of nature of angels, and the rest, do but counsel with words without knowledge. More than lucidity seems to be wanting tence like the following: "In a state of multiplication would have taken place; otherwise the sin of Adam, from much good has followed, would have been sary" (p. 250).

Fr. Falcini in his appendix explains scholastic terms will not get us to be "accident" is from *accidere*, and not from (p. 301); one thing "supplying for" another English; neither is "syndereal" good speech on p. 308).

## Notices to Correspondents

We must call special attention to the notices:—

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WE cannot undertake to advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects, or the means of disposing of them.

H. P. L. ("The Twelve O's").—This carol, sometimes referred to as "I'll sing oh!" has been much discussed in 'N. Numerous versions of it printed. See 1 4 S. ii. 324, 452, 557, 590; iii. 90, 183; x 6 S. i. 314, 481; ii. 254; xii. 484; 7 S. i. 9 315, 413; vii. 264, 337, 438, 495.

T. M. W. ("Carnage is God's daughter").—Wordsworth's 'Ode, The Morning of the pointed for a General Thanksgiving, Jan. For an account of the changes in the poem see 9 S. ii. 398; iii. 37.

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H EXILES IN HOLLAND,  
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a letter extant, written by the  
assador in London, Van Citters,  
k (*Griffier*) of the States-General,  
1683, with an annex, in which  
advises the States-General not to  
rotection or shelter to the Duke of  
or Lord Gray. On 4 August of  
he States-General passed a resolu-  
desired effect.

y, 1685, the Dutch Ambassadors  
ary in England write to the same  
the King had pronounced Argyll  
fittest person for organizing and  
at anything that could be devised  
ish the object he had in view.

y tells the same thing in his  
of England.' From the same  
ppears that Argyll sought refuge  
d in 1682, after his condemnation,  
that he visited Amsterdam and  
from time to time in order to  
his partisans.

ay, 1685, the English Ambassador,  
anded over to the States-General

a list of the English refugees residing in  
Holland, with a view of having their further  
residence in that country put a stop to. A  
copy of this list, in which the name of the  
Earl of Argyll will be found, is subjoined,  
together with a supplementary list.

On the same date the Dutch Ambassadors  
Extraordinary in England write to the Clerk  
on the subject of the English and Scotch  
rebels who held meetings at Amsterdam and  
Utrecht; and by his letter of 19 April, 1686,  
the Ambassador Van Citters requests him  
to have the rebels, some of whom had been  
received with particular favour in Friesland  
and Groningen, expelled from those pro-  
vinces.

In the resolutions of the States-General of  
7 June, 1685, it is stated that the English  
Ambassador's secretary had communicated  
to the Grand Pensionary the fact of the Duke  
of Monmouth's having bought the ship "*de  
Heldere Berg*" from Claes Jacobsz. de Vries  
at Amsterdam, and of his having fitted it  
out with 31 guns and 150 men, with the  
purpose of taking it out of the country. A  
resolution was passed to have the ship  
arrested. A week later we find a complaint  
of the English Ambassador that the Ad-  
miralty of Amsterdam had by their negligence  
suffered the same ship to escape ('Resolutions  
of the States-General,' 14 June, 1685, fol. 655  
verso).

No mention is made of the names of the  
Duke of Monmouth, the Earl of Argyll, or  
Lord Granard in any other resolutions of  
the States-General relating to the years  
1681-5.

In one of his essays, bearing the title  
'Prince William III. and his Relations to  
England,' the late Prof. Fruin showed that  
Prince William III. received his cousin  
Monmouth at his Court in the most cordial  
manner as long as King Charles II. lived,  
but that he was obliged to cut off all inter-  
course with him after the accession of  
James II. (Fruin's 'Essays,' vol. v. p. 133).  
The same author also showed that the Prince  
was kept in total ignorance of Monmouth's  
intended expedition.

Extract uit het 1<sup>e</sup> deel der resolutien van de  
Staten Generaal over het jaar 1685.

[Folio 540.]

Sabbathi, den 19en Mey, 1685.

Præside d'Heer van Odijk, enz.

De resolutien gisteren genomen sijn gelesen, enz.

[Folio 541 verso.]

Is ter vergaderinge gelesen de memorie van den  
heer Skelton, extraordinaris envoyé van Sijne Con-  
Majesteit van Groot Brittannien tenderende ten  
eijnde de personen gementioneerde in de liyste  
nevens de voorschreve memorie gevoecht mochte



werden gesaieert ende gebannen volgende de voors. memorie ende lijste hiernaer van woorde te woorde geinsereert.

Hauts et Puissants Seigneurs.

Vos Seigneuries ayant fait scavoir, enz.  
[Folio 543.]

Jacques Duc de Bucclugh.  
Archibald autrefois comte d'Arguile.  
Ford, Lord Gray.  
George, Lord Melvil.  
Sr Jean Cochran.  
Cochran son seconde fils.  
Steward de Coltnesse.  
Robert Ferguson un prestre nonconformist.  
Richard Rumball [Rumbold].  
Richard Goodenough.  
James Burton.  
William Thompson.  
Richard Nelthrop.  
Nathaniel Wade.  
Edouard Norton.  
Joseph Tileri [? Tillier].  
Jean Rowe.  
Jean Ariliffe [? Ayloff].  
Jean Balfour un des meurtriers de l'archevesque de St. André.  
Henderson un autre des dits meurtriers.  
Robert Hamilton general des rebelles au pont de Botwel.  
Jean Cunningham.  
Guillaume Gilschriff [? Gilchrist].  
Jacques Welsh.  
Jean Hebburn.  
Jaques Guthrie.  
Jean Forester.  
Lenox.  
Thomas Wilky.  
Thomas Verner.  
George Barclay.  
Jean Rae.  
Thomas Douglas.  
Forrester.  
Lamb.  
David Hume.  
Jean Rae.  
Guillaume Reid.  
Thomas Forester.  
Patric Rollo.  
Jean Dougall.  
Hugh White.  
Gaulthiere Marshall.  
Matthieu Campbell de Waterhouse.  
Francois Goodenough.  
Guillaume Rumball.  
Estienne Lobb un prestre nonconformist.  
Hugh Westlach.  
Joseph Elby.  
Samuel Gibbs.  
Jean Atherton.  
Hastij un prestre nonconformist.  
La plus part a Utrecht.  
[W.] Cleland capitaine a la bataille du Pont de Botwel.  
George Wishart estudiant a Utrecht.  
George Flemming un autre des meurtriers de l'archevesque de St. André.  
Guillaume Veech [i.e. Veitch] un prestre nonconformist.  
Guthrie.  
Graij de Graij [? Gray].  
Elliot [? Gilbert] autrefois agent pour le comte d'Arguile.

Trier.

Blackader.

Leslij.

Duncan Cumming Docteur en Medicine.  
Jacques Thomson estudiant a Utrecht.  
Guillaume Levington.  
André Fletcher de Salton.  
Stewart fils de Coltnesse.  
Patrick Vernet un Ministre nonconformist.  
Jacques Stewart, frere de Coltnesse.  
Cameron, estudiant à Utrecht, fr  
qu'a este depuis peu execu  
Ferguson fils de Cadeughs, estudia  
Sir Jacques Dalriddle de Staire.  
Elpingstone de Lapnesse.  
Robert Gib.  
Robert Robertson.  
Jean Bruce.  
Jean Grier.  
Miller.  
Jean Harroway.  
Langlands.  
Cambel.  
Robert Forester en Anandale.  
Archer, alias Arthur.  
Haddoway.  
Jean Lack [i.e. John Locke], autrefois  
Mijlord Shaffsbury.

Signé  
Waer ap gedelibereert sijnde, enz.

Extract uit het 1<sup>e</sup> deel der resoluti  
Staten Generaal over het jaar  
[Folio 608.]

Lunae den 4en Junij, 1685  
Praeside d'Heer van Pallandt, enz.  
De resolutien eergisteren genomen sij  
[Folio 608 verso.]

Is ter vergaderinge gelesen de mem  
heir Skelton, extraordinaris envoyé  
Majesteit van Groot Britannien aen  
tenderende ten eijnde de personen  
melt mede dese landen ontscht mo  
volgende de voorschreve memorie h  
woorde te woorde geinsereert :

Hauts et Puissants Seigneu  
C'estoit le 17<sup>me</sup> [sic] du mois passé, e  
[Folio 609 verso.]

Les noms de ceux qui doivent estre  
la premiere liste du 1<sup>er</sup> May, sont :

Samuel Harris un imprimeur.  
Jean Starkey un marchand libraire.  
[T.] Dare de Taunton.

Jean Willmore.  
Abraham Kick.  
Le Laird de Weatscheels } enfuij  
Le Laird de Poleworth } d'E

Signé  
Waer op gedelibereert Sijnde, enz.

JOHN W

Lerwick.

## KINGSLAND ALMSHOUSES : CHANGES.

For some months considerable  
has prevailed in the locality &  
placing of boards in front of  
of the Worshipful Companies of



Knitters and Ironmongers, alluding to the sale of these two properties—landmarks in the road for many generations, and buildings which, as typical of the period when they were erected, can be but ill spared. So far as the almshouses of the first-named Company are concerned, there is apparently some show of reason, as Mr. J. Woodhouse, Clerk of the Company, in a memorandum he has issued, states that "in the course of time, in London at any rate, there is no demand for almshouses for persons engaged in the framework knitting trade"; therefore this may be taken as giving the key-note for their removal, and their proposed re-establishment in a neighbourhood, such as Leicester or Nottingham, where the trade is still carried on more or less prosperously. One or two attempts have been made at different times to revivify the art and mystery in London, and with some little success, but not with sufficient to warrant the almshouses being retained at this spot, which was, it is said, in the palmy days of the trade, identified with it. For a great many years after the closing of these twelve almshouses all went ill, and this admirable little colony was regarded "in conformity with the terms of its foundation." Now there is no further need for them here, so the "Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants" of the Worshipful Company have formulated a scheme, which has been laid before the Charity Commissioners, for the speedy sale of the existing buildings, and the application of the proceeds to building and endowing other almshouses, adapted to modern requirements, "in a locality where they would be useful to members of the trade carried on under the foster-care of the Company. To convey anything like an accurate idea of the ups and downs of the Framework Knitters' Company would occupy more space than can be given to the subject; it must suffice to say they have been numerous. At one time the company was rich and prosperous, indulging in "expensive pomp and pageantries," and "gloried in the possession of a gilded page and a large band of musicians." Evil times came, however, when "affluence was scarcely the lot of this particular guild," for in 1849 it was proposed that the valuable property should be sold for the "benefit of their charitable funds."

The almshouses, founded in the early part of the eighteenth century, form three sides of an oblong, eight of them facing the main road, with two at either end at right angles to it. There is a piece of garden in front, enclosed by a brick wall with a gate in the

centre. A flight of about a dozen steps in the middle of the front block of buildings gives access to the rear of the premises, where there is another garden. The accommodation for each pensioner is one large room upstairs, and a kitchen looking into the garden at the rear. Each house has a door in the centre, with a window on either side. I believe I am right in saying that there are no framework knitters in residence there now. During June the following bill was affixed to the walls, and as it may be useful for future reference it is here reproduced:—

By order of the Worshipful Company of Framework Knitters.

Kingsland Road.

A valuable freehold site of building land, having an important frontage of 200 feet to Kingsland Road, and a return frontage of 87 feet 6 inches to Pearson Street, and containing an area of 17,400 super feet (little more or less). The site is about 600 yards north of Shoreditch Station on the North London Railway, within a mile and a half of the Bank of England, and is suitable for the erection of large manufacturing premises, warehouses, shops, or an institution. For sale by auction by

Messrs. S. Walker & Son,

at the Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C., on

Thursday, 19th July, 1906,

at two o'clock precisely, in one lot.

Particulars, plans, and conditions of sale may be had of John Woodhouse, Esq. (Stanley, Woodhouse & Hedderwick), Solicitor, Clerk to the Company, Bank Chambers, 45, Ludgate Hill, E.C.; at the Mart; and at the auctioneers' offices, 22, Moorgate Street, E.C.

I went to the Mart on the morning of the sale, and was informed that nothing was known there concerning it; but I subsequently learnt that the property was put up for sale, but not sold, as only 4,000*l.* was bid for it, a sum much below what was expected. So there it rests at present, but as a board has been put up, the probability is that a purchaser will be found before long. The Drapers' Company once had almshouses close by, which were known as Harwar's Almshouses. The name of the founder is kept alive in an adjacent street of very questionable reputation.

The almshouses of the Ironmongers' Company are also to be sold as soon as a purchaser puts in an appearance. These buildings are in a much better state of preservation than those of the Framework Knitters, as, from time to time, considerable sums of money have been spent upon them for substantial repairs, as well as for beautifying and decorating them. The buildings are of brick, and consist of fourteen houses, each accommodating four inmates, and each having one room, of good size, with a pantry



for the storage of provisions, domestic utensils, and cooking apparatus, and a cellar. In Thornton's 'Survey' the almshouses are described as consisting

"of a spacious front, with two wings, and a chapel in the centre, which is crowned with a well-proportioned turret. The front of the chapel is terminated by a plain pediment, on which is a clock, and beneath it a statue of the founder."

The chapel is small, clean, and neatly kept, with no ornamentation or stained glass. There is a residence for the matron, and one for the chaplain, the latter, however, being non-resident.

This benefaction came into existence in 1713, through gifts to the Ironmongers' Company by Sir Robert Gefiery, Kt., who died in February, 1703. Primarily the foundation was for the benefit of his own relations, if such should apply for the charity; but if there were none of these, then for members of the Ironmongers' Company. There were many quaint rules and regulations originally; some have been done away with, but some still remain in force, one being that the women must have at least one blue dress, to be worn at stated times. The fourth side of the quadrangle is an open railing with a central gate.

Of the founder very little appears to be known, for Nicholls, the author of the history of the Company, says that nothing is known beyond what "is discoverable in his will"; but we may assume that he came of Cornish stock. From this history and the archives of the City we trace that he was Sheriff of London in 1675, when he was knighted; Alderman of Cordwainer Ward on 22 June, 1676; Lord Mayor in 1685; and twice Master of the Company—in 1667 and in 1685–6. He died 26 February, 1703, having turned his ninetieth year, and was buried in the church of St. Dionis Backchurch, in which parish he had lived for many years. That church was pulled down, so his remains were removed in July, 1879, to the little burial-ground at the end of the almshouses, where a tomb covers the remains of himself and his wife, the monument from the church being placed on the walls of the chapel. What will become of his remains and the covering tomb, in the event of the removal of these almshouses, no one can yet say. His benefactions to his old City parish prove that for it he had a real regard, and the provisions of his will are very pleasant reading, many places benefiting by his kindness of heart.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

(To be concluded.)

### FLEETWOOD ARMS.

(See *ante*, 'Fleetwood Brass,' pp. 8

THE arms of Fleetwood, as given by correspondents in their replies, are the original of the Lancashire family from which wood of the Vache sprang. There is no doubt, however, that Thomas Fleetwood of the Vache family, was the following arms, 1 June, 37 Henry (1545) by Thomas Hawley, Clarenceux

"Dasur ung Cheveron lozange dor engraile entre trois plats sur ch'un plat un sable porfle dor. [Crest:] Sur une torse dasur ung demy escuru porple tenant sa queue le dos dento son col une chaine dor pen son corps ayant entre les patez une brat noysetez les feulez vert mantele geul dargent."

which are illustrated in *Misc. Heraldica*, Second Series, ii. facing p.

I am not aware of any monogrammatic document where these arms are used. The coat (removed, I understand, from the door of Milton's Cottage at St. Giles is quarterly, the original Fleetwood's seal was the original coat of the wolf crest; his brother, Sir William Aldwinckle, used the same, as did several of his descendants. Burke's 'General A' assigns the original coat to the Fleetwoods (whose ancestor was brother Sir William and General Charles), but Stap's 'Armorial Général' gives the coat an addition showing the Swedish crown.

Bentham's 'Ely,' plate xxxi. (M.I. Appendix, plate xiv., give Bishop W. arms as the original coat.

On 6 January, 30 Henry VIII. Christopher Barker made the following of arms to John Fleetwood, of co. Lan

"Silver and sable, a ragged staff between martlets in pale counterchanged of the Crest: A squirrel saltant gules upon a rag party per fesse gold and vert, the leaves changed set upon a wreath silver and sable mantlets gules, doubled silver, botoned Harl. MS. 1507, p. 376.

Am I right in conjecturing that the was John Fleetwood of Penwortham, brother of Thomas of the Vache? why did his second son, Richard, use the original coat and crest in a window in Penwortham Church, with a crescent for difference? (Arms of Richard Fleetwood Margery his wife, 1595, illustrated 'Priory of Penwortham,' Chetham S.O.S. xxx.)

Lipscomb does not give the arms or pedigree of Fleetwood of Missenden (i



and does not attempt to clear up the doubt as to Recorder Fleetwood's legitimacy. The following, from 'Lancashire Funeral Certificates' (Chetham Society, O.S. lxxv. 28-9), is to the point:—

"As regards the presumption of his illegitimacy, it appears that his arms used at his funeral were without any distinctions of illegitimacy, and were as testified by Harvey, Clarencieux. Perhaps the notion of illegitimacy may have arisen from the arms of Fleetwood, annexed to his pedigree in the Visitations of Buckinghamshire, being differentiated by a bordure compony argent and gules; but the bordure was frequently used simply as a mark of cadency, and had no certain signification of bastardy."

It is remarkable that the fragment in Great Missenden Church of the slab which formerly covered the altar-tomb bears the original arms of Fleetwood. Lipscomb refers to this fragment in his 'History' (ii. 382-3), and makes an interesting reference in a foot-note to the "old achievements of the Fleetwoods, mentioned in a MS. volume in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries," from which he proceeds to quote.

In the 'Liber Fleetwood' presented by the Recorder to the Corporation of London his arms are given: Quarterly, 1 and 4, the original Fleetwood coat, without any difference or mark of cadency; 2 and 3, Barley of Albury, Herts. The crest is the wolf argent on a wreath or and azure; mantling, gules and argent.

It is therefore evident that Burke's list is incomplete. Furthermore, is he right in giving a coat or and azure? Is not this the Fransham coat?

Why did so many members of two (or possibly three) branches of the family revert to the use of the original coat?

The family motto is "Homo homini lupus" (Whitaker's 'History of Richmondshire,' 1823, ii. 128).

The pedigree of Fleetwood of the Vache given by Lipscomb, as MR. W. D. PINK has already pointed out (9 S. ix. 430), is unreliable. Even in 'The Victoria History of Worcestershire,' ii. 79, published this year, James, Bishop of Worcester, is alluded to as brother of the regicide.

Since making these notes I find that Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies has given illustrations in his 'Art of Heraldry,' plate cxxxii., figs. 7 and 8, of the arms of Thomas Fleetwood of London and of the Recorder, but does not note that the former was the founder of the Vache line. A perusal of the grant makes the connexion with the Mint quite clear.

R. W. B.

**FOOTBALLERS' ZULU WAR CRY.**—The Zulu war cry used, whenever they take the field, by the South African footballers now in London, has puzzled our newspapers, not one of which seems able to spell it correctly. The *Daily Express* gives it as *Igamilzho*, and the *Daily Mail* as *Gammilio*. The cry really consists of two words, and should be written *Igama layo*. *Igama* is Zulu for "name," and *layo* is a possessive pronoun meaning either "his" or "their." Thus the *Daily Mail*, although quite wrong in its orthography of the cry, is right in saying that it merely means "That is his name." The explanation is that Zulu etiquette does not allow warriors, when they rush into battle, to mention the names of their enemies, but the leaders shout out, "That is his name!" pointing to the victims with their spears.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

**ROMNEY AND THE ROYAL ACADEMY.**—It seems almost hopeless to go on insisting that George Romney never had any association with the Royal Academy. The most recent example which I have noticed of this prevalent ignorance occurs in Needham and Webster's 'Somerset House,' 1905, p. 220. Commenting on a notice by Horace Walpole of the Royal Academy, "N.B. Mr. Romney, now in great vogue, sent none of his pictures," the authors indulge in the following profound remark: "But the secession of Mr. Romney affected neither his own popularity nor that of the Academy." I think it will be generally admitted that a man cannot secede from an institution to which he never belonged.

W. ROBERTS.

**LUNAR HALO AND RAIN.**—In his learned and entertaining miscellany 'Pribbles and Prabbles' (a title conveyed from the ornamental conversation of the sententious Sir Hugh Evans) the late General Maxwell quotes an Italian proverb regarding the indications of rain given by the moon's halo. Should the circle be near the orb, the rain will be distant, and vice versa. Having quoted and explained the saying, General Maxwell adds that a correspondent in Surrey once informed him that an identical belief, the expression of which has been duly crystallized in a set form, is prevalent in that county. He notes this as a remarkable coincidence, as of course it is, and then leaves the subject. It is surprising to find that General Maxwell seems never to have heard the Scottish version of the saw, which runs thus:—

A near-hand broch, a far-awa' shooer;

A far-awa' broch, a near-hand shooer.

In his 'Popular Rhymes of Scotland,' p. 372.



'Chambers is not exhaustive on this point, his only rime being :—

About the moon there is a brugh ;  
The weather will be cauld and rough.

The subject is sure to be familiar in English folk-lore.  
THOMAS BAYNE.

BELLS MENTIONED BY HOOD.—I am afraid the quotation from memory given in col. 2, *ante*, p. 219, is somewhat inaccurate. Hood is a great favourite of mine, and I beg leave to record that, in his inimitable 'Ode to Rae Wilson,' he has these lines :—

Dear bells ! how sweet the sound of village bells  
When on the undulating air they swim !  
Now loud as welcomes ! faint now, as farewells !  
And trembling all about the breezy dells,  
As fluttered by the wings of Cherubim.  
Meanwhile the bees are chanting a low hymn ;  
And lost to sight th' extatic lark above  
Sings, like a soul beatified, of love—  
With, now and then, the coo of the wild pigeon.  
How beautiful it all is !

WALTER W. SKEAT.

SPELLING REFORM.—Of Thomas Gataker (1574–1654) the 'D.N.B.,' xxi. 61, says : "A peculiarity of his Latin orthography is the invariable omission of *u* after *q*." I have recently read one of his tracts, 'A Mistake Removed . . . answer to Saltmarsh,' 1646, wherein I find *qacksalver*, *qeint*, *qestion*, and *qit*. But his reforms went further than this, for we have *autor*, *ded*, *hed*, *appeer*, *exces*, *pas*, *believ*, *cours*, *discours*, *improov*, *proov*, *receiv*, and *tru*.  
W. C. B.

THE PICTURE POST CARD.—Perhaps the following, from the *Daily Mail* of 26 April last, is worthy of note :—

"A stationer in a French provincial town was struck by a great idea when a regiment visited his town in 1870. He produced a picture post card, and from this small beginning has sprung a great industry. Not until 1894 were picture post cards printed in this country, and yet in 1903 at least 450,000,000 pictorial cards were produced in Great Britain. In Germany 1,161,000,000 post cards were posted the same year, about four-fifths of which were pictorial. These were a few of the facts presented to an interested audience at the Society of Arts last night by Mr. Corkett, who is connected with the firm of Raphael Tuck & Co."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

NAMES: CURIOUS JUXTAPOSITION.—In working at the registers here I came across the following entries next to each other in the burial register :—

1805, Feb. 13, Mary Prophet.

1805, Feb. 24, Sarah Priest.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them.

"MINIVER."—There is no doubt that the word is an adoption of the French *miniver*, which French dictionaries say means 'the fur of the kind of squirrel called *petit-gris*.' There is some discrepancy in the statements of French authorities respecting the word. In Bouillet's 'Dictionnaire universel des Sciences,' &c. (1896), the article '*Éminiver*' says that the common squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*) in the North changes its colour in winter "en un beau cendré bleuâtre," and constitue le *petit-gris* des fourreurs; the other hand, *petit-gris* is described as the alphabetical place of the word as a kind of the common squirrel, found in the North of Europe, and it is added that "sa robe est sur le dessus du corps d'un blanc légèrement nuancé de jaunâtre, et par dessous d'un blanc pur." As to the application of the English word, some recent dictionaries explain it as the fur of the Siberian squirrel, but the article 'Costume' in the ninth edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' says the "miniver" worn by English judges dates to the seventeenth century as "the skin of the ermine," and it seems that in Anglia the stoat or ermine is now called *miniver*, at least when wearing its winter coat. I have not been able to find that *miniver* is still in use as a name for a kind of fur, but a quotation from *The London Gazette* of 1901 contains suggestions for the trimming of peers' robes with "miniver." Can any reader tell me what the word does mean in modern costume, and what evidence exists in regard to its meaning three or four centuries ago ?  
HENRY BRADSHAW.

Clarendon Press, Oxford.

"MINUET."—All English dictionaries accent this word as *min'-u-et*, without a secondary stress on the last syllable. I have often heard the word pronounced *min-u-et'*, so that it would rime with *minuette*. I have also heard it with primary stress on the first syllable, and secondary stress on the third. Which of these three pronunciations is now most widely current ?  
HENRY BRADSHAW.

NAILSEA COURT, SOMERSET.—A house containing facts relating to the history and antiquities of the fine old manor.



house called Nailsea Court, situate in Bristol, are to be found in *The British Archaeological Journal* for 1875 and in *The Times and Mirror* of 1 September. A client of mine has recently purchased and is now at great expense restoring, a manor house, and several architectural and other interesting discoveries have been made. The property has passed through several hands—amongst others, those of the Bythemores, Percivals, Coles, &c. Can any of your readers give information on the following points?—  
1. Were the arms of Roger Bythell of the Manor of Nailsea, who died in 1531, anything known of his ancestors?—  
2. Meres or Bythemores, who held Nailsea in the reign of Henry I.?—  
3. Were the arms of the Percival family represented by George Percival, of Nailsea, who was born in 1531, and Elizabeth Bamfylde, daughter of Sir Bamfylde, of Poltimore?—  
4. In *The British Archaeological Journal* for 1875, it is stated that Nailsea Court was purchased by George Percival about 1550, and that the present alterations and restorations have been discovered that the present building is much greater antiquity than 1550, and that a portion of it dates from 1300 or thereabouts. Who were the owners of Nailsea Court in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries?—  
5. Are there any mention of Nailsea in *The Book of the Archæologist*?—  
6. Information throwing light on the antiquities of Nailsea Court and the neighbourhood thereof, other than facts contained in the articles first mentioned, will be gratefully received and appreciated by

NEWTON WADE, Solicitor.

Mon.

FOURTH.—Interest in Queen Mary II. is so great that I feel I need offer no apology for seeking information on one or two points connected with her suggested by James Grant's novel 'Bothwell,' in which the Earl is made to say:—

"The face [i.e., Mary's], with its bright hazel eyes and smiling smile, is like that of the Gorgon's head—fearful to looketh thereon, and all die. Beshink thee: there was the face of the Scottish guard at Les Tournelles, when a rope round his neck in the Place de la Bastille."

Has anyone mentioned whose names are well known to who was "the poor archer"? I have a very large acquaintance with Queen Mary, I have never met him.

On p. 376:—

"Camden assures us that Buchanan, on his death-bed, deplored with tears the falsehoods [concerning Mary] he had handed down to posterity."

If this statement is really so, it is a weighty argument in her favour, as it is the 'Detectio,' that is responsible for some of the blackest of her asserted iniquity.

On p. 325:—

"Though 'one of the handsomest men of his time,' as old Crawford tells us," &c.

The general idea, adopted by Mr. Andrew Lang—no mean authority—is that Bothwell was distinctly wanting in good looks. Who is Crawford? and is his opinion of value.

On p. 372 we are given a full account of the demeanour of Bothwell on the morning after the Queen's abduction, at Dunbar; and, on the authority of Whittaker, are told that, horrified at the Queen's agony of despair, he attempted to destroy himself, and inflicted a wound which bled copiously. Did Whittaker, whose work I cannot consult, ever make such a statement? and if so, what grounds could he have for it?

The book ends with Bothwell making his confession of Mary's innocence. Was there ever really such a document? I am aware that Queen Mary heard there was, and wrote to make inquiries; but did such a paper ever really exist? and was it considered authentic? Villain as he was, Bothwell's word is probably as much to be relied on as that of Morton, whose declaration that the silver casket was never out of his custody till the letters were overhauled is considered to dispose of the idea that they were forged. If Bothwell's confession is a genuine document, one fails to see why, in his last hours, he should have lied.

HELGA.

CHAVASSE FAMILY.—I am in possession of some documents concerning this family, in which I am interested. Claude Chavasse is believed to have come to England in the eighteenth century with Lord Derwentwater, whose godson he was. A letter existed recalling him to some property in Dauphiné, but was neglected, Claude Chavasse having formed domestic ties in England. Two of his sons were educated at St. Omer's, where they became priests. They afterwards broke their vows and were married. From them I am descended. I am anxious for particulars concerning this Claude Chavasse before he left Dauphiné. Whom did he marry?

E. D.

ROOD-LOFTS.—I shall be glad if some readers will kindly adduce instances of the sole means of access to a rood-loft in a parish church being a staircase situated within a



private chapel or chantry in a transept or chancel aisle, and will further inform me how, in such cases, the rights of private ownership in the chapel were reconciled with the (rector's or priest's ?) right of access to the rood, or high cross, which I believe was always in the centre of the rood-loft or beam.

Can any instances be adduced in which there was more than one staircase for ascending to the rood, whether for the purpose of lighting tapers, or for the reading of the lesson ? Finally, was it a universal custom even in small churches, for the priest and deacon or clerk to ascend to the loft for a part of the service ?

QUILL.

CLASSICS (GREEK AND ROMAN), ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS.—Is there a more or less complete list of these obtainable, more especially of the geographical and historical writers, in prose and verse, including the minor works and fragments collected by Photius ?

G. T.

BRIGHT.—Was the politician of this name related either to the physician or divinity scholar of the same name ?

(Miss) L. BRIGHT.

7, Queen's Garth, Forest Hill, S.E.

WARREN HASTINGS : SALE OF HIS EFFECTS.—Where can I see a catalogue of the sale of the effects of the Right Hon. Warren Hastings held at Daylesford House ?

S. BIRNBAUM.

"BARON OF FRANKER," IN THE PEERAGE OF SCOTLAND.—According to C. A. Gordon's 'Succinct History of the House of Gordon' King James, dating from Dublin, 15 April, 1690, created Armand James Gordon "a peer of Scotland by the title of James, lord Gordon, baron of Franker." What is known of this "peerage" ?

J. M. BULLOCH.

118, Pall Mall, S.W.

SAMUEL CARPENTER.—I am interested in the pedigree of Samuel Carpenter, who was born in 1648-9 at Horsham, Sussex, and about 1680 went with William Penn to America. He married Hannah Hardiman in 1684. He held several offices in the island of Barbados, and afterwards in the State of Pennsylvania, and died in or about 1714, leaving issue.

I have a note that this Samuel Carpenter was a son of one John Carpenter and grandson of Robert Carpenter, whose father was Thomas Carpenter, of The Holme, in the parish of Dilwyn, Herefordshire. This Thomas Carpenter was also the father of

Warnob Carpenter, the father of George Carpenter, afterwards the of Tyrconnel.

Can any of your readers inform me of the connexion between Samuel Carpenter and the Tyrconnel branch is correct. Information will be greatly appreciated.

NOEL B. LIVI

P.O. Box 72, Kingston, Jamaica.

THOMAS DE SCALES.—Can any kindly oblige me with information following points ? The 'Dict. N. says :—

"Thomas de Scales, 7th Lord Scales (1399), was youngest son of Robert, 5th Lord Scales, by his first wife, Joan, d. of William, Lord Scales, or by his second wife, Elizabeth," &c.

I should like to know : 1, whether he was buried ; 2, whether his grave is still in existence ; 3, whether the Scales family have any property in England other than Scarning, Middleton, Norfolk ; 4, the whereabouts of the Neusels or Neussels, which was one of the properties—presumably in France.

Fort Augustus.

JOHNSONIAN MUSEUM.—Following the demolition of No. 1, Inner Temple Lane, the *Current Notes* for December, 1857, announced an intended reconstruction of the rooms at the Crystal Palace :—

"The original panelling, the doors and the furniture of the same as in Dr. Johnson's time, in the nineteenth century since, will be re-erected, and form a veritable restoration of those of the original museum. According to the suggestions now entered into by the public will probably proceed from the present picture gallery at the north end of the building into the Johnsonian Museum."

The scheme unfortunately was not carried out, although a more suitable position for the museum has been found. Is the present scheme of the panelling, &c., known ?

ALECK ABRAHAM.

39, Hillmorton Road, N.

RIGHT HON. WILLIAM CONOLLY.—I have a large portrait of the Right Hon. William Conolly, one of the Lords of the Irish Commons. The portrait represents him in his robes of Speaker of the Irish Commons. Can any one say for whom he was Speaker ? We have lost our records, and are anxious to recover the missing particulars.

THOMAS WILLIAM CONOLLY.

41, Chalsey Road, Brockley, S.E.

HERMIT OF CAPE MALEA.—Some time ago, when passing Cape Malea, I saw a hermit known as "Hermit." The story of



as I have heard, was that he was thrice shipwrecked on this cape, and that he made a vow never again to have speech with man. I believe that at one time passing ships would lower a boat and land a bag of provisions on some shelving rock within his reach. So far as I recollect, he was a tall old man of venerable appearance. It would be interesting to know if he is still alive. Can some of your readers supplement the above? If I remember rightly, Lady Brassey gives an account of him in one of her voyages.

H. LEIGHTON.

East Boldon, R.S.O.

**BAIN.**—The Rev. James Bain, minister at Bonhill, was ordained 1702. He had a son, the Rev. James Bain, minister at Kilsarn, 1756; High Church, Paisley, 1757; and of the first relief congregation Edinburgh, 1766. He died 1790. Can any of your readers kindly acquaint me whether any relationship existed between the family of the above-named gentlemen and that of Mr. Andrew Bain, of Findall, who deceased 1620 (Test. Perth and Dunblane Com.), and of Mr. James Bain, of Findall (Perth Sas, 13 Sept., 1630)? F. W. GRAHAM, Col. Avenham, Rugby Road, Worthing.

**CAVALIER SONGS.**—Where can there be found the old Cavalier songs, such as 'The King shall enjoy his own again,' 'Here's a Health to King Charles,' &c.? **QUERIST.**

**GUILD OF ST. BARBARA.**—In Maitland's 'History of London,' vol. ii. p. 1015, in the account of the Hospital of St. Katharine by the Tower, it is stated:—

"There was a very noble Guild or Fraternity founded in the Church of this Hospital of St. Katharine to the Honour of St. Barbara. It was governed by a Master and three Wardens. It had ten Royal Founders, King Henry VIII. and Queen Katharine, his first Wife; and many very high and honourable Persons associated themselves as Members of the said Fraternity; one was the great Cardinal Wolsey, and many other eminent Dukes, Bishops and Knights, Queens, and Ladies. All this will more fully appear by the Beads to be bidden in this Guild, an old Print whereof, communicated to me by a diligent Collector of such Antiquities, is as followeth."

Here follows a most interesting Bidding Prayer.

I never could find that this guild had a very long existence, but I have recently come across a book-plate from the late Julian Marshall's collection, which is composed of a shield around which is a ribbon inscribed "Fraternitatis S<sup>c</sup>e Barbaræ 1814." Now the shield, instead of bearing the symbol of St. Barbara, has the arms of St. Katharine's

Hospital, viz., a catherine wheel, and, in chief, a sword. Is it possible that this guild continued from the time of Henry VIII. down to 1814? I should feel very grateful for any light on this subject.

J. DE BERNIERE SMITH.

4, Gloucester Terrace, Regent's Park.

**FISHTRAPS "À L'ANGLAISE."**—I found that on the seacoast of Picardy, close to the frontier of Normandy, fishtraps are still in use. They are described in Duhamel du Monceau and De la Mare's 'Traité général des Pesches' (vol. i., Paris, 1769, section 2). There are two or three kinds of these traps. One of them, which a fisherboy informed me was used for catching mackerel, consists of a long straight line of netting supported on vertical twigs, the line being at right angles to the coast, extending from high-water mark well down towards low-water line, and ending in a large crook ("ils se terminent du côté de la mer par un crochet"). This kind of "parc," i.e. fishtrap, our authors state, "on nomme Parc à l'Angloise." Are such traps still in use anywhere in England?

L. L. K.

**TRISTAN'S FIGHT WITH MOROLT.**—Miss Jessie L. Weston, in her delightful translation of 'Tristan and Iseult' from the German of Gottfried von Strassburg (Nutt, 1902), speaking of the "little islet in the sea" on which the fight between Tristan and Morolt took place, says (vol. i. p. 127, note to p. 48): "The island is generally identified as the Isle of St. Samson, one of the Scilly group." The story, however, adds that it was "near enough to the city [i.e. of Tintagel] for the folk to see what went on." This alone makes Samson impossible. On the beautiful Sicilian coverlet at South Kensington (V. and A. M. 1391, 1904) it is given as Sanza Vintura.

It is of course impossible to identify confidently the sites of a legendary tale; but I shall be grateful if any reader will tell me why St. Samson was selected, and by whom. Miss Weston is too careful a writer to have made the above statement without some grounds. The 'Suite de Merlin' says "l'isle saint Sanson," but does not state that it was near Tintagel.

Why should a Sicilian be sufficiently interested in the oppression of Cornwall by Languis, King of Ireland, to work the story so elaborately as in the above-named coverlet?

YGREC.

**GORDONS IN ALSACE.**—On 15 Sept., 1887, *The Aberdeen Free Press* printed from "an Alsatian paper" an "Act" by which the



Duke of Gordon recognized as his relations (13 Jan., 1722) Gilbert Gordon, captain of the Bourbon Regiment, chief surveyor of Lichtenberg and Petite Pierre, and living in Saverne, Lower Alsace; and his brother John, captain of the Navarre Regiment, and chief surveyor for Givet and Charlemont. What is known of this family? and what was the name of the Alsatian paper printing the Duke's "Act"? J. M. BULLOCH.

118, Pall Mall, S.W.

### Replies.

#### "WAR": ITS OLD PRONUNCIATION.

(10 S. v. 228, 310; vi. 138, 176.)

THE revival of this subject by MR. E. YARDLEY encourages me to communicate some of the observations which I had begun to make before MR. THOMAS BAYNE's reply appeared.

In Chaucer the word *war* has the form *werre*, and rimes with *werre* ("worse," 'Book of the Duchesse,' 616), *derre* ("dearer," 'Knight's Tale,' 589), *ferre* ("farther," 'Prologue,' 47), *verre* ("glass," 'Troilus,' ii. 868), and *lodesterre* ("loadstar," *ib.* v. 1393).

The rime-index to Shakespeare's poems in Viëtor's 'Shakespeare Phonology' (London, D. Nutt, 1906), p. 211, does not add to the examples for *war* given by MR. BAYNE, viz., *afar*, *bar*, *jar*, *scar*. The pronunciation of the vowel was as in modern English *that*.

The spelling of the word ceased to be phonetic when the present pronunciation came in, i.e., about the end of the seventeenth century. C. Cooper, author of a 'Grammatica Linguae Anglicanae,' 1685, is the first grammarian to mention what he calls an "o-gutturalis" in words like *war*, *warm*, *water* (Sweet, 'History of English Sounds,' § 785, and word-lists). He must have been somewhat in advance of the general practice of his age, for 'The Expert Orthographist,' 1704, is the first authority that gives this pronunciation generally.

Such at least was the opinion of J. Dierberger, who, in a doctoral dissertation, 'John Drydens Reime: ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der englischen Tonvokale,' Freiburg, 1895, examined the poems in the Globe edition of Dryden (about 22,000 verses). The rime *war*: *abhor*, which I found in Dryden's 'Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Oliver Cromwell' (1658, stanza 11) almost as soon as I began to search, seemed to confirm and anticipate Cooper's statement; but for a

long time I found no other example, and Dierberger (pp. 38-9, 45-6) tells us that it is unique among a total of 50 *war*-rimes. The most frequent are *far* (14 examples) and *care* (10), the other 25 examples being distributed between *are*, *bar*, *bare*, *car*, *confer*, *dare*, *declare*, *fair*, *jar*, *prepare*, *scar*, *share*, *spare*, *star*. The only other rime Dierberger found to support Cooper was *follow*: *wallow* (1676, Globe ed. p. 431), to which may be added *warm*: *storm* ('Georgics,' i. 302), and, from another poet, *warmer*: *former* (1648, Herrick, "Gather ye rosebuds while ye may," stanza 3). I have myself examined Dryden's Virgil, and found 171 examples of *war*-rimes. The favourites were *afar* (30 times) and *jar* (25), *care* (31) and *prepare* (27), the remainder being distributed over *air*, *are*, *bar*, *bare*, *bear*, *car*, *cur*, *dare*, *declare*, *despair*, *err*, *hair*, *jar*, *Nar*, *prayer*, *rear*, *repair*, *share*, *spear*, *swear*, *thunderer*, *unbar*. The rimes are probably not very different in Dryden's plays. An examination of both parts of 'The Conquest of Granada' gave: *afar* (2), *are* (4), *care* (3), *declare* (3), *fair* (1), *jar* (3), *jar* (1), *prepare* (2); total 19; also *swarm*: *arms* (1) and *swarm*: *alarm* (1).

Pope is the disciple of Dryden. According to MR. BAYNE (10 S. v. 310), Pope freely uses *bar*, *car*, &c., and now and again employs *abhor* to rime with *war*. The first of these two statements is obviously true, but it is a pity that no examples were given in support of the second. W. E. Mead, an American, who wrote a doctoral dissertation entitled 'The Versification of Pope in its Relation to the Seventeenth Century,' Leipzig, 1889, based on an examination of 15,851 verses of Pope's poetry (excluding his Homer), did not notice (pp. 66-7) a single example of a rime indicating the modern pronunciation of *war*. He only records rimes of the *afar* and *are* type, but there is in Pope's poems certainly one example of the rime *war*: *abhor*. It is in 'The Dunciad,' iii. 176, in a couplet which Pope has chosen to repeat from the Prologue which he, or Arbuthnot and Gay, wrote for 'Three Hours after Marriage' in 1717 (see Globe edition of Pope, p. 469). I have examined Pope's Homer, and found in a total of 241 *war*-rimes 42 with *care*, 40 with *car*, 32 with *far*, and the rest divided between *afar*, *air*, *appear*, *are*, *bar*, *bare*, *bear*, *dare*, *declare*, *despair*, *fair*, *fare*, *fear*, *forbear*, *hair*, *hear*, *heir*, *jar*, *near*, *pair*, *prayer*, *prepare*, *rear*, *repair*, *scar*, *share*, *spare*, *spear*, *star*, *there*. In examining the 'Odyssey' I was not without hope of detecting some difference between the habits of Pope and his collaborators. In this, however, I was disap-



ointed. In Fenton's part (books i., iv., ix., and xx.) I found only 8 rimes to *war(s)*, employing these 7 words: *declare, prepare, vers, care, spears, share, scar*; in Broome's art (books ii., vi., viii., xi., xii., xvii., xviii., iii.) there were 10 rimes on these words: *re, far, bear, air, fear, scar, bar, car*. All these except *scar* can be found in Pope's art; but still there is no example of the *bar* type. The nearest approach to it is the rime *warm: deform, warm: storm*, in *Mad* xxii. and xv. respectively.

How far did Swift's own practice justify him in criticizing Pope's rimes to *war* and *armes* (such as *abode* and *awed*) to *god*? I have examined the more important of Swift's poems (those in Nimmo's "Standard Library" selection of his 'Works' and a few more), with these results. The 6 rimes found by *god(s)* were all perfect, viz., *nod* (2), *odds* (1), and *rod*. *Goddess*, however, was rimed in *studies*. The *war*-rimes, also 6 in number, if chosen more fastidiously than Pope's, still (with one exception, perhaps) do not represent the modern pronunciation: *er, tar, (a)far, conqueror, scar*; but Swift's treatment of similar words seems somewhat more modern than Pope's: on the one hand, *ers: harm, ward: bard, rewarded: bard did*; on the other, *warms: informs, warmed: performed, warn: born, quarter: shorter, quarrels: mile*.

MR. BAYNE'S remark about Cowper and *arms*, that with them the modern usage is actually established, is really over-stated if it means, as it seems to imply, that these *arms* most frequently rimed with the modern end of *war*. The Globe edition of Cowper contains only one example of the modern end (and *abhors: wars*, p. 94, l. 347 of 'Exultation'), against 16 examples of the old: *war(s): are* (p. 49), *afar* (57, 329, 437), *care* (100, 133), *beware* (19), *car* (114), *catarrh* (9), *far* (37, 91, 331), *jar* (93, 174), *prepare* (6, 437). Like Swift, Cowper is less conservative in his treatment of similar words, as: *award: Lord* (145), *reward: abhorred* (96), *warm: form* (60, 357), *warm: reform* (97), *warmed: formed* (386), *warmed: informed* (141), *warn: scorn* (96), *warmed: rined* (367), i.e., 9 examples of the modern pronunciation; *athwart: heart* (94), *reward: red* (82, 151), *reward: hard* (76), *reward: and* (50, 65), *reward: prepared* (28), *reward: need* (128), *warm: arm* (79, 475), *warm: arm* (21), *warms: alarms* (5), *warms: arms* (43, 59, 427), i.e., 15 examples of the old. The case is not much different with Burns. He does indeed rime *war* with *scar* twice ('A Winter's Night' and 'The Whistle'),

and with *swore* once (song, 'Caledonia'); but elsewhere in his poems we have only *war(s): afar* (6 times, 'Address to Edinburgh', 'Death of Sir J. Blair', 'Epistle from Esopus', 'Epistle to Robert Graham, Esq.', and the songs 'My Bonie Marie' and 'Ye Jacobites'), *bar* ('Address to Edinburgh'), *far* (Prologue spoken by Woods), *jars* (song, "By yon castle wa'"), *Mars* ('The Jolly Beggars'), *scar* ('Address to Edinburgh', 'Nature's Law'), *star* ('Liberty', 'Epistle to Robert Graham, Esq.'): that is, in his complete poetical works, a total of 3 modern against 14 ancient instances—if we take no account of the effect which Scottish pronunciation was perhaps intended to have in modifying some of the latter. He is even more conservative than Cowper in his treatment of *warm*, &c. We have *reward: bard* (3 times), *guard* (once), *hard* (once), *regard* (once); *swaird* (dialect for *sward*): *shar'd* ('Address to the Deil'); *warm(s): arm* (3 times), *charms* (twice), *warps: carp: harp* ('Epistle to J. Lapraik')—three times as many as of the more modern kind: *warms: forms* (once), *storms* (twice), *swarms* (once); *warmed: informed* (once).

Unimpeachable examples of rimes with the modern pronunciation of *war* are so rare in the poets that I will mention the few I have been able to collect:—*warrest: forest*, 1797, Coleridge, 'Christabel,' near the end of Part I.; *war: for, Southey*, 'Battle of Blenheim,' stanza 5; *or: war*, Byron, 'Childe Harold,' iv. 51; five good examples from Shelley, *war(s): abhors* ('Revolt of Islam,' x. 7), *doors* ('Triumph of Life,' 266), *more* ('Dæmon of the World,' 500), *roar* and *shore* ('Prince Athanasz,' ii. 2, 23); four less perfect from Shelley, *warrest: forest* ('Scenes from Goethe's Faust,' ii. 121), *wars: chancellors* ('Peter Bell,' iii. 9), *conspirators* ('Revolt of Islam,' x. 7), *warriors* ('Masque of Anarchy,' 88); five examples from Elizabeth Barrett [Browning], *war: awe* ('Battle of Marathon,' l. 1349), *roar* (*ib.* 49), *saw* (*ib.* 5, 67, 1412); *war: before* in the refrain of "Onward, Christian soldiers"; *war: evermore*, 1875, Hon. Roden Noel, 'Thalatta,' l. 36. 'The Battle of Marathon' (1820) was the work of a child—Miss Barrett was only fourteen when she wrote it—and yet in this poem (of 1,462 ll.) *war* rimes five times with *prepare*, twice with *declare*, three times with *prayer*, six times with *dare*, four times with *car*, once with *afar*, and once with *fear*. This shows the force of the Dryden-Pope tradition. So in her later work I find *war: car* (1841, 'Annelida and Arcite,' l. 24), *war: are: star* (1847-8, 'Casa Guidi Windows,' i. 722).



Mrs. Browning was notoriously unorthodox in the matter of rimes. If we examine the work of greater poets, we shall find a still more decided reluctance to admit the modern pronunciation of the word *war* and its analogues, but especially in the case of *war*. Thus Shelley, whose half-dozen or at most nine modern rimes to *war* have been enumerated above, elsewhere rimes the word incorrectly to a modern ear 23 times:—*war*: *afar* ('*Edipus*,' i. 247; '*Revolt of Islam*,' i. 26; '*Witch of Atlas*,' 30); *are* ('*Hellas*,' 696; '*Masque of Anarchy*,' 79; *Ode*, '*Arise*,' 20; '*Letter to M. Gisborne*,' 129, 165); *car* (*Ode*, '*Arise*,' 20; '*Edipus*,' i. 247; '*Prometheus*,' i. 527); *ear* ('*Prince Athanase*,' i. 70; *Poems from 'St. Irvyne*,' i. 3); *far* ('*Revolt of Islam*,' v. 6; '*Prometheus*,' i. 527); *fear* (*Poems from 'St. Irvyne*,' i. 3); *jar* ('*Revolt of Islam*,' i. 26); *spare* (*ib.* v. 6); *star* ('*Edipus*,' i. 247; '*Triumph of Life*,' 436; *Fragment*, '*Unrisen Splendour*,' &c.; '*Witch of Atlas*,' 30; '*Hymn of Pan*,' 3). Keats, the whole of whose works I have examined in the Aldine edition, has, if I have observed correctly, only one instance of a rime containing the word *war*, and then it is matched with *afar* (Aldine ed., p. 7). The word *warm* is more frequent in Keats's rimes, and receives liberal treatment:—*arms*: *warms* (p. 7), *warm*: *alarm* (28, 182), *form*: *warm*: *charm* (145), *form*: *warm* (150), *warm*: *swarm*: *alarm* (433). Elsewhere *swarm* rimes with *alarm* (226), *award* with *bard* (48), and *sward* with *unheard* (231). Correct rimes, such as *sward*: *lord* (200) and *lords*: *wards* (487), still come almost as a surprise. Altogether, of these 13 rimes in Keats, only 5 agree with the modern pronunciation; the others represent a pronunciation which was obsolescent at the end of the seventeenth century. Coleridge, whose works I have glanced through in the Tauchnitz edition, conforms tolerably to modern pronunciation. Besides the *warrest*: *forest* rime quoted above, he has *arm*: *warm* (in the sonnet "*Charles! my slow heart*," &c.), *sward*: *lord* ('*Alice Du Clos*,' stanza 22), *warm*: *form* ('*Garden of Boccaccio*,' l. 17); yet he has *far*: *war* in '*Kubla Khan*,' l. 30.

Let us now look at Tennyson's practice, quoting by page and column Macmillan's one-volume edition of his works (1902). Tennyson treats *war(s)* exactly as a fifteenth- or sixteenth-century poet might have done. It rimes most frequently with *star* (65b, 277a) or *stars* (47a, 56a, 57a, 107b, 220b, 237b, 306-7, 569-70), and besides this only with *far* (221b, 306b), *afar* (892), and *are* (218a-b).

Similarly *ward* rimes with *evil-starred* (162) and *guard* (292a); *warm* with *arm* (46a, 66b twice, 91b); *warms* with *arms* (867b); also *sward* with *guard* (10a). That makes a total of 22 rimes of this class which are incorrect according to the present pronunciation, while the instances of correct rimes for the same words amount only to 9: *warm*: *form* (65a, 104b, 105b, 269a, 272a, 277b), *warm*: *storm* (101), *sward*: *Lord* (109b), *ward*: *Lord* (889a). This proportion of archaic or traditional to modern and actual rimes is so striking as to amount to disproof of Mr. BAYNE's suggestion that the apparent archaisms in the nineteenth century are really assonances or poetic licence.

It might be suggested that one reason why the modern pronunciation of *war* has not found favour with the poets is because it makes the word an orthographical exception. It is the sole example of this pronunciation of a between a consonant and a final *r*. In other cases the vowel *o* precedes, as in *oar*, *roar*, *boar*, *soar*; or the *r* is not final, as in *warm*, &c.; or the pronunciation is different, as in *far*, &c., which must be regarded as the normal type, from which *war* is a deviation. But, whatever the reason, the fact seems clear that the poets, always disinclined to be innovators in rime, are almost as loth to give *war* its proper rime-value as they are to do phonetic justice to words like *morn*, which have lost their *r* in pronunciation and are therefore entitled to rime with *dawn*, &c. This reluctance to make use of the current pronunciation of *war* is shown by an examination of the sixth volume of Miles's '*Poets and Poetry of the Nineteenth Century*' ('*Morris to Buchanan*,' Routledge & Co., 1905). Only two out of the eight *war*-rimes in the volume follow the current pronunciation. The rime-words are: *afar*, *far*, William Morris, pp. 38, 78; *evermore*, Hon. Roden Noel, p. 128, already mentioned above; *star*, *scimitar*, H. C. Merivale, 378; *soar*, A. Dobson, 413; *roar*, *air*, W. S. Blunt, p. 434. The rarity of true rimes to *war* was not, I think, made sufficiently clear by Mr. BAYNE.

It might be expected that the matter would receive illustration from a Rostock doctoral dissertation by Gustav Bartling, '*Rhymes of the Nineteenth-Century Poets*,' Barmen, 1878. This very slender brochure, however, is chiefly remarkable for the English in which it is written, and only mentions to our purpose Tennyson 107b, Shelley's *war*: *ear* in '*Prince Athanase*,' and Byron's rimes in '*Childe Harold*,' i. 47; iii. 25, 84; iv. 16, 51, 101, 174; '*The Corsair*,' ii. 6; '*Lara*,' ii. 23; '*Don Juan*,' ii. 114. These amount



to 24 war-rimes—*afar* (5), *are* (2), *bar* (2), *car* (2), *despair* (1), *far* (1), *lair* (1), *mar* (1), *or* (1), *scar* (2), *scimitar* (1), *star* (5)—and two warm-rimes: *arm* and *storm*. As Byron exercised so great an influence on a rising generation of poets, it would perhaps have been more useful if I had investigated his rimes completely, but the examples from other sources will show that the "tyranny of rime" was not felt by Byron alone.

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg, Germany.

THE POST OFFICE, 1856-1906 (10 S. vi. 163, 182, 232, 251).—The following letter, which I have received from the Post Office, will answer MR. RALPH THOMAS'S question as to the advantage of adding the initials of districts to the addresses of letters in London:—

"As regards the observations of your correspondent on the subject of the division of the London postal area into districts, the Postmaster-General thinks that the advantages arising from such an arrangement both to the public and to the Department must be obvious to the public generally, seeing how much it facilitates the sorting of correspondence."

JOHN C. FRANCIS.

[The date given for Arthur Hill's birth in the 'D.N.B.' s.v. Thomas Wright Hill, is 1795, not, as stated in the note, *ante*, p. 251, 1798. The latter is the correct year.]

GIRL SENTENCED TO BE BURNT ALIVE: PRESSING TO DEATH (10 S. vi. 129, 176, 235).—The following extract from *The Universal Spectator* of 23 Aug., 1740, will give MR. EDWARD PEACOCK some of the information sought by him. I quote the article *in extenso*, as it contains a good deal relating to the punishment of pressing to death which is not generally known:—

"Dublin, August 2 [1740]. One Matthew Ryan, who was taken at Waterford, and transmitted to Kilkenny, being charged with several Robberies committed in that County, was try'd on the 25th of last Month at the Assizes there. When he was apprehended, he pretended to be a Lunatick, stript himself in the Gaol, threw away his Clothes, and could not be persuaded to put them on again, but went naked to the Court to take his Trial; he then affected to be dumb, and would not plead; on which the Judges of the Assize order'd a Jury to be impanell'd, to enquire and give their Opinion, whether he was wilfully dumb and lunatick, or by the Hand of God: and in a short time return'd and brought in their Verdict *Wilful and affected Dumbness and Lunacy*. Upon this, the Judges again desir'd the Prisoner to plead, which by Signs he refused; notwithstanding which, they, in their great Compassion, indulg'd him 'till the Monday following; but he still persisted in his Obstinacy, and then the Court order'd him to be press'd to Death; and the Sentence was accordingly executed

on him the Wednesday following; but before he expir'd he most earnestly entreated to be hang'd, which was refused him.

"As Instances of this Nature very seldom happen, we beg leave to give our Readers a brief Account of the Sentence pronounced in such Cases.

"The Judgment of *peine fort et dure* is, as it is recited Stamf. P. C. lib. II. cap. 60. fol. 150. b. et 4 E. 4. 11. b. viz. 'That he be sent to the Prison from whence he came, and put into a dark lower Room, and there to be laid naked upon the bare Ground upon his Back, without any Clothes or Rushes under him or to cover him, except his Privy Members, his Legs and Arms drawn and extended with Cords to the four Corners of the Room, and upon his Body laid as great a Weight of Iron as he can bear, and more. And the first Day he shall have three Morsels of Barley Bread without Drink, the second Day he shall have three draughts of Water, of standing Water next the Door of the Prison, without Bread, and this to be his Diet 'till he die.' But before they proceed to this Extremity, it has been the Practice to endeavour to make the Prisoner plead by tying his Thumbs together with Whippcord.

"If a Peer of the Realm, arraign'd upon an Indictment of Felony before his Peers, refuse to plead, (he shall have) this Judgment of *Peine fort et dure*.

"And a Woman shall have the same Judgment if she stand mute.

"This Judgment is given for his Contempt in refusing his legal Trial, and therefore he thereby forfeits his Goods, but it is no Attainder, nor gives any Escheat or Corruption of Blood.

"The Severity of the Judgment is to bring Men to put themselves upon their legal Trial, and tho' sometimes it hath been given and executed, yet for the most part Men bethink themselves and plead.

"In the Reign of his late Majesty, at an Assizes at Downpatrick before the Lord Chief Justice Whitshead, a Man was press'd to Death for refusing to plead."

Another reference to pressing to death appeared in the same periodical on 5 Sept., 1741. "Henry Cook, the Shoe-maker of Stratford, for robbing Mr. Zachary on the Highway," was sentenced to be executed. Previous to his trial as he had refused

"to plead, there was a new Press made, and fix'd in the proper Place in the Press-Yard, there having been no Person press'd since the famous Spiggot the Highwayman, which is above Twenty Years ago. Burnworth, alias Frazier, was press'd at Kingston in Surrey, about 16 Years ago."

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Salterton, Devon.

What is the reason of the punishment of pressing to death for standing mute? or, rather, why did a prisoner stand mute, knowing that by so doing he incurred the punishment of pressing to death? I notice that Mr. Ingram in his 'Haunted Homes and Family Legends,' 1901 edition, p. 396, states that Calverley

"refused to plead, knowing that thereby his estates would not be forfeited to the Crown. but would



descend to his surviving son. And this according to the well-known law of *peine forte et dure*."

Is this statement correct? E. G. K.

[The query is answered in anticipation by Dr. BRUSHFIELD's article printed above.]

Esteemed correspondents have given instances, dated 1726, 1735, 1769, and 1790, of women being sentenced to be burnt to death. One occurred in this neighbourhood rather earlier than the last of these.

The ancient church, dedicated to St. Winwaloe, at East Portlemouth, is situated upon high ground, overlooking Salcombe (South Devon). To the north-west of its venerable western tower may be seen an old slate headstone, upon which occurs the following inscription:—

"Here lieth the body of Richard Jarvis, of Rickham, in this parish, who departed this life the 25th day of May, 1782, aged 79.

Through poison strong, he was cut off  
And brought to death at last.  
It was by his apprentice girl,  
On whom there's sentence past.  
Oh, may all people warning take,  
For she was burned at a stake.

I do not know any particulars relative to the murder, save those that may be gleaned from issues of *Trewman's Flying Post*, published at the time in Exeter. In its issue for 3 May, 1782, occurs the following brief announcement:—

"On Monday, Rebecca Downing was committed to High-Gaol for poisoning her master."

The trial came off at the subsequent July Assizes, and is thus briefly chronicled in old *Trewman's* for 2 August, 1782:—

"Thursday last, the Assizes ended here, at which Rebecca Downing was sentenced to be burnt alive for the murder of Richard Jarvis."

In the same edition—upon another page—appears the following details of the terrible sequel—

"Rebecca Downing was, on Monday last, pursuant of her sentence, drawn on a sledge to the place of execution, attended by an amazing concourse of people, where, after being strangled, her body was burnt to ashes. While under sentence, and at the place of execution, she appeared totally ignorant of her situation, and insensible to every kind of admonition."

"The place of execution" was undoubtedly Ringswell, situated in the parish of Heavitree, rather more than a mile outside the city of Exeter. The spot is still known as "Heavitree Gallows." There was formerly a small burial-ground attached to it, given by the Mayor of Exeter (John Petre) in 1557, for the purpose of interring malefactors who were executed upon the adjacent spot. Prior to 1532 the place of execution for Devon's

county prisoners was Liverydole, situated upon the same road, but half a mile or so nearer to Exeter than is Ringswell. Numerous persons were burnt at the stake at Liverydole, and when the foundations for the present almshouses now standing there were excavated in 1851, the iron ring, used to encircle the condemned persons' bodies, and the chain for attaching them to the stake, were dug up. When, in 1532, the site of the gallows was removed from Liverydole to Ringswell, the first person executed there was one John Waltheman, who had been convicted of high treason by prophesying evil of the king (Henry VIII.). This gallows stood upon the spot in question for more than two centuries. HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

Allow me to refer to Pike's 'History of Crime,' under the head 'Burning,' for illustrative information on this gruesome subject. The last instance of the burning of a woman alive was in 1784 (ii. 379).

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

BRITISH CASTLES: STOKESAY: RAGLAN (10 S. vi. 208, 258).—The separation of the keep mount from the base-court, or bailey, by means of a fosse, or moat, is a common feature of early Norman castles. If E. G. K. will send me his address, I shall be happy to forward some illustrative matter issued by the Committee on Earthworks.

I. CHALKLEY GOULD.

Royal Societies Club, St. James's Street, S.W.

PILLION: FLAILS (10 S. iii. 267, 338, 375, 433; iv. 72).—Here in Tyrol the flail is going all day long as I write; and I see sometimes five flails being used in one small wooden shed. The mountain huts are so difficult of access that the threshing-machine can never here replace the flail.

H. K. H.

Welschnofen, Tyrol.

[A curious piece of folk-lore connected with flails in Switzerland appears at the last reference.]

MAY LIGHT AND YOUNG MEN'S LIGHT IN PRE-REFORMATION CHURCHES (10 S. v. 429, 494; vi. 34).—As an illustration of the use of the Young Men's Light I offer the annexed extract from 'The Ordinance of the Yong Men called iijj Yeomen in Saynt Mary Parish,' Beverley (1503):—

"For asmuche as in tymes past in honor and worshipp of our blissed lady Seynt Mary and Corporis Christi of old custome a light of vij serps maid of wax hath been and now is founden about our lady in Seynt Mary chirehe in Beverley and it torches to go with the worshippfull procession upon Corporis Christi day or else upon the morning after



iiij yong men thereto chosyn called iiij yeomen which lyght of late hath been lyke to have been tede and layde appart for default of good order age the yong men of the said parish therefore Thomas Peirson, &c. . . . . at the reasonable desire petition of John Carrett shomaker Antony burgh wever John Ryplly brasier and John fitts baxter called the iiij yeomen of the sade sh hath ordeyned and statuted that the foresaid yomen the second Sunday next after Crosdaies sh for to come and all the yonge men of the said sh havyng warning the day afore shall come to lace convenyent at a certayne houre afore noon the said iiij yomen to be limited and assigned to the whiche place and howre the foresaide iiij men shall set viiiij yong men upon the election the which the other yonge men shall peasfulle use iiij to be and occupye the office of iiij yomen a hole yere then next folowyng. . . . . Also it is ordeyned and statuted for ever that the iiij yomen chosen shall be yerely sett sufficient suretie for stock of money that they shall receyve the day accounte truly to delyver the said stok of money all the encreste cettyn theyr office that shall ayne over the cost of the foresaid lyghtes."—*London's 'Beverlac,'* vol. i. p. 270.

ss-days were the Monday, Tuesday, and dnesday before Ascension Day.

ST. SWITHIN.

WORDSWORTH'S "SOLITARY" (10 S. vi. 1).—It may not be amiss to supplement note by saying that Burns, if not others, deprecated Wordsworth in the use of "solitary" as a substantive. In 'Despondence: an Ode,' one of the poet's depreciated fish products, he is led from thoughts of personal trouble and sorrow to reflect by contrast on the calm security of the hermit, in he introduces in these descriptive stanzas:—

How blest the solitary's lot,  
Who, all-forgetting, all-forgot,  
Within his humble cell,  
The cavern, wild with tangling roots—  
Sits o'er his newly-gathered fruits,  
Beside his crystal well!

In the following stanza the poet, with cursory acuteness and candour of selfism, proceeds to point out that of all men he is one of those least fitted to assume the position of a hermit, and then idealizes mental condition which he feels to be less beyond him:—

But ah! those pleasures, loves, and joys,  
Which I too keenly taste,  
The solitary can despise—  
Can want, and yet be blest!

It may be seen in his 'English Poets,' that he could appreciate Burns—could estimate his range and power, and even detect of his finer and more particular beauties—he probably did not consider that he was English. Thus he would have attached no importance to this deliberate

use of the substantive "solitary," had he thought it necessary to give it consideration. It is not impossible, however, that Wordsworth's admiration of the Scottish poet may have had a share in his choice of a title for one of the leading figures in 'The Excursion.'

THOMAS BAYNE.

"PODIKE" (10 S. vi. 128, 176).—The Old Bedford Level between Earith and Denver is probably what is meant by "the old podike"; it formed part of the scheme for draining the Fen country and barring out the ocean at the same time, which was undertaken by Vermuyden, a Dutch engineer, under the auspices of the Earl of Bedford, at the request of Charles I., from 1629 to 1638; but it did not turn out an engineering success (see 'D.N.B.'). Part of this work included the shortening of the courses of the Nene and Great Ouse, and the construction of a sluice at Denver to dam the latter river.

From the following extract from 'Europe,' by Geo. G. Chisholm, it would appear as if the word "podike" should be written "Podyke," just as we now talk of an artesian well:—

"As a rule, the lower course, and often the middle course of the Fen rivers are trained between high earthen banks, much in the same way as the arms of the Rhine are trained in Holland and the Po in Italy."

Another of the engineers or "adventurers" employed on these works was Sir Philiberto Vernatti, an Italian, who formed a drain in the Deeping Fen in 1628, which connected with the river Welland (see 'Ency. Brit.,' vol. xxviii. p. 383, map). He probably was responsible for the introduction of the term "Podyke" to this region, though he also proved to be but an indifferent engineer.

N. W. HILL.

Philadelphia.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES (10 S. vi. 47, 210).—Although the information may be of no value to MR. FISKE, I am prompted to say that a very useful topographical list of Monumental Brasses appeared at 1 S. x. 361, 520. Another such list, greatly extended, is given in 'A Manual for the Study of Monumental Brasses,' published by John Henry Parker, of Oxford, in 1848. The Rev. Herbert W. Macklin's 'Monumental Brasses' (1890) also contains a good list. In the back volumes of *The Builder* will be found numbers of plates of brasses with descriptive letterpress. 'The Girl's Own Annual' for 1904 contains a series of illustrated papers 'On Brasses and Brass-Rubbing,' by Miss Gertrude Harraden. In *Church Bells* of



21 March, 1902, was an illustrated article on 'Interesting Monumental Brasses,' by Mr. William Andrews. The Rev. C. H. Harts-horne's 'Sepulchral Remains in Northamptonshire' (1840) contains many valuable illustrations and descriptions of brasses in that county. *Inter alia*, I may also mention a paper read by the late Sir Henry Dryden in December, 1889, at the annual meeting of the Architectural Society for the Archdeacons of Northampton and Oakham, on 'Ancient and Modern Methods of fixing Sepulchral Brasses'; and a paper by G. A. Sparvel Bayly, F.S.A., on 'The Monumental Brasses of Northamptonshire,' which appeared in *The Northampton Herald* of 24 May, 1890.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

MR. FISKE may be interested to know that an illustrated account of the brasses in the diocese of Carlisle will be found in vol. xiii. article 12, p. 142, of the *Transactions* of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Sociological Society, written by Canon Bower.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.

Central Reference Library, Bolton.

HUTTON HALL (10 S. vi. 209).—If MR. CUPPLES will read verses 6 and 8, canto iv., and verses 4 and 16, canto v., in 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel,' he will find allusion made to the spears of the Wedderburnes and the Homes, who possessed Hutton Hall latterly. Formerly it was owned by my ancestors the Huttons of that ilk.

E. C. WIENHOLT.

There are notices of Hutton Hall in the *Transactions* of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, vol. vii. p. 100 and vol. ix. p. 194; also in the new 'Statistical Account of Berwickshire,' Blackwood & Sons, 1841. I cannot, however, say that any of these notices are "reasonably full."

RICHARD WELFORD.

A lady, claiming descent from the family, kindly sent me an account recently of the Hutton Hall which is in Berwickshire, and the following, so far as regards the querist's allusion to 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel,' is an extract:—

"It appears by a charter dated 1 July, 1467, and quoted by Sir Robert Douglas in his 'Peerage of Scotland,' that George Kerr, of Samuelton, at that date conveyed the lands of Hutton Hall to Sir Alex. Home of that ilk, and that it subsequently became the property of one of the seven spears of Wedderburne, mentioned in 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel' by Sir W. Scott, as having come to the aid of Branksome against Belted Will, Howard, and Lord Dacre. The seven spears of Wedderburne were the sons of that knight of Wedderburne who fell at Flodden: (1) George, who shared his

father's fate; (2) David, who succeeded, and killed the Count of Beaute, Warden of the Marches, commonly called Bawtie; (3) Alex. Home, of Manderston; (4) John Home, who married the heiress of Blackadder of that ilk; (5) Andrew Home, Abbot of Dryburgh; (6) Patrick Home, of Broomhouse; and (7) John Home, who married the second daughter of Blackadder of that ilk, and possessed Rowauston. It seems, so far as can be made out, that Alex. Home of Manderston, the third spear, became owner of Hutton Hall, and his arms appear on a stone over the door."

MISTLETOE.

"PLUMP" IN VOTING (10 S. vi. 148, 212).—On Saturday, 17 June, 1826, Henry Crabb Robinson made the following entry in his 'Diary':—

"Took an early breakfast and then rode to Witham..... Found my friends waiting for me—Patt" drove me to Maldon—Till the Evening the election was going on flatly—At Mr. Pattison's an open house and the friends of Mr. Lennard there—I was introduced to him, his father (Sir Thomas), mother and wife..... I would have split a vote with a friend of Mr. Wynn, but I could find none, so I gave a plumper for Lennard. The Mayor kept the poll open till 8, contr' to the custom apparently because Dick had voters who came late. In the meanwhile persons took up their freedom, in great numbers, so that no calculation can with confidence be made as to the result....."

The above has been most kindly transcribed for me by the Librarian of Dr. Williams's Library, which possesses all Crabb Robinson's MSS.

In the published 'Diary,' which consists of the 'Diary' proper, 'Reminiscences,' and 'Correspondence,' the following occurs, and is stated to be from the 'Reminiscences,' and to have been written in 1852; but it would appear to have been worked up by the editor from both the 'Diary' and the former:—

"June 17<sup>th</sup> [1826] Rem. Went down to Witham and Pattison drove me to Maldon that I might exercise my electoral franchise. The Pattisons were Whigs and Liberals, and Mr. Lennard was their candidate. There was a sort of medium man, a Mr. Wynn, a Tory, but less offensive than Quentin Dick, a vulgar antipapist. I gave a plumper for Lennard, and made a speech on the hustings...."

The courtesy of the Librarian, who at my request referred to the manuscript 'Diary,' has made it possible to state positively that Crabb Robinson used the word "plumper" as early as 1826.

S. BUTTERWORTH.

"THE KING'S HEAD," HAMPTSTEAD ROAD (10 S. vi. 207).—I think the disappearance of any building associated with Hogarth deserves to be recorded in these columns; but I am doubtful if the print of Tottenham Fair which is reproduced in Mr. Clinch's 'Marylebone and St. Pancras' is of quite so early



a date as 1738. MR. ABRAHAMS says the New Road (Euston Road) corner is shown in the print. The New Road did not exist in 1738, or even in 1750, when Hogarth's "March to Finchley" was painted and engraved. It got talked about in 1755 (see *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1755, pp. 577-8), and the Act for its construction became law in 1756. In the print of Tottenham Fair we see the street labels "Tottenham Court Road" affixed to "The Adam and Eve," and "City Road" to "The King's Head." The name "City Road" really applied to the section beyond Islington, and MR. JOHN T. PAGE showed (9 S. x. 197) that this road was first opened for passengers and carriages on Monday, 29 June, 1761. At the same time, some sort of a road certainly existed between the Hampstead Road and Battle Bridge before the New Road was commenced. It is, in fact, shown in early issues of Rocque's map. For a history of the New Road, *St. Pancras Notes and Queries*, pp. 139, 200, 289, 290, 291, 293, 304, and 305, may be consulted, and also 9 S. ix. 427, 518. The head on the sign of "The King's Head" is, I think, that of Charles II., not George II.  
W. F. PRIDEAUX.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*Hindu Manners, Customs, and Ceremonies.* By the Abbé J. A. Dubois. Translated and edited by Henry S. Beauchamp, C.I.E. Third Edition. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

WARMLY as they were attacked upon their first appearance ninety years ago, the 'Hindu Manners, Customs, and Ceremonies' of the Abbé Jean Antoine Dubois have won an established position in public favour, and have met with splendid recognition from those in the best position to judge of their merits. Ample testimony to their value is furnished by their appearance—at a period when the information they supply might be regarded as out of date—in a new edition from the splendid Clarendon Press.

Born in 1765 at Saint-Remèze (Ardèche), Dubois went out as missionary in 1792 to Mysore, taking ultimately for his head-quarters Nettah, near Seringapatam. A member of the Asiatic societies of London and Paris and of the Literary Society of Madras, he took from the outset an enlightened interest in native literature, customs, and modes of thought. For the purpose of studying more closely the nature and practices of those among whom he worked, he adopted their dress, language, and usages, and wrote for their edification preliminary treatises which secured Protestant sanction and approval. By the natives with whom he consorted he was regarded with singular favour, and accorded special honours. In the conversion of the Hindus, though some few thousands of nominal Catholics were the result of his exertions, he did not find

his reward, and he published after his return his 'Letters on the State of Christianity in India,' in which he maintained that in the existing state of things the conversion of the Hindus was hopeless. These pessimistic utterances, to the accuracy of which many will now bear witness, gave rise at the time to a sufficiently animated polemic. His personal influence over the natives was chiefly valuable for the opportunities it procured him of close observation and intelligent investigation of the facts he chronicled. So soon as he arrived in India he recognized the absolute necessity of gaining the confidence of the natives. "Accordingly," he says, "I made it my constant rule to live as they did. I adopted their style of clothing, and I studied their customs and methods of life in order to be exactly like them. I even went so far as to avoid any display of repugnance to the majority of their peculiar prejudices. By such circumspect conduct I was able to ensure a free and hearty welcome from people of all castes and conditions, and was often favoured of their own accord with the most curious and interesting particulars about themselves." Of the opportunities of which Dubois availed himself Prof. Max Müller observed: "There are few men now left who like the Abbé Dubois, have actually been present at the burning of widows, or who can give us, as he does, the direct reports of eyewitnesses who saw a king burnt with two of his queens joining hands on the burning pile over the corpse of their husband."

A man of singularly open and scholarly mind, immune from the prejudices of his class, a zealous antiquary, and an enlightened folk-loreist, Dubois has produced a work of marvellous breadth of view and of philosophical accuracy and insight. To the justice of British rule he bears full and eloquent testimony, and he has a foresight of the mutiny and thereafter. If many of his conclusions no longer hold true, and have to be amended in foot-notes by Mr. Beauchamp, the fact is attributable to the influences of time and the effect of British sentiment upon a race so conservative even as the Hindu. The statements were true at the time they were made. It is impossible to resist the expression of a wish that we had a light upon Greek, Phœnician, and Egyptian mysteries such as is cast by the present work upon those of Hindu worship. How much of what is said concerning the latter is obtained at first hand, and how much has been gathered from report, it is not easy to tell. Some curiously naive experiences are chronicled, but the most remarkable circumstances are undoubtedly drawn from the revelations of others. Upon caste Dubois has, naturally, much to say, the opening portion of the volume being principally occupied with the subject. It is not at all surprising to learn that of the few Hindu works which are written in a free philosophical vein, and in which the Hindu religion and its views are openly criticized, not one, so far as the author knows, has been written by a Brahmin. The most unpleasant thing that is said about the Brahmins is that they are intemperate in eating. "Drunkenness is not an habitual vice among respectable Europeans, and those who frequently give way to it are looked upon with contempt by their own countrymen; whereas Brahmins, who are the cream of Hindu society, and 'the gods of the earth,' are perfect slaves to their stomachs." Indeed, the most revolting gluttony does not horrify them, and they even justify it under the cloak of religion. It is by no means uncommon for them to gorge themselves



21 March, 1902, was—

'Interestin'  
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With an Intro-  
duction (Bell & Sons.)  
A handsome volume, under the  
editorship of Mr. Basil Champneys, editor  
of the *Memoirs and Correspondence*  
of Thomas Moore, may, as is  
evident, be a boon to the lover of poetry.  
It is at least a boon to the lover of poetry.  
The position of Patmore as  
a poet is long disputed. His limitations are marked,  
but his qualities are undeniable. One of the most  
valuable of these is originality. In the reperusal  
of his works we came upon scarcely a suggestion  
of any contemporary poet, and only such remi-  
niscence of previous work—for instance, George  
Wither's 'Philarete'—as is attributable to joint  
reasures of adoration. One line occurs, with the  
alteration of a single word, in 'The Child's Pur-  
chase' and also in Pope, taken from Horace:—  
There to admire is all the art I know.

How much difference the substitution of "Thee"  
for "Not" as the opening word makes is at once  
evident. It is very curious how in Patmore the  
mystical and the commonplace meet, and how into  
the excessive adoration of the fair sex the notion of  
worldly prosperity intrudes. In his rather prosaic  
rendering of Boccaccio's 'Falcon' he seems to say  
with Burns, "O, gie me a lass wi' a tocher." He is  
heard to more advantage in the closing lines of  
'Azalea':—

So, till to-morrow eve, my Own, adieu!  
Parting's a well paid with soon again to meet,  
Soon in your arms to feel so small and sweet,  
Sweet to myself that am so sweet to you.

The occasion is not one for a disquisition on  
Patmore's poetry, but only for the commendation  
of a new edition. A portrait which serves as a  
frontispiece conveys a good idea of the poet's  
petulant and assertive vanity.

UNDER the heading 'The Problem of the Near  
East' Chedo Mijatovich, former Servian Minister  
to the Sultan, gives in *The Fortnightly* a character  
sketch of Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid, presenting him in  
an aspect very different from that in which he is  
ordinarily exhibited. Europe, it is said, would do  
well to request him to put himself (if he is not there  
already) at the head of the Pan-Islamic movement.  
Mr. William Archer writes sensibly on 'The Presi-  
dent's English.' Prof. William Knight has an  
admirably appreciative article on Edward Burne-  
Jones. Annie Vivanti presents in an attractive  
guise Giosuè Carducci, and Dr. George M. Gould  
has a stimulating account of Lafcadio Hearn. A  
very interesting matter to Roman Catholics is

opened out by the Rev. F. L. Tassian in 'Archae-  
ology and Infidelity,' the subject discussed being  
the Chapel of Loreto. Mr. Basil Tozer sends a  
much-needed contribution on 'The Abuse of Sport.'  
In this he describes monstrous acts of cruelty  
practised in the digging out of foxes.

To *The Nineteenth Century* the Bishop of Madras  
contributes a thoughtful and philosophical paper  
on 'The Village Deities of South India.' It is a  
curious fact that these are almost always female.  
The theory advocated is that the ceremonial ob-  
served in the sacrifices is due to the idea under-  
lying, which is not that of a gift to the deity, but  
communion with a superior power. Prof. A. Van-  
derby writes on Pan-Islamism. Very thrilling is  
Mrs. Charles Ronndell's 'From a Diary at Doldin  
Castle during the Phoenix Park Trial.' Miss Flo-  
rence B. Low gives an intelligent account of 'The  
Sudermann Cycle,' with special reference to the  
performances in England of plays belonging to it.  
Miss Rose M. Bradley writes pleasingly and sym-  
pathetically on 'The Children of Florence.' The  
Rev. Herbert Thurston, S.J., deals with the ques-  
tion of 'American Spelling'; and Mr. Macnaghten  
comments on the indescribable and inexplicable  
neglect of 'Geography in our Public Schools.'

In *The National* 'King Leopold and the Congo at  
the Bar of Belgian Public Opinion' indulges in some  
plain speaking. 'How to choose an Oxford College'  
awards a strong preference to Balliol, or, failing  
that, to New, Christ Church, Magdalen, Trinity,  
or University. 'Missing Chapters in the Garden  
that I Love' has much of the charm of the original.  
Prof. Skeat has a characteristically sage and admi-  
rable essay on 'Modern English Spelling.' An im-  
portant contribution on 'Russia from Within' is  
written by a special commissioner to the magazine.  
'Greater Britain and India' rewards attention, as  
does 'American Affairs,' by A. Maurice Low.

A NEW portrait of Charlotte Brontë serves as  
frontispiece to *The Cornhill*, and is, so far as we  
know, the first illustration that has been supplied  
to that magazine. Concerning its merits as a like-  
ness we are unable to speak. Mr. Arthur C.  
Benson, writing on 'The Ethics of Reviewing,' is  
sagacious enough, but has little that is fresh to tell  
us. 'News from Poitiers, 1356,' is an account in  
modern language of an avowed participant in the  
battle. 'How I saw the Assassin' is a deeply  
interesting account, by a Spanish schoolgirl, of the  
attempted murder of the King of Spain. 'La  
Chaise-Dieu,' by Violet R. Markham, 'Pastels from  
Morocco,' by L. J. B., and 'The Tides,' by Frank T.  
Bullen, are noticeable in an excellent number.

THE high level reached from the outset by  
*The Gentleman* under its new management is  
maintained, and the latest number is delightful  
from cover to cover. Most of the contents are un-  
signed. 'Ships and their Builders,' 'My Thoughts  
and Second Thoughts,' and 'The Real Dugald  
Dalgetty' are all capital. 'Some Shadowy Char-  
acters in Shakespeare' is a clever expansion of  
the idea of 'Some Unseen Characters in Shake-  
speare.' 'Retrospective Review,' 'Correspondence,'  
'Sylvanus Urban's Note-Book,' and 'The Corps-  
Candle' have remarkable interest, and the whole  
constitutes an ideal magazine.

In *The Idler* 'A Street Scene in Tangier' forms a  
frontispiece, and 'The Idler in Arcady' the most  
noteworthy portion of the contents.



THE frontispiece to *The Burlington Magazine* consists of Raphael's 'Madonna of the Tower.' Miss Ellen Duncan's 'National Gallery of Ireland' is brilliantly illustrated by ten designs on four plates, the first plate presenting Mantegna's 'Judith and Holofernes' and G. B. Moroni's 'The Widower.' Some fine portraits of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Darnley accompany an article on Mr. Lang's recently published 'Portraits of Mary, Queen of Scots,' by Mr. Lionel Cust, and Miss Kathleen Martin. A coloured 'Head of Christ,' attributed to Leonardo, is an excellent specimen of workmanship. There are some good reproductions of works in American galleries, public and private.

REV. C. P. PHINN.—An occasional correspondent of 'N. & Q.' has just passed away in the person of the Rev. Charles Percival Phinn, B.A. Oxon. (Ball. Coll.), late rector of Long Crichel, Dorset. Mr. Phinn had for some time past resided at Belmont, Naseot Road, Watford, Herts, where he died in his seventy-seventh year on 21 September. His body has been taken to Long Crichel for interment. His last contribution to 'N. & Q.' appeared at 10 S. iii. 75. His custom was, I believe, to reply privately to correspondents where an address was given. He adopted this method to save time. He became a correspondent of mine in this way, and I was indebted to him for valued and much-appreciated assistance.

J. T. P.

## BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES—OCTOBER.

MR. THOMAS BAKER sends us another of his theological catalogues (No. 498). There are many interesting items of which we note a few. 'Graduale Sarisburiense,' a reproduction in facsimile of a MS. of the thirteenth century, London, 1894 (only 300 copies printed), 2 vols., is 4/.; Ben Jonson's 'Workes,' 1640, 2 vols., folio, 6/. 6s.; Cardinal Albani's 'Menologium Græcorum,' 1727, 3 vols., folio, vellum, fine copy, sharp impressions of the plates, 8/.; Aquinas's 'Opera Omnia,' 18 vols. in 14, folio, 1570, 14/.; a complete set of the Bampton Lectures, 112 vols., 30/.; and 'Ephraem Syri Opera Omnia,' 6 vols., folio, 1737, 9/. 9s. Mr. Baker also has a list of 243 books he wants to purchase.

Messrs. Browne & Browne, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, have many interesting items in their List No. 85. The rare old prints include a mezzotint portrait of George Hudson, the Railway King, 3/. 3s.; and the presentation of the newly elected chief of the Huron tribe, Canada, from the painting by Thielcke, 1841, 5/. 5s. Among books we note a set of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, 1831-1900, 18/. Under Bewick we find 'British Birds,' 1797-1804, 21/.; also 'Land and Water Birds,' 1804-5, 12/. 12s. There is a fine copy, black-letter, of the complete edition of the Homilies, 1570, 10/. A copy of Bruce's 'Lapidarium Septentrionale,' 1875, is priced 8/.; Burns's 'Letters addressed to Clarinda,' Philadelphia, 1809, 8/.; the first London edition of Burns, 1787, 4/. 4s.; and David Cox's 'Progressive Lessons in Landscape Painting,' 1823, 5/. The Cruikshank list includes 'Waterloo,' by Mudford, Colburn, 1817, 20/.; also 'Life in London,' 1822, 6/. Under Andrew Marvel is 'The Rehearsal Transposed,' 1672-3, 10/. There is a reference in it to 'the fat Sir John Falstaff.' A first edition of 'Tristram Shandy,' with Sterne's autograph in several volumes, 8 vols., is 10/.; and Shelley's

'Posthumous Poems,' 1824, 8/. At the close of the catalogue is a list of bargains for book collectors.

Mr. James G. Commin, of Exeter, has Walton's 'Flowers from the Upper Alps,' 18s.; Ritson's 'Ancient English Metrical Romances,' large paper, 1884, 1/. 1s.; Meyrick's 'Antient Armour,' first issue, 1824, 8/. 8s.; Barrington's 'New South Wales,' 2 vols., 1802-3, 1/. 10s.; Rowe's 'Dartmoor,' 2 vols., 1896-1900, 2/. 18s.; Heath's 'Caricature Sketch-Book,' first issue, 1/. 6s. 6d.; and Walpole's 'Works,' 5 vols., 1798, 3/. 10s. Under Oxford are Ackermann's 'Views,' 4s. per plate; also a choice series, 1/. 12s. There are many works on costume; and under Book-Plates, in 2 vols., 4to., are 'Examples of Irish Book-Plates,' very scarce, 1894, 3/. 10s.

Mr. Bertram Dobell's catalogue No. 144 opens with a number of English pamphlets, the dates ranging from 1626 to 1841. We note 'Killing no Murder,' 1657, 1/. 12s.; and under Shelley the speech for the defendant in the prosecution of the Queen v. Moxon, 1841, 2s. Among the books we may mention three rare works on Astrology, 1601-24, 5/.; Beaumont and Fletcher, folio, 1679, 7/. 10s.; Burns's 'Poems,' 1787, 5/.; and Holinshed's 'Chronicle,' 1586-7, 3/. 10s. Under Junius is a series of volumes of *The Public Advertiser*, 1766-76. These cover the whole period during which the letters of Junius were appearing, 8 vols., 5/. 5s. Weever's 'Ancient Funerall Monuments,' 1631, is 2/. 2s. The list under Shakespeare includes the Clarendon Press facsimile, 1902, 7/. 7s.; the 'Poems,' Kelmscott Press, 1893, 6/. 6s.; and Caulfield's 'Collection of the Vocal Music in the Plays,' 3/. 3s. In the Addenda to the catalogue we find the first edition of 'Ingoldsbys,' 1840-2-7, 10/. 10s.; and 13 vols. of *The London Magazine*, 1821-6, 4/. 4s.

Mr. H. G. Gadney, of Oxford, has two short lists of Classics, Classical Antiquity, Lexicons, history, &c.

Messrs. Galloway & Porter, of Cambridge, send us their Catalogue No. 32, which is a good general list, with a special supplement of important classical works. The first item in the catalogue is the reproduction of 'A Hundred Merry Tales,' with introduction by W. Carew Hazlitt, 1887, 25s. (only 137 copies done).

Messrs. William George's Sons, of Bristol, have 'Atlas Historique, ou Nouvelle Introduction à l'Histoire, Chronologie, et Géographie,' Amsterdam, 1705-20, 5/. 5s. Under Baskerville Press is the magnificent Virgil with 95 copperplates, 1757, extra-illustrated, 3/. 3s. The second edition of Fox's 'Martyrs,' 1570, is 9/. 9s. Under Liturgies we find the famous standard of 1662, 5/. 5s.; also a collection of 36 Forms of Prayer from the Great Plague to Victoria's Jubilee, 25s. There is a set of *The London Magazine*, 1732-73, 74 vols., 11/. 11s. (wants only three plates and about half a dozen leaves). The first edition of Wesley's 'Hymns,' 1739, is 12s. 6d.; Randolph's 'Poems,' 1638, 3/. 3s.; and 'The Works of Sir Thomas More,' 1557, 12/. 15s. (wants title-page). There are interesting items under Early Printing.

Mr. William Glaisher has a Supplementary List of Reminders. We note Foster's 'Feudal Heraldry,' 3 vols., large 4to, 84s.; and his 'Feudal Coats of Arms,' 30s. *The Athenæum* has stated that "by the issue of these great works of reference Mr. Foster was doing more for the cause of genealogy



than the whole College of Heralds." Maurice's 'Franco-German War' is 10s.; Ordish's 'Early London Theatres,' 3s.; and Rabelais, illustrated by Heath Robinson, 21s. There are a number of publications of the New Shakspeare Society from 1s. 6d. upwards.

Mr. George Gregory sends from Bath a double catalogue, Nos. 173-4, containing Alken's 'Military Occurrences,' 1820, 30s.; a magnificent copy of the Cranmer Bible, 30s.; a set of the Bibliographical Society *Transactions*, 13s.; English Dialect Society, 25 vols., 11s.; 'Imitations of Original Drawings by Holbein,' 84 portraits (Lowndes gives 80 only), 1812, 13s.; Hutchins's 'Dorset,' 1796-1815, 28s.; Nicolas's 'Orders of Knighthood,' 1842, 10s.; a collection of speeches of leading politicians, 1810-54, 54 vols., calf, 32s.; and Strutt's 'Works,' 9 vols., 4to, 1774-1842, 33s. There are a large number of choice coloured prints besides three original oil paintings on copper of Shakespeare, Beaumont and Fletcher. Mr. Gregory is making a special clearance of surplus miscellaneous books; these he offers to sell by weight, 1 cwt. for 12s., 5 cwt. for 50s. One would be glad to purchase coats at a like reduction. This is the first catalogue we have seen with such an offer, and we make a note of it, feeling sure that Capt. Cuttle would have done so. We knew some half century ago of a Leeds bookseller who had another novel way of disposing of his stock—selling it by the yard.

Mr. William Hitchman, of Bristol, has Hope's 'Costume of the Ancients,' best edition, 2 vols., 1841, 24s.; Frankau's 'Eighteenth Century Colour Prints,' 45s.; Newman's 'Lives of the Saints,' 40s.; 'Naval and Military Trophies,' by Holmes and Lord Wolsley, with 36 coloured plates by Gibb, 20s.; Seebohm's 'British Birds,' 5s. 15s.; Sharpe and Wyatt's 'Monograph of the Hirundinidæ,' 129 large plates, coloured by hand, 1885-94, 4l. 7s. 6d.; Caldecott's 'Old English Plate,' 2l. 2s.; Capt. White's 'Archæological Sketches in Scotland,' folio, 20s.; and Grote's 'Plato,' 1865, 3 vols., 25s. Under London is Denham's 'St. Dunstan in the West,' 5 coloured plates, 8s.

Mr. J. Jacobs sends us a "rough proof" of a clearance catalogue. Whitman's 'Print Collectors' Handbook' is 25s. The Cruikshank list includes 'The Sandboy's' 'Adventures at the 1851 Exhibition,' 35s. Under Rowlandson is 'Dr. Syntax,' 35s. A copy of Surtees's 'Spongee's Sporting Tour' is 50s. Other items are Henley's 'London Garland,' 21s.; Budge's 'Book of the Dead,' 30s.; Landor's 'Works,' Moxon, 27s. 6d.; Tissot's 'Life of Christ,' 5l. 5s.; Lecky's 'Rationalism,' 45s.; Burton's 'Arabian Nights,' 7l. 7s.; and Rossetti's 'Blessed Damsel,' hand-coloured by Gloria Cardew, 31s. 6d. There are a large number of Jewish books.

Mr. David Johnstone, of Edinburgh, has a complete set of 'Acts of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 1638-1890,' 20 vols., folio, with Wilson's index, 22l. 10s.; 'Tristram Shandy,' 9 vols., second edition of the rare vols. i. and ii., and first edition of all the others, autograph of the author in vols. v., vii., ix., 4l. 10s.; Richardson's novels, 20 vols., 1901, 42s.; Froude's 'Short Studies,' 4 vols., half-calf, by Rivière, 26s.; and Henley's 'Century of Artists,' folio, 3l. 15s. There is a collection of almanacs, consecutive from 1700 to 1838, 15 vols., 3l. Under Edinburgh are many items of interest, including Edgar's map, 1765, 2s. 6d.;

and 'Edinburgh in the Olden Time, 1727-1828,' sixty-three original views, 21s.

Messrs. Myers & Co.'s List No. 110 contains a very fine copy of the first edition of Albert Smith's 'Christopher Tadpole,' in the original numbers, 7l.; also a presentation copy of Blackmore's 'Alice Lorraine,' 4l. 10s. There is a complete set of the publications of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, 1872-94, 13l. 10s.; and the first edition of Crabbe Robinson's 'Diary,' the three volumes extended to six, having 366 finely engraved portraits of the principal characters mentioned, 31l. 10s. An exceptionally fine illustrated copy of Jesse's 'London,' with 665 scarce engraved portraits and views, is priced 47l. 10s. Under America are interesting items relating to General Clinton, Earl Cornwallis, Major André, &c. Under Art we find 'The Florence Gallery,' Paris, 1819, 5l. 15s.; 'The Art Journal,' 1849-81, 9l. 10s.; and Waagen's 'Treasures of Art in Great Britain,' 4 vols., 1854-7, 2l. 12s. 6d. Other items include Blomefield's 'Norfolk,' 11 vols., royal 8vo, 1805-10, 9l. 10s.; a set of four engravings illustrating Nelson's funeral, 1806, 4l. 10s.; 'Persian Costume,' by Swebach, 1820-1, 4l. 4s.; Wilkinson's 'Londina Illustrata,' 1819-25, 4l. 17s. 6d.; Howell's 'Lexicon,' 1660, 2l. 2s.; first edition of Somerville's 'Chase,' 1735, 4l. 4s.; and Walpole's letters, Cunningham's edition, 6l. 15s.

[Further catalogues are held over.]

## Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

H. RIGBY ("The stream with languid murmur creeps").—You will find this in Dykes Campbell's one-volume edition of Coleridge's 'Poetical Works' (Macmillan, 1893), p. 20, where there are two verses more than you quote. The poem bears the title 'Imitated from Ossian.' 'Tell's Birthplace' is on p. 142, and the 'Ode to Tranquillity' on p. 159.

S. S. A. ("Qualification for a Medical Practitioner").—Unsuited to our columns.

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EDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1906.

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SHAKESPEARIAN VOWEL-SOUNDS.

books have appeared lately which  
welcomed by all who take an interest  
ethan literature, namely, 'A Shake-  
Phonology' and 'A Shakespeare  
both by Dr. Viëtor, Professor of  
Philology in the University of  
, and President of the Association  
que Internationale. From these  
we may learn what Dr. Viëtor believes  
the pronunciation of Shakespeare.  
seems to me that Dr. Viëtor's conclu-  
in the main sound, and that they will  
be generally accepted by scholars,  
be doing a little service to some of  
ers of 'N. & Q.' if I present in a  
form a synopsis of the most im-  
results of the learned professor's  
ations.

begin by giving in order the vowel-  
of modern English according to the  
Romic notation found in Sweet's  
ook of 'Phonetics' (1877), p. 109 :  
r), æ (had), æ (hair), ai (fly), ao (fall),  
e (head), ei (fail), ə (bud), əə (bird),  
iy (feel), o (folly), oi (boy), ou (no),  
uu, uw (fool).

Shakespearean system of vowel-

sounds is given in Dr. Viëtor's notation as  
follows :—

Front vowels—i, i, ij, iu ; e, e, eu ; ær,  
æ, æi.

Back vowels—u, u, uw ; o, o, oi, ou ; a.

It will be noticed that vowel-length is  
denoted in Broad Romic by doubling the  
letter, and in Viëtor's notation by the addi-  
tion of a colon. The following sounds occur  
both in modern and in Elizabethan English  
—aa (a:), æ, æ (æ:), e, ei (æi), i, ii, iy (i:, ij)  
o, oi, ou, u, uu, uw (u:, uw). The following  
modern English vowel-sounds were not  
heard in Shakespeare's time—ai (fly), ao  
(fall), au (now), ə (bud), əə (bird). The fol-  
lowing Shakespearean vowels differ from  
modern Southern English sounds—i: =  
Northern English *e* in *be* (no after-glide);  
e: = Northern *ea* in *bearing*; æ: = Northern  
vowel in *can* (pronounced long); o: = con-  
tinental long *o* (no after-glide); iu = *E. u*  
in *due* with the first element [i] stressed; eu =  
e + u: with first element stressed. Shake-  
speare never rimes *iu* with *eu*—*due* with *few*.

Let us now take in order the modern  
English vowel-sounds which were not known  
in Elizabethan English—namely, the diph-  
thongs *ai*, *ao*, and *au*, and the obscure mixed  
vowels *ə* and *əə*—and see from what Eliza-  
bethan vowel each of these sounds has been  
developed.

Mod. Eng. *ai* (as in *fly*) is developed from  
Eliz. Eng. *ij*, which was pronounced as *ee*  
in southern Mod. Eng. *bee*. With this *ij* were  
spoken *sky*, *cry*, *dry*, *high*, *eye*, *child*, *climb*,  
*mind*, *contrive*.

Mod. Eng. *ao* (as in *fall*) usually repre-  
sents Eliz. Eng. *a:*, the stressed vowel in  
*father*. With this *a:* were spoken *all*, *straw*,  
*fault*, *hawk*, *talk*, *walk*, *daughter*. Mod. Eng.  
*ao* also stands for Eliz. Eng. *æ*. Shake-  
speare pronounced *water* "water," *ward*  
"wærd," *warm* "wærm," *vaunt* "vænt."  
It also stands for Eliz. Eng. *ou* (the vowel  
sound in *no*), as in *bought*, *fought*, pronounced  
by Shakespeare [bouxt], [fouxt].

Mod. Eng. *au* (as in *now*) is developed  
from Eliz. Eng. *uu*, the London English *oo*  
in *too*. *Brow*, *bough*, *allow*, *vow*, *found*,  
*ground*, were spoken by Shakespeare with  
this *uu* sound.

The Mod. Eng. obscure vowel *ə* (as in  
*bud*) is usually developed from Eliz. Eng. *u*,  
the vowel in *full*. With this *u*-sound  
Shakespeare pronounced *sun*, *done*, *dove*,  
*flood*, *double*. *None*, *one*, were pronounced  
by him with *o:* sound.

The Mod. Eng. obscure long vowel *əə*  
(as in *bird*) represents four distinct Shake-  
spearian sounds, namely, *er*, as in *herd*,



learn, verse; *ær*, as in *convert*, *desert*; *ŭr*, as in *bird*, *first*; and *ur*, as in *curse*, *worse*, *burn*, *word*.

Let us take now the remaining Mod. Eng. vowels and compare each with its corresponding Shakespearian sound or sounds.

Mod. Eng. *aa* corresponds to two Eliz. Eng. sounds, *a*: and *æ*: the former in *father*, *palm*, *balm*; the latter in *grant*, *command*, *jar*, *scar*, *hard*, *harm*.

Mod. Eng. *æ*=Eliz. *æ*, as in *glad*, *sat*, *man*, *hand*. In Shakespeare *have* rhymes with *grave* [*æ*:].

Mod. Eng. *ae* (as in *hair*)=Eliz. *æi*, so *air*, *heir*, *prayer*.

Mod. Eng. *e*=Eliz. *e*, as in *bed*, *dead*, *friend*. But *devil* was pronounced *di:vil*; *sweat*: and *said*, *sæid*.

Mod. Eng. *ei* (as in *fail*)=Eliz. *æi*; so *rain*, *rein*, *day*, *prey*. But *great*, *break*, were pronounced with vowel *e*:, and *name*, *shame*, *grave*, *stage*, *pale*, *face*, with *æ*:.

Mod. Eng. *ii* represents two distinct Eliz. sounds, namely, *i*: and *e*:. *Deed*, *sweet*, *tree*, *piece*, *relieve*, represent the former sound; *sea*, *dream*, *speak*, *beast*, *fever*, *deceive*, the latter. *Fiend* rhimed with *friend*.

Mod. Eng. *o* (as in *hot*) is unchanged. But *want*, *watch*, *swan*, were pronounced with vowel *æ*.

Mod. Eng. *ou* (as in *no*)=Eliz. *o*:; e.g., *go*, *foe*, *woe*, *alone*, *groan*, *loan*. But in *soul*, *control*, *bold*, *cold*, the Elizabethan sound survives in Mod. Eng. *Rome* rhimed with *room* [*u*:].

Mod. Eng. *u* (as in *full*) is unchanged; e.g., *bull*, *good*, *wool*, *woman*. But *room*, *should*, were pronounced with *u*:.

Mod. Eng. *uu*, *uw* (as in *fool*), represent two Eliz. sounds, namely, *u*: and *iu*. *Brood*, *root*, *doom*, *tomb*, *prove*, represent the former sound; *true*, *blue*, *slew*, *crew*, the latter. *Wound* rhimed in Shakespeare with *hound*, pronounced with sound *uw*; see above, under Mod. Eng. *au*.

The sounds *i* (as in *fill*) and *oi* (as in *boy*) remain unchanged. A. L. MAYHEW.

#### "STEELYARD."

Looking through 'N. & Q.' for 1902-3, I noticed the replies to a query (9 S. x. 427) about 'The King's Weighhouse.' The original situation of it was referred to the Steelyard in the City, and most of the replies (9 S. xi. 13, 56, 209, 272, 390) assumed a connexion between the Teutonic *fondaco* and its homonym the steelyard-balance. In some the place was so called from its being a yard for the sale of German steel,

and this balance, being used there, got its name from the place. In others the place was so named from the use in it of a steelyard to weigh the imported merchandize. Some replies expressed doubt whether the word "steelyard" did not come from the Latin *statera*, or from *hasta*, a spear, the "yard" part being assumed to be a mere suffix, as is "dullard" and "poniard."

The 'Oxford English Dictionary' will doubtless, in due course, throw light on the subject. In the meanwhile I venture the opinion:—

1. That the Steelyard was not so called either from its being a place for the sale of steel, or from the use therein of a steelyard-balance.

2. That the name of the balance had no connexion either with its place-homonym or with the metal steel.

3. That the only connexion between the name of the balance and that of the place is their having the word "yard" in common, the one in its linear sense, the other in its superficial sense, or rather in the "courtyard" extension of that sense.

Every reader of 'N. & Q.' knows Rembrandt's picture 'The Syndics of the Cloth Hall.' I suggest that the Steelyard was the English Cloth Hall, and that it acquired its name in the following way. The proper title of the picture is 'De Staalmeeesters,' and its home, before its transfer to the Rijks-Museum, was in the Staalhof, the Drapers' Hall, where cloths were stamped as being made according to the regulations of the guild, just as in England cloth had to be woven according to statute, and stamped or sealed by officials. Now the Staalmeeesters and the Staalhof had no more to do with steel than our "bookmakers" and "booking-office" have to do with books. *Staal* is a stamp, and stamps are made of steel; *hof* is a hall, a court or courtyard, a garden; and it happened, I believe, that the Staalhof in England was called the Steelyard instead of the Stamp Hall because "steel" was the simplest equivalent of *staal*, and because the building had a large courtyard, as was usual in mediæval inn-Dutch; it was used for the Cloth Hall of German cities.

Was the balance used in the English Staalhof, for weighing cloth or other goods of the steelyard kind? We know that the use of this kind of balance, called the "auncel" or "auncel-shaft," was forbidden by several Plantagenet statutes. That, however, goes for little; it was evidently



much used, or it would not have been so strongly denounced by statute and, according to Arnold, by "hooly church." The term "auncel" is said ('O.E.D.') to be derived from *L. lanx*, Fr. *launcelle*; but this seems doubtful, for it is probably the same as the "hauncer" denounced in 18 Hen. VI., and as the "hanster" considered in the 'O.E.D.' to be a derivative of *Hanse*, *Haunce*, a guild of merchants, a name common to French, English, Dutch, and German. But this balance is *unster* in Dutch, and this word points to a more probable origin, which I shall consider presently.

The steelyard must have been a very convenient kind of balance for itinerant merchants, not requiring a heavy set of weights, as with the ordinary balance. The objection to it is that it facilitates trickery in weighing. The 'E.D.D.' shows that it was extensively used in the country, and gives several variant names which help in the search for the history of the word: "steel," "stillur," "stullurz," "stuliardz." "Stilyud" is also a common form, in speech at least, and Walter Scott uses "still-yard" ('The Pirate,' ix.). I venture to suggest that it was originally "stail," "stailyard," or "stilyard," altered in writing to "steelyard" as an effect of the mimicry of familiar words by strange words—strange to town-folk at least. "Stail," A.-S. *stila*, G. *stiel*, Du. *steel* (pronounced "stail"), is a long stem or handle; among Lancashire folk a broom-handle is called a "brush-stail." And "stail," used in a measure, albeit of weight, might easily have become "stail-yard," especially if its beam were marked with fifteen notches, or pins, for the 16 pounds of the old stone, or, in a larger size, for the 16 stones of the old wey or load; as this number of notches would make it resemble a yard measure divided, as yard measures were, and still are sometimes, into 16 nails. It is not generally known that, while yard measures have inch divisions marked on them for convenience, the yard is legally divided into 16 nails. The standard yard and ell of Elizabeth (the former of four spans, and the latter of five spans) are both divided into 16 nails, the term "nail" meaning a sixteenth (10 S. iii. 41).

The plural form "a pair of stilyards" ('E.D.D.') doubtless came by imitation from a "pair of scales."

I now return to the other name for "steelyard," the auncel or hauncer, Du. *unster*.

While I fail to see any connexion between "steelyard" and *L. hasta*, it happens, by a curious coincidence, that "hauncer," having

no connexion with "steelyard," is connected with *hasta*, perhaps even derived from it. For *hasta*, a lance, became *hanste* and *anste* in early French. Thus, in the 'Chanson de Roland,'—

Dreites cez hanstes, luisanz ces espiez bruns.

V. 1043.

Ma hanste est fraite e perciez mis escuz.

V. 2050.

If from the English "stail" (equivalent to the French *estille*, a weaver's loom, probably once a weaver's beam, just as "loom" was once a pole, the loom of an oar) was developed "steelyard," it is probable that from the early French *hanste* might come the name of a lever-balance which became *unster* in Dutch, and "hauncer," "auncel-shaft," "hanster," in English. Evidently the story of the "hauncer" is far from complete, and there is much to fill up in that of the steelyard; yet it is something to show the unsatisfactory nature of the account usually accepted, and to point out the probable direction in which a solution of the difficulties may be found.

But the unequal-armed balance has a third name in the Norse part of our islands; it is the "bismar" or "besemer" of Zetland, originally of the countries round the Baltic. In some of these countries its long arm is said to have nails or pins marking the divisions. The greater bismar of Zetland, with a wooden beam seven feet long, would weigh up to the "skippund" of 20 "lispunds"—320 lb. Scots. The lesser bismar or "pundler," with its ell-long wooden beam, probably had fifteen pins dividing it into the sixteen pounds Scots which made the lispund (at least before this unit was gradually increased in Zetland to double that weight). This may be inferred from the fact that a fish, the fifteen-spined stickleback, was called the "bismar" from its resemblance, or rather from that of its back, to the weighing implement ('O.E.D.'). This supports the view expressed before, that the second part of the word "steelyard" may have been influenced by the division of the beam into 16 pounds resembling that of the yard and ell into 16 nails. The first part of the word, mimicking the familiar "steel," is paralleled by a curious form of the Zetland "bismar." In an 'E.D.D.' quotation (1701) this latter word appears as "pismire," a change probably due—1, to Gaelic hardening of *b* : 2, to Southron mimicry, in an unfamiliar word, of the familiar term for "ant."

My attempt at the story of the steelyard, hauncer, or bismar may perhaps lead to researches in the folk-lore of this implement.



of weighing. Observations are needed not only in the remoter parts of our own country, but also in other lands.

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Liverpool.

'AULD ROBIN GRAY.'

(See 6 S. v. 145, 170.)

THIS song, from the date of its seeing light, has been in one way or another the theme of considerable discussion, while the story of its composition has afforded scope for the pen of various writers.

Recently I came across some facts connected with the subject which may be well preserved in 'N. & Q.' In *The Weekly Magazine or Edinburgh Amusement* for 9 and 16 September, 1778, there appeared an article with this heading, with fortunately the whole of the song as it was then known—which is very different in composition and language from the version generally accepted as Lady Anne Lindsay's, such as found in Blackie's 'Book of Scottish Song' (1875), 'The Lyric Gems of Scotland' (1857), 'The Songs of Scotland' (1871), and Davidson's 'Universal Melodist' (1848).

It is stated that Lady Anne Lindsay first penned the song in 1771-2. Seven years after this we find a writer in the magazine to which I refer regretting that such an "elegant composition" should have been neglected, and adding that he had often wished the song would become a favourite, and that his wish was now realized.

The first verse of this "favourite song" is very different from other versions, thus:

When the sheep were in the fauld, and the kye  
a-driving hame,

And all this weary world to rest was gane,  
The cares of the world came in crouds upo' me,  
While auld Robin Gray lay sleeping by me.

In 1788 the 'Calliope, or Vocal Enchantress,' has the verse as follows:—

When the sheep are in the fauld, and the ky at hame,  
And a' the world to sleep are gane,  
The waes o' my heart fa' in show'rs frae my e'e,  
When my gudeman lies sound by me.

This is the first verse as it appears generally in later editions of the song; but in the 'Handbook of Scottish Songs,' by William Michison, the first verse begins with "Young Jamie lo'ed me weel," and the verse quoted does not appear. The third stanza which appears in the article under consideration is very different from that which is in more recent books, as follows:—

He had na been awa' a twelvemonth and a day,  
When my father brake his arm, and the cow was  
stole away:

My mother she was sick, and Jamie was at the sea,  
Whan auld Robin Gray came a-wooing to me.

'The Songs of Scotland' reads thus:—

He hadna been awa' a week but only twa,  
When my mither she fell sick, and the cow was  
stown awa':

My father brak his arm—my Jamie at the sea—  
And Auld Robin Gray came a-courting me.

The fifth verse is as much at variance with more recent editions. The third line makes Jenny say, "Why did not Jamie die? Why was he spar'd to cry, ah waes me." Elsewhere it is written, "Why didna Jenny dee? And wherefore was I spar'd to cry, wae is me."

The sixth stanza, in the old version, begins: "My father argu'd sair, but my mother did na speak"; but in 'Calliope' it is "My father urg'd me sair, my mither didna speak." Then the third line of this verse runs: "Sae I gae him my hand, but my heart was i' the sea," but in the first version to which I refer, and in later editions, it reads, "They gave him ["gied" in some editions] my hand, while ["but" in some instances] my heart was at the sea."

The seventh verse is:—

I had na been his wife a week but only three,  
Till standing at the door with the tear in my eye,  
I saw my Jamie's wreath [*sic*], but I couldna think  
it he

Till he said, "Love, I am come to marry thee."

This in 'The Songs of Scotland' runs thus:

I hadna been his wife, a week but only four,  
When mournfu' as I sat on the stane at the door,  
I saw my Jamie's ghaist—I couldna think it he,  
Till he said, "I'm come hame, my love, to marry  
thee."

The next metrical lines are equally noticeable for their dissimilitude to any later edition:—

Sair did we greet, and meikle did we say:  
We took a parting kiss and tore ourselves away:  
I wish I were dead—but I'm o'er young to die,  
O why was I spar'd to cry, ah waes me.

Later it appears:—

O sair, sair did we greet, and meikle did we say:  
Ae kiss we took—nae mair—I bade him gang away:  
I wish that I were dead, but I'm no like to dee:  
And why do I live to say, wae is me.

The last verse of the song as it appeared in 1778 is:—

I gang like a gaest, for I canna sit to spin:  
I darena think o' Jamie, for that would be a sin:  
I'll do the best I can a good wife to be,  
For auld Robin Gray is kind to me.

In the 'Book of Scottish Song' (1875) this stanza is:—

I gang like a ghaist, I carena to spin:  
I darena think o' Jamie, for that wad be a sin,  
But I will do my best a gude wife aye to be,  
For Auld Robin Gray, he is kind to me.

We are told that shortly before Lady



Barnard died she wrote to Sir Walter Scott, enclosing a revised copy of the song, with two additional verses. These two stanzas are invariably considered to be failures, and are not to be found in many, if any, song-books of recent years.

The question is, what is to be concluded from the whole affair? If the so-called "revised" copy and the additional verses were sufficiently good to be printed by the Bannatyne Club, after passing through Sir Walter's hands, how comes it that the two verses named are so feeble as to prevent their appearing in later editions? and can Lady Barnard's great falling off in poesy be accounted for?

If Lady Barnard sent a revised version of the song, with the additional verses, to Sir Walter Scott shortly before her death, which took place in May, 1825, how is it that the said two verses are found printed in a book of songs in 1788, *i.e.* thirty-seven years before her death? I leave it to the more critical to account for Lady Barnard and Sir Walter's writing or passing such a conglomeration of English and Scotch in ostensibly a Scottish song. The tender strain of both words and music seems to have closed the ear to both rhythm and the inharmony of mixing English and Scotch.

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS, F.S.A.(Scot.).  
Thornton Heath.

CASINO HOUSE, HERNE HILL.—This is one of those large, well-built, and well-arranged old houses, standing retired in their own wooded grounds, which form such an interesting and beautiful feature in the suburbs of London, and which the housebreaker is gradually annihilating. I have been informed that this one has been connected with the names of Ruskin and Bonaparte; and if this be correct it may deserve a passing notice.

Casino House and its sixteen acres of ground belong to Dulwich College, and the house has long been empty. On 28 August a sale of building material took place on the premises, and since then the demolition has proceeded apace.

In two of the daily papers of 8 September appeared good views of the house in its half-demolished condition. One of them said that Ruskin's father had acquired it in 1821, when the son was a mere child (he was born in 1819). I have been more than once over the whole house from cellar to attic, and it certainly appears remarkably unsuited for the home of a retired wine merchant of very quiet habits, with only one child. From

another source I understood it had been occupied by Prince Bonaparte, which, if correct, must refer to that prince who collected an extensive, rare, and valuable philological library, which is said to have found a home in Chicago.

I was told by a Herne Hill resident that the house was about a century old. This would give 1806 as its date, Napoleon I. being then at his zenith. The plan of the house appeared to me more French than English, and small arrangements, such as French windows, window fastenings, &c., suggested a French origin. The centre block is square with a pediment on each side, but large wings have been added, and extensive offices thrown out from the left wing. A pillared porch leads into a square central hall, which opens into a rather narrow long vaulted passage, at right angles. From this, on the side opposite the hall, one enters the lofty reception rooms, their large windows opening on to the long sweep of lawn, bounded by trees and a shrubbery, enclosing a walk, and terminating in a large pond. From the windows the view is very pleasant even now, over this wooded enclosure, on to the Surrey hills.

The large corner room on the extreme left has a dais, as if for a billiard saloon; then come two small rooms, one apparently a business room, with a large iron safe in the wall. The next seems to have been a spacious dining-room, followed by a circular well-lighted music-room, while a large drawing-room completes the suite. The end is occupied by a smaller room, perhaps the library, with another safe. Under the whole are extensive cellars. A good staircase leads to a corridor (over the one below), from which the bedrooms open. The best is circular and large, being above the central music-room. An extensive walled fruit garden with large hothouse is beyond the left wing. Altogether the mansion gives the idea of being more suitable for large receptions and much company than for the domesticities of private life.

Nearer Herne Hill village is a very narrow lane, called Ruskin's Walk, bounding an old comfortable house in fine secluded grounds, that seems well suited to have been the great art critic's home.

F. H.

CHRISTOPHER HEWETSON, SCULPTOR. (See 7 S. v. 168.)—This talented sculptor, born in 1739, was the third son of Christopher Hewetson, Esq., of Thomastown and Dangan, co. Kilkenny, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hewetson, Esq., of



Cloughsutton, co. Carlow; and great-great-grandson of (and sixth of the name in direct descent from) the Rev. Christopher Hewetson, M.A. (1525), vicar of Swords, Dublin, who was the second son of John Hewetson or Hewsonne, of the city of York (1498), by his wife Margaret, second daughter of John Lambert, Esq., of Calton, co. York, a descendant of Gundred, granddaughter of the Conqueror, and daughter of William, Earl Warren and Surrey.

From Dublin Mr. Hewetson went to Rome to complete his studies. It was at his studio there that he executed for Trinity College, Dublin, a sculptured marble monument of the Rev. Dr. Richard Baldwin, a Provost of the College, who died in 1758, and bequeathed his fortune of eighty thousand pounds to this university. The monument is placed under the centre panel of the south side of the Theatre or Examination Hall, one of the noblest structures of the kind in Europe, and is some nine feet long, about six feet high, and four feet in depth from the wall. The Provost is represented in a recumbent position, resting on his left elbow, and holding in his hand a scroll supposed to represent a will. A female figure, emblematic of the University, bends over him in an attitude of most tender grief; at his feet is an angel approaching him, holding in her left hand a wreath of palm, and pointing to heaven. These figures, with the couch on which they are placed, are of fine Carrara marble. Behind the figures rises a pyramid of dark-coloured Egyptian porphyry, which has a fine effect as a ground to the subject. The couch on which the Provost reclines is supported by a very rich sarcophagus of black-and-gold marble, sustained at the lower corner on massive lions' claws; these again rise on a black marble plinth, which lies on a pedestal of the same material. All these are highly polished.

This sculpture is a noble work of art, of great elegance, beauty of conception, correctness in drawing, and symmetry of form, displaying throughout the hand of a master, and doing the highest honour to the abilities of Mr. Hewetson. For this splendid work he received a thousand pounds; and the cost of transit, &c., from Rome was nearly five hundred pounds additional.

In 1786 he exhibited at the Royal Academy a bust (No. 531) of Gavin Hamilton, Esq., painter and connoisseur of ancient art, who was born at Lanark in 1730, and died at Rome in 1797. He published the '*Schola Italica Picturæ*,' with forty superb plates,

in 1773. He studied painting at (where he went at an early age) Agostino Massucci, after which he applied himself to the study of the antique. Among his best works was his series of pictures of the '*Iliad*.' The latter part of his life was employed in excavations at Tivoli and the ruins of Hadrian's Villa and at places in Italy, by which he was enabled to bring to light many of the long-lost treasures of antiquity, of which he formed a large collection, now in the Town gallery of marbles in the British Museum.

Again in 1790 Mr. Hewetson was exhibitor at the Royal Academy, with a bust (No. 520) of a nobleman, but I am unable to give the name.

He was still living at Rome in 1794, did not exhibit further in London. A few years after, probably in 1799, this man of genius died in that city in the prime of life, shortly after the great powers of his mind had begun to develop themselves in his art, which thereby suffered an incalculable loss.

JOHN HEWETSON

[Mr. Algernon Graves enters the sculptor's name as Hewitson in his '*Royal Academy of Arts*,' but does not identify the nobleman.]

THE KESTEVEN SURVEY TEMP. HEN. —So far as I am aware, no copy of the survey, nor of the West Riding of Lincolnshire survey, has been preserved to the present time. But recently I came across a copy of that portion of these surveys which relates to the fee of the Archbishop of York, and I am anxious to know if any other similar fragments remain. To assist in the identification of these surveys, to give wider publication to the fragments which survive, I give them below. They are recorded in the register of Wulfstan Giffard (fol. 7b) Archbishop of York, 1266 to 1279, and were printed by the Surtees Society in the appendix to '*Kilnsey Inquest*' (vol. xlix. pp. 391-2):—

*Kestevene in comitatu Lincolnie.*

[Archiepiscopus de Eboraco habet] in Wulfstan duas carucatas terre. In Twiford quatuor bovatas terre. In Skillington quatuor carucatas et ij bovatas terre. In Wolesthorp tres carucatas terre. In Lepingthorpe unam carucatam terre. In Levington quatuor carucatas terre. In Eston tres carucatas terre. In Wyma duas carucatas terre, quas R. de Sausmer tenet.

In Billingham et Walcote viginti carucatas. In Metheringham duas bovatas terre. In Easingthorpe tres carucatas terre et sex bovatas. In Swaunthorpe hundreda novem carucatas et duas bovatas. In Pikeworth duas carucatas et duas bovatas. In Danleby unam carucatam. In Hamby duas carucatas. In Killingburgh quinque carucatas quas Bar-



Neuton, Trikingham, Wresteby et Stowe  
racatas et sex bovatas.

*Vestriding in comitatu Lincolnior.*

eswell v. bovatas et dimidium. In  
a unam carucatam terræ et iij bovatas.  
quidam tenuit in eadem villa unam  
terræ et septem bovatas et dimidium,  
m Hugo tenet.

allow particulars of the archbishop's  
the Lindsey survey.

W. FARRER.

th, Carnforth.

PLAYHOUSES.—To those interested  
bject I hope the following note may  
me use. It is from the church-  
accounts of St. Botolph without  
e. In the margin are the words  
recepts":—

ryth 222 for money by them receyved  
yer of Tryntie Halle for playes, the  
inquest [wardnote], and other assem-  
in the time of this accompt."—8-9 Eliza-  
7, Guildhall MS. 1454, roll 70.

GERALD FOTHERGILL.

els Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.

SON ON THE UNDAUNTED.—In  
ruikshank's *Omnibus* (pp. 132-4),  
ived periodical edited by Laman  
d, is a slight sketch entitled 'A  
uise at Margate,' in which we get  
e of Napoleon Bonaparte during  
e to Elba. The author relates how  
viewed an old Margate boatman  
Emptage, who had served on the  
man-of-war under Capt. (after-  
dmiral) Ussher, and on the Un-  
in Fréjus Bay when Napoleon  
l from that port for Elba. The  
illustrated by two drawings by  
ak, in one of which Napoleon is  
ed leaning against the breech of a  
in another as pursued by a blue-  
Toulon, where, as Emptage de-  
apoleon related, he was wounded  
ish sailor.

versation Emptage states that  
, on coming on board the Un-  
went forward and conversed with  
s in what he calls a sort of lingo,  
ay have been Italian or French, or  
a mixture of both. It is certain  
poleon did not speak English,  
he knew enough of that language  
he naval and military news in an  
ewspaper. Emptage's tale is corro-  
oy Admiral Ussher, who published  
ve of the voyage to Elba in which

ving alongside, I immediately went up  
[the Undaunted] to receive the Emperor

on the quarter-deck. He took his hat off and bowed  
to the officers, who were all assembled on the deck.  
He soon afterwards went forward to the forecabin  
among the people, and I found him there, con-  
versing with those among them who understood a  
little French."

It seems evident that Napoleon took pains  
to ingratiate himself with the crew of the  
Undaunted during the voyage from Fréjus.  
Lord Rosebery relates:—

"When he [Napoleon] left the Undaunted, which  
conveyed him to Elba, the boatswain, on behalf of  
the ship's company, had wished him long life and  
prosperity in the isle of Elba, and better luck next  
time."

The good wishes of the crew were probably  
stimulated by the very liberal present  
Napoleon made on leaving the ship.

The article in *The Omnibus*, which ap-  
peared in 1842, describes Emptage as ap-  
proaching his seventieth year, and as having  
been several times wounded.

I remember Emptage well; he was very  
popular with visitors to Margate, and one of  
his admirers presented him with a fully  
equipped sailing boat, which he called the  
Old Friend, on which I have frequently  
sailed out to the Goodwins and back.  
Emptage is an old Kentish name, and I  
observed the other day at Margate that one  
of that name was drowned from the life-  
boat which went to the rescue of the crew  
of the barque Northern Belle.

JOHN HEBB.

Kingsgate.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring in-  
formation on family matters of only private interest  
to affix their names and addresses to their queries,  
in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

OSSIAN.—I would thank any amiable  
contributor to 'N. & Q.' if he were good  
enough to indicate the best authorities on  
Ossian or Ozin, the great Celtic epic poet.  
Has he not been definitely considered of  
Irish nationality? Where can I find the  
best original text in Gaelic and authorized  
translation?

THE O'NEILL.

59, Rua das Flores, Lisbon.

ROUMANIAN FOLK-LORE.—I shall be glad  
to be referred to any book or article in  
English on the subject of Roumanian folk-  
lore. In particular, I want to know if any  
of the fairy tales of John Creanga have been  
translated into English. He was a kind of  
Roumanian Hans Christian Andersen. Of  
his best-known tale, 'Herap Alb,' a critical



edition, with notes and a German translation, has long been promised by Prof. G. Weigand, but, as far as I can ascertain, it is not yet published. JAS. PLATT, Jun.

"MELLYCATON": "MUSK-MILLION."—I shall be much obliged to any one who can give the modern equivalent for "mellycaton" and "musk-million." Howes writes: "Apricocks, Mellycatons, Musk-Millions, and Tobacco came into England about the 20 year of Queene Elizabeth." F. B.

"HICKRY PIKRY": "COUNTRY CAPTAIN": "WILLIE LOUDON."—In a miscellaneous collection of private letters written from India before the period of the Mutiny, among well-known "Hobson-Jobson-isms," occur three quite unfamiliar to those Anglo-Indians who have had them brought to their notice; and as no trace of them is to be found in Burnell and Yule's 'Glossary,' I hope you will kindly permit this appeal to Anglo-Indians generally to be made through the columns of 'N. & Q.,' in the hope that some clues may be forthcoming to the origin of these rare phrasings. They are *hickry pikry*, a bazaar drug; "Country Captain," a cantonment game of some sort; and "Willie Loudon," a garden flower. The letters are chiefly from the North-Western parts of India. GRIFFIN.

[MR. JAMES PLATT, in one of his many valuable contributions to 'N. & Q.,' pointed out (10 S. iv. 87) that *hickry pikry*, in the sense of a drug, is explained in the 'N.E.D.' where, under 'Hierapiera,' GRIFFIN will find quotations ranging from 1379-80 to 1896. The 'N.E.D.' under 'Country,' 16, gives two Anglo-Indian uses of "country captain," but neither suits GRIFFIN's definition. Perhaps COL. PRIDEAUX, EMERITUS, or some other contributor to 'N. & Q.' will solve the difficulty.]

HUNTER OF LONG CALDERWOOD.—Can any of your readers inform me of the name of the father of the John Hunter (born 1663, died 1741) who purchased Long Calderwood, in Lanarkshire, and who was the father of the famous physician Dr. William Hunter and also of the great surgeon John Hunter?

In nearly all, if not all, the 'Lives' and biographical notices of these two distinguished men of the eighteenth century it is persistently stated, as if it were an undoubted fact, that they were descended from the family of Hunter of Hunterston, in Ayrshire. Of this, however, there appears to be no proof whatever—a fact which should be noted by any future biographers.

The statement invariably made is that the John Hunter (born 1663) above mentioned was a grandson of the Francis Hunter who

was a son of the nineteenth Laird of Hunterston, but it is never stated whose son this said John Hunter was, nor in Burke's 'Landed Gentry' (under Hunter of Hunterston) is Francis even stated to have been married.

Inquiries made by myself of the late Col. Hunter-Weston proved that no record of this supposed descent exists at Hunterston, although his father-in-law, the late Mr. Robert Hunter of Hunterston, in the year 1865 went fully into the whole matter, with the assistance of legal and genealogical experts, and also with the help of the late Dr. William Hunter, of the Coldstream Guards, a direct descendant of Archibald Hunter, uncle of the celebrated brothers, to try to ascertain any information as to the connexion of the two families; but none was forthcoming.

This supposed descent must presumably have been mentioned in the original obituary notices given in the papers of the day, and so the statement has been perpetuated ever since. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to throw a light on the subject.

ANDREW A. HUNTER.

"STEYNE."—Can you tell me the exact meaning and derivation of the word "Steyne"? One meets with the word particularly on the South Coast, such as New and Old Steyne at Brighton, Steyne at Worthing, &c.

KAIN.

[See 1 S. ii. 108.]

DR. JOHNSON'S SEALS.—Are there in existence any seals or any impressions of seals known to have belonged to Dr. Samuel Johnson? If so, what do they represent? J. S.

Oxford.

TROLLOPE FAMILY.—Can any one state the parentage and the date of death of John Trollope, of Matthews, Friday Street, London, linendraper, living in November, 1700? There is reason to believe that he was one of the Lincolnshire Trollopes. TEMPLAR.

PRECEPT ON DRUNKENNESS.—Dernièrement j'ai rencontré la phrase suivante dans *Le Petit Journal, Supplément Illustré* :—

"Maxi savait modérer sa passion [la boisson] régler son penchant, et réalisait seulement, bien que d'une façon inconsciente, l'ancien précepte médical de Salerne, qui exigeait que l'on s'enivrait une fois le mois, afin de chasser les humeurs malignes."

Peut-on me renvoyer à l'ouvrage auquel il est fait allusion, avec l'indication précise de l'endroit où se trouve ce précepte (en latin sans doute)? J'ai consulté l'ouvrage



arles Meaux Saint-Marc, contenant les  
sines de l'École de Salerne, sans le  
er. Naturellement, je ne désire pas  
r si c'est un bon conseil ou non, mais  
mplement en trouver la source, à titre  
iosité. A-t-il été déjà question de  
epte dans les colonnes de 'N. & Q.' ?

EDWARD LATHAM.

SESHOUSES OR WORKHOUSES IN AME-  
-The following paragraph has lately  
ed in print :—

ity-five counties in Kansas are without a  
and twenty-five have no almshouses, there  
'need for them."

word "almshouse" to be considered  
ivalent to "workhouse" ? and is  
e usual meaning of the first word in  
ited States ?

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

ainster.

ROBERT PEEL AND "IL NE SE DÉBOU-  
-JAMAIS."—In its obituary notice of  
derick Peel *The Times* wrote on  
:—

at Sir Robert Peel left of his qualities to  
erick was not legality and caution alone.  
inherited from the father that aloofness  
ence, that 'il ne se déboutonna jamais' of  
se of Guizot, which proved injurious to  
rt, and altogether debarred his son from  
'great mark in public life."

ould be interested to know when and  
what circumstances Guizot used a  
which has been accustomed to be  
ed with Croker's employment of it.  
ence Peel's 'Sketch of the Life and  
er of Sir Robert Peel,' for instance,  
:—

ate Lord Hardinge, who knew Peel in-  
and loved him with a warm and lasting  
once lamented to me, in India, Peel's  
veness (for these were his words) as the  
the Conservative party. He said that  
d complained 'il ne se déboutonne pas,'  
it the remark 'that his reserve impaired  
ess, and was injurious to the interests of

d in a review of this in September,  
(258), tells the following anecdote  
astration of Croker's words on this

ced on a certain occasion that a party of  
Peel's friends met at Drayton, among  
Lord Hardinge and Mr. Croker. After  
the morning, the guests assembled at  
en Sir Robert entertained them with an  
an accident which had happened, while  
out, to a young son of his brother  
The child, it appeared, had swallowed a  
the doctor being called in, there was a  
attempt to eject the noxious matter.  
ith his story, the Prime Minister arrived

at this climax. You never saw a child so treated ;  
in fact, we got everything out of him. 'William,'  
exclaimed Croker across the table, to the father of  
the sufferer, 'I wish that somebody would give Sir  
Robert a button !'"

But what is the truth of the whole matter ?

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

RAINBOW : THE CROCK OF GOLD.—Do  
present-day mothers tell their children about  
the crock full of gold which ought to be found  
by one reaching the spot where the end of  
the rainbow touches the ground ? I was  
told this, as were other country children, in  
the earliest rainbow days : told not as a fact,  
but as a probability, that such a crock would  
be found if the spot could be reached where  
the end of the bow touched earth. I have  
one lively recollection of chasing the end of  
a bow in the hope of finding the crock of  
gold as a reward. Perhaps others have done  
the same. But I do not find that children  
nowadays know the little fairy tale of the  
end of the bow and the crock of gold. They  
know the Biblical teaching about the rain-  
bow, which perhaps is all they ought to know.  
It was not clear to me whether the crock  
was a golden one or a crock filled with gold.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

Mlle. C. WISLEZ.—This lady published  
in 1853 a very interesting child's story,  
'Aventures d'une Chatte, écrites par elle-  
même.' I shall be very much obliged for  
any information respecting this lady, or  
references to a ready source of information.  
She was a great friend of M. Guizot.

A. G.

JOHN ARDEN.—I should be glad of any  
information respecting the family of the late  
John and Sarah Arden, of Arden in Chester,  
and of Pepper Hall, Yorkshire. John Arden  
was the grandson of Sir John Arden, Bt., of  
Arden in Chester. EDMUND FARROW.  
16, Swan Street, Darlington.

PHAROS AT DOVER CASTLE.—There is a  
tradition that the pharos at Dover Castle  
(said to have been built by the Romans)  
once possessed a peal of five bells, and that  
they were transferred to the church of  
St. Thomas, Portsmouth, in Queen Anne's  
reign, by the order of Prince George of Den-  
mark, at the request of Admiral Rooke.  
At the present time there is a peal of eight  
at St. Thomas's, Portsmouth, which were  
all originally cast by Abraham Rudhall, of  
Gloucester, in 1703. The fourth, seventh,  
and tenor have since been recast. In the old  
pharos at Dover hangs one modern bell,



cast by Warner & Sons, of London, in 1880? Can any of your readers throw light on this legend, or give further particulars?

J. R. JERRAM.

Church House, Salisbury.

JOSEPH GRIMALDI.—Has his life as a dentist ever been written? Was he successful as such? Did he ever contribute anything to the literature of his profession?

CHAS. F. FORSHAW,

Doctor of Dental Surgery.

Baltimore House, Bradford.

HATCHMENTS.—These, which might a few years ago be found hanging in almost every old church in the land, are gradually disappearing from view, and will probably soon be completely exterminated. Only the other day I visited a church in this county which I had not seen for the past ten years or so. On the occasion of my last visit several hatchments were in evidence; now I find them cleared away and lost to sight. There does not seem to be much literature available concerning hatchments. It would evidently be comparatively easy to form a bibliography of the subject. I have recently been looking it up, and found the references very few and far between. It has been suggested that some of the great London undertakers, such as Vigers or Banting, might possess much unique information concerning hatchments. They could probably tell who usually painted the achievements and the prices paid for the work. A correspondent says: "I have been in business since 1862, and dealing with many executors' accounts and funeral bills, yet have never seen an item for hatchments." How long is it since the last hatchment was hung up?

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

JÓKAI'S 'BLACK DIAMONDS.'—The last lines of this book would seem to indicate that Jókai had intended to write a sequel to it. Did he ever do so? ENIGMA.

"SLOW FADE ACROSS A DREARIER SEA."—Can any reader inform me who is the author of the poem of which the following is the first verse?—

Slow fade across a drearier sea, beneath a darker sky,

The dreams that cheer, the lights that lure, the baffled hopes that die,

Youth's trust, love's bliss, ambition's pride—the white wings all are flown,

And Memory walks the lonely shore, indifferent and alone.

R. T.

## Replies.

### MEAUX ABBEY.

(10 S. vi. 248.)

Few monastic sites have been treated so badly as that of Meaux. Not much more than a hundred years ago considerable portions of three walls existed, partly enclosing a quadrangle, doubtless that of the cloisters. The record of these walls is an engraving in Tickell's 'History of the Town and County of Kingston upon Hull' (1796), p. 172. This engraving is described by the author as "an exact resemblance of the various parts which are yet undestroyed." He was doubtless guided by what he saw going on in his own time when he added that "even these in all probability will, in a few years, be utterly defaced, and the place itself rendered undiscoverable." His anticipation has been literally fulfilled. At the present time there is not one stone left standing upon another. The site is, however, not quite undiscoverable, for some of the moats may still be traced, and here and there the surface of the ground presents the appearance which the expert in discovering ancient foundations knows so well.

A comparison of Tickell's engraving with a woodcut in the second volume of Poulson's 'History and Antiquities of the Seignior of Holderness' (1841), p. 316, indicates the extent to which the remains of the abbey had been destroyed in the first half of last century. Till about eight years ago a last fragment—accurately represented in a lithographed drawing in the first volume of the *Transactions of the East Riding Antiquarian Society*—was left standing. It was only a very small part of what existed even in Poulson's day, and consisted of a segmental-headed doorway, with a few feet of broken walling on each side of it. But, about the date I have named, even this last precious portion was destroyed, with the avowed object of discouraging the visits of those who are interested in the monuments of the nation's history. The despicable work of destruction was carried out by the tenant of the land; but it is difficult to believe that it was not done with the approval of the owner. At all events, he might have easily prevented the destruction, and there cannot be two opinions as to what was his duty.

Thirteen years ago the Bishop of Beverley suggested that the East Riding Antiquarian Society should undertake the task of excavating the site of Meaux Abbey, with the



object of recovering its ground plan. The minute information as to the buildings contained in Abbot Burton's chronicle of the house would give to an authentic plan of it an almost unique value. Unfortunately, crass ignorance stood in the way. The bishop's proposal was taken up by the Society with enthusiasm. "When, however, the owner of the site was approached, although the site is only in rough pasture, he declined to allow a sod to be turned."

Tickell and Poulson describe and depict other vestiges of the abbey—tessellated pavements, grave-covers, a subterranean vault, &c. Everything that could be destroyed has been destroyed. Poulson engraves the gravestone of Abbot Burton, the chronicler of the abbey; but even this intensely interesting and priceless relic can no longer be found.

J. R. BOYLE.

Hull.

'TOM TOUGH' (10 S. vi. 210, 252).—This song was published by Dibdin in 1799. A copy of the original publication, signed by Dibdin, lies before me; the title reads:—

"Yo heave Ho, | written and composed by | M<sup>r</sup> Dibdin, | and Sung by him | in his New Entertain-  
ment | called | A Tour To The Land's End. | Pr. 1s |  
London Printed and sold by the Author, at his  
Music Warehouse, Leicester Place, | Leicester  
Square."

The words of the first verse are as follows:—

My name d'ye see's Tom Tough, I've seed a little  
service,

Where mighty billows roll and loud tempests  
blow,

I've sailed with valiant Howe, I've sailed with  
noble Jarvis,

And in gallant Duncan's fleet I've sung out Yo  
heave ho.

Yet more shall ye be knowing,  
I was Coxon to Boscawen,

And even with brave Hawke have I nobly fac'd the  
foe,

Then put round the grog,  
So we've that and our prog.

We'll laugh in care's face, and sing out Yo heave ho.

WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS.

BALLADS IN BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER'S  
'MONSIEUR THOMAS' (10 S. vi. 223).—COL.  
PRIDEAUX's kind remarks on my discovery  
of 'In Crete' prompt me to add a few words  
on the above subject. It seems probable  
that the ballad referred to by the Fiddler  
as 'The Rose of England' is not the song  
printed by Rimbault, but the curious alle-  
gorical ballad of the same title in the Percy  
Folio, which deals with the winning of the  
crown of England from Richard III. by  
Richmond. Hales and Furnivall in their  
print of the folio, and Child in his great

collection, where it appears as No. 166, treat  
it as the one intended by the Fiddler.

A much more interesting discovery, how-  
ever, I have been enabled to make quite  
recently. This is a ballad, unknown to  
Prof. Child, 'The Jolly Juggler,' concerning  
which I put a note in *The Gentleman's  
Magazine* for May last. The text will  
appear in the forthcoming Third Series of  
my 'Popular Ballads of the Olden Time,'  
as well as in 'Early English Lyrics,' now in  
preparation by Mr. E. K. Chambers and  
myself.

F. SIDGWICK.

BIBLIOGRAPHY (10 S. vi. 229).—The bibli-  
ographies relating to geology are printed in  
*The Naturalist*, and can be found in any  
library containing that journal. Reprints  
are sent to the library at the Geological  
Society, Burlington House, and to the  
library of the Natural History Museum at  
South Kensington, and can be forwarded to  
any other library in London where they are  
likely to be useful. T. SHEPPARD, F.G.S.,  
Municipal Museum, Hull.

CANON v. PREBENDARY (10 S. vi. 189, 251).  
—I see that I am quoted at the latter refer-  
ence. May I now point out that in cathed-  
rals of the New Foundation the Honorary  
Canons have never had any prebends  
assigned to them? consequently, although  
they are canons, they are not prebendaries.  
In cathedrals of the Old Foundation the non-  
residential canons retain by usage the title  
of prebendary in virtue of the prebends  
formerly attached to their stalls, so that  
they are canons and prebendaries as well.  
The former are commonly styled "canons,"  
that being their only status; the latter  
"prebendaries," as a cherished survival  
from their former double status and time-  
honoured usage.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

[Further replies next week.]

SIR THOMAS MORE'S DESCENDANTS (10  
S. vi. 248).—The ancient manor of Wellhall,  
in this borough (Woolwich), was brought  
into the possession of the Roper family by  
the marriage of John Roper to Margery  
Tattersall. Their son John, who was Sheriff  
of Kent in 1520, married Jane, daughter of  
Sir John Fineux, Chief Justice of England  
(1495-1526), and by that marriage became  
father of the William Roper who espoused  
Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas More.  
The Wellhall estate was afterwards held  
successively by Margaret's son Thomas, her  
grandson Anthony, and her great-grandson  
Edward, who dying without leaving male



issue, the estate passed into the possession of his daughter Elizabeth, married to Edward Henshaw, of Hampshire, Esq., and their daughter and coheirress Katherine sold it in 1733 to Sir Gregory Page, of Charlton, for 19,000*l*. Sir Gregory pulled down the mansion, which had probably become dilapidated, leaving only the farm-houses, which, with a portion of the moat, is all that remains of this once-famous house.

On the north wall of Woolwich parish church is a marble slab with a coat of arms of the Roper family (Per fess az. and or, a pale and three roebucks' heads erased counterchanged), with the motto "*Spes mea in Deo*," and, beneath, the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of | John Thomas Roper  
| died at Woolwich | 5<sup>th</sup> day of March 1865 | aged 70  
years."

It certainly seems to be more than a coincidence that this gentleman should have died at Woolwich, so near to the historic home of his notable family, and I should be glad to hear further particulars of him, and especially to know in what way he was allied to the Ropers of Wellhall.

WM. NORMAN.

*The Globe* of 25 April, 1807, had this obituary notice:—

"On the 23<sup>rd</sup> ult. at Bruges, in Flanders, most deservedly honoured by the whole community, and greatly respected by all who knew her, M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Austin More, Superioress of the Convent of English Nuns at that place, and many years resident at Hengrave, near Bury. She was the last lineal descendant of the celebrated Sir Thomas More of the fifteenth [*sic*] century."

This notice, however, seems to be erroneous. Prioress Mary Augustina More had a sister Bridget, of whom Mr. Joseph Gillow, in the fifth volume of his '*Bibliographical Dictionary of the English Catholics*,' at p. 94, writes as follows:—

"Bridget was twice married, first to Peter Metcalfe, of Glandford Briggs, co. Lincoln, and secondly to Robert Dalton, of Thurnham Hall, Esq., from whom descended the late Sir Gerald Richard Dalton-Fitzgerald, Bart. By her first husband she had a son Thomas Peter Metcalfe, whose son and namesake assumed the name and arms of More, and, dying unmarried in 1838, devised Bamborough to his sister Maria Theresa, wife of Charles Eyston, of East Hendred, co. Berks, Esq., whose descendants now represent the More family, but have disposed of the Bamborough estate."

According to the same authority:—

"The family came to an end in the male line upon the death of Fr. Thomas More, S.J., May 20, 1795, aged 71."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

MARGARET OF AUSTRIA (10 S. vi. 248).—A miniature picture of the daughter of Maximilian I. exists among the portraits of the house of Savoy, in the collection of the Archduke Ferdinand von Tirol (1529–95), now in Vienna ('*Führer durch die Porträtsammlung*,' 1892, p. 23).

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

Evans, '*Catalogue of British Portraits*,' records, No. 6870, a portrait of 'Margaret of Austria, Duchess of Parma and Placentia,' a whole-length, on quarto paper, but mentions neither painter nor engraver. The Hampton Court portrait is fully described in Mr. E. Law's admirable '*Royal Gallery of Pictures, Hampton Court Palace*,' No. 623. The Print-Room, British Museum, may possess an engraved portrait of Margaret of Austria.

W. ROBERTS.

47, Lansdowne Gardens, S.W.

MANOR MESNE (10 S. vi. 68, 153, 238, 257).—Another instance of a manor being held by another and superior manor was (till recently) that of Tyle Hall, Latchindon, which was held under the lord of the manor of Lawley Hall, in the same parish. That Tyle was a manor there is no doubt, as it is mentioned as such in Morant's '*History of Essex*.'

W. HOWARD-FLANDERS.

GEORGE ALMAR, PLAYWRIGHT AND ACTOR (10 S. vi. 108, 171, 252).—Your correspondent may be interested in hearing that the portrait by R. W. Buss of Almar as Carnaby Cutpurse in '*The Cedar Chest*' is in the collection of the Garrick Club.

ROBERT WALTERS.

Ware Priory.

SIR JOHN HEWSON (10 S. vi. 222).—I am much obliged to MR. HEWETSON for his notes on Sir John Hewson, but venture to think he is mistaken in some of the statements of his last paragraph.

Martha Scott was not a "daughter of Col. Thomas Scott," one of the Regicides, but granddaughter. She was a daughter of the Regicide's eldest son, also Col. Thomas Scott, and her mother was Martha, daughter of Sir William Piers, Bt., of Tristernagh. Also Thomas Scott the Regicide was not "of Longraigue, co. Wexford." This place was granted to his son, the aforesaid Thomas, soon after the massacre at Wexford, as payment of arrears due to him. Of these facts I am certain. Concerning Martha Scott's husbands, I took my information from Archdall's '*Lodge*,' vol. ii. p. 202, and from the pedigree in the Library of Trinity College, F. 3. 23, folio 259. There it is stated that this



Martha Scott married firstly Robert Hewson, secondly H. Barsey, of Wexford, merchant, and gives her three children—Maria Hewson, Wing Barsey, and Francis Barsey. The pedigree in Trinity College, Dublin, the name of Martha's second husband is given "Ham : Bersey." In the army lists of Roundheads, 1642, amongst the officers, appears the name of Capt. John Barsey; but apparently MR. HEWETSON has discovered the certain proof that in the case in question the name has been transcribed wrongly "Barsey" instead of Barry.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Wallowfield Park, Reading.

The "D.N.B." describes Col. Hewson as having been at one time "an honest shoemaker in Westminster." That Hewson really began his career as a shoemaker seems to have been generally believed in his own time; but it is nothing to his discredit. The Civil War pamphlets and contemporary allusions allude to him as a shoemaker or cobbler. Some of them are doubtless written by enemies. There is a ballad of twenty verses entitled 'A Hymne to the Gentle Knight; or, Hewson's Lamentation' ('Ballads published during Commonwealth,' Percy, &c.), the first verse of which calls him "a good cobbler that's gone astray." The third verse states:—

"I'd now give all the shoes in his shop  
For Parliament's fury for to stop."

The last verse runs:—

"Oh ho, Hewson, the State never went upright,  
The cobbler could pray, preach, govern, and fight, &c."

The oldest reference I have yet come across respecting Hewson's occupation is June, 1648. Hewson, who was then besieging Olmer Castle, had apparently been released. *The Mercurius Melancholicus* stated of the garrison "so cunningly they that Hewson would give all the shoes in his shop to be at London." This is exactly the same case as appeared in the ballad of several years later, so doubtless it was one often in use.

Still, however, Hewson might have been connected with the Tenterden family. He played an important part in the "Kentish rising" of 1648. His regiment was quartered at Canterbury after the riots of Christmas, 1647 ('Carter's 'True Relation,' &c.). He fought at the battle of Maidstone, and, according to Fairfax, "Hewson's regiment had the hardest task." He took part under Col. Rich in the relief of Dover, and in the repulse of Prince Charles's forces at Deal (Rushworth's *Collections*, vol. vii.,

and the Civil War Pamphlets). These are a few of Hewson's associations with Kent.

G. H. W.

ENGLISH AUTHORS' BIRTHDATES (10 S. vi. 228).—On the original stone which marked Defoe's resting-place in Bunhill Fields he was said to have "died April 24, 1731, in his 78th year." On the present obelisk which stands over his grave it is recorded that he was born in 1661 (see 8 S. iii. 37). Notwithstanding this, evidence adduced by Mr. G. A. Aitken in *The Athenæum* of 23 Aug., 1890, seems to point to the probability that Defoe was born "in the latter part of 1659 or early in 1660." JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

COLERIDGE: UNKNOWN EPIGRAM (10 S. vi. 145, 234).—MR. MORETON is right in supposing that W. M. Westmacott was a slip of the pen for C. M. W. *The Gazette of Fashion* was probably his first publication. It is a very scarce periodical: I did not know of its existence until a copy came into my hands.

It is perhaps worth noting that on p. 18 of the second volume of the *Gazette* Coleridge's epigram reappears in another form:

EPIGRAM, EXTEMPORE.

To a young Lady, who, when asked a subject for an Epigram, would give nothing.

For a subject thou "nothing" hast given to me,  
Then I nothing on "nothing" will write;  
For as "nothing," thou fair one, is fairer than thee,  
Such a theme would your envy excite.

This version is signed "P." B. DOBELL.

JOHNSON'S POEMS (10 S. vi. 89, 155, 199, 232).—In an edition of Dr. Johnson's 'Satires' annotated by J. P. Fleming, M.A., B.C.L., published by Longmans in 1876, l. 74 of 'London'—

And strive in vain to laugh at H—y's jest—

is explained by the following quotation from Boswell:—

"At this time [1737] Johnson was well acquainted with Mr. Henry Hervey, one of the branches of the noble family of that name, who had been quartered at Lichfield as an officer of the army, and had at this time a house in London, where Johnson was frequently entertained, and had an opportunity of meeting genteel company.....and he described this early friend, 'Harry Hervey,' thus: 'He was a vicious man, but very kind to me. If you call a dog Hervey I shall love him.'"

This "Harry Hervey" was the Hon. Henry Hervey, third son of the first Earl of Bristol. He quitted the army and took holy orders. He married a sister of Sir Thomas Aston, by whom he got the Aston estate, and assumed the name and arms of that family.



According to Malone's 'Notes and Illustrations' :—

"The Hon. Henry Hervey was nearly of the same age with Johnson, having been born about nine months before him in the year 1709. He married Catherine, the sister of Sir Thomas Aston, in 1739, and as that lady had seven sisters, she probably succeeded to the Aston estate under his will. Mr. Hervey took the degree of Master of Arts at Cambridge, at the late age of thirty-five, in 1744, about which time, it is believed, he entered into holy orders."

With regard to the quotation from the poem addressed to Lady Firebrace, I am inclined to the view that "B—n's deathless strain" refers to Burton's poem of twelve stanzas prefixed to his 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' in which the following lines occur :—

Rare beauties, gallant ladies shine,  
Whate'er is lovely is divine.

Johnson was a great admirer of Burton :—

"Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' he said, was the only book that ever took him out of bed two hours sooner than he wished to rise."

And again :—

"Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy' is a valuable work. It is perhaps overloaded with quotation. But there is a great spirit and great power in what Burton says, when he writes from his own mind."

G. YARROW BALDOCK.

SNAKES IN SOUTH AFRICA (10 S. v. 428, 473; vi. 10, 115, 152, 218).—I feel compelled to make a remark or two upon the communication at the last reference. Your correspondent sends an extract from a South African letter, and I have been wondering whence the writer obtained his or her information, for it is quite evident that it is not the result of personal experience. In the first place, the snake we have been discussing is a *Mamba*, not a "Momba"; but that error is nothing to the assertion which follows, that "it sits in a tree (when it is lucky enough to find one)." All the Mambas which I have seen were near trees, and consequently would have had no trouble to find one to "sit in." Further, the writer says it "descends on unwary passers, and they die in forty minutes." Reading these words, and not knowing any better, any one might suppose this was a very common occurrence. I deny the assumed fact altogether. The *Mamba* does not affect trees, and the result as above never occurs.

MR. N. W. HILL, *ante*, p. 152, mentions the only tree snake known in South Africa, the boom-slang of the Boers, and it is not poisonous. Moreover, the fatalities from snakes in South Africa are surprisingly few. I inquired of a relative who returned with

his yeomanry corps after the late war, and he had not heard of a single case. My old friends in Natal keep me well supplied with papers, and it is the rarest possible thing to find a death from snakebite reported.

As to the legend given at the last reference, it may be classed with those of your other correspondents who have mentioned a snake swallowing an ox, one which lifted a man out of his saddle, and another which took a lion up into a tree.

In conclusion, if any well-authenticated instances of Mambas in trees are brought to our notice, I shall be obliged to consider my own experience unique, and modify my opinion; but the last communication in 'N. & Q.' confirms me very strongly in it.

F. CLAYTON.

"PONY" = "CRIB" (10 S. vi. 185, 232).—MR. C. S. JERRAM is quite right. At Eton, 1851-5, "crib" was the only term in use, and for years afterwards.

HIC ET UBIQUE.

GILBERT BOURNE (10 S. vi. 165).—According to the 'Liber Successionis et Dignitatis,' to which I lately referred (*ante*, p. 134), Gilbert Bourne, of the parish of St. John the Evangelist, London, was admitted as a fellow of New College, Oxford, on 8 July, 1573, and vacated his fellowship in 1576. Before this admission in 1573 he was, I presume, a scholar or probationary fellow of the college for the statutory period of two years. He appears in Mr. Kirby's 'Winchester Scholars' under the year 1566, but with his surname corrupted into "Dorne." H. C.

DR. JOHNSON'S CLUB AND THE LITERARY CLUB (10 S. v. 190; vi. 237).—A number of notes relating to this subject—made by several hands about 1810, but without identification of date or origin—are before me. Two of these jottings may be of interest.

1. "They have been called—not by themselves—since Garrick's funeral The Literary Club." This is not correct in one particular: four years before Garrick's death we have Boswell writing, "On Friday, March 24, I met him at the Literary Club" ('Life,' eighth ed., ii. 332). From whom it received this name has perhaps been ascertained, but it is not within my knowledge. The list of members these notes provide is not of particular interest, and except for two omissions is identical with that given by Malone.

The second note of interest is: "They now dine at Baxter's in Dover Street on almost every Tuesday during Parliament." Is this known? I am not able to refer to



Dr. Birkbeck Hill's work, so perhaps there is no great value in these notes; but the last extract will at least identify their date.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

WASHINGTON MEDAL (10 S. vi. 167, 232). —David Eccleston was born at Carna Row, in the Fylde. He spent some years in the West Indies and in Virginia, where he met General Washington, whom he visited at Mount Vernon. He settled in Lancaster, and was engaged in several trades, as liquor merchant, insurance broker, and others; he was of an inventive turn of mind, and made improvements in the manufacture of sailcloth, which was at that time one of the industries of Lancaster. He was a collector of coins and medals, and caused the handsome medal of Washington to be executed, and sent presentation copies to the Government of America and the Emperor of Russia. In 1794 he coined and issued a halfpenny token bearing his own effigy and name.

He was the author of 'Reflections on Religion' (1797), 'The Lamentation of the Children of Israel,' and several other works. He was originally a member of the Society of Friends, and died 3 March, 1821, aged about seventy-six.

J. R. NUTTALL.

Lancaster.

THE CHINESE JUNK KEYING (10 S. vi. 227).

—At the end of his communication Mr. ALECK ABRAHAMS says: "'Old and New London,' iii. 291, takes note of its appearance, quoting at length from some descriptions by Dickens (in *Household Words*?).'"

At 9 S. x. 348 MR. I. C. GOULD asked for information concerning this description of the junk by Dickens. A reply (p. 431) was sent by the late MR. EVERARD HOME OLEMAN, but not directly to the question asked. May I now say that Dickens fully described his visit to this curious vessel in letter to John Forster. This is printed in Forster's 'Life of Dickens' (Household edition), pp. 243-4. Before quoting the letter Forster says: "I had all the details so good a description that I could not resist the temptation of using some parts of it at the time." I am unable to say to what publication Forster here refers, and shall be glad if the information is forthcoming.

I have in my possession a copy of 'Hart's Guide to the Sights of London,' price two-pence. It is undated, but probably some half century or so old. This is a truly wonderful little publication, and contains all the information in a nutshell which the

intelligent visitor to London would apparently most desire. On p. 29 is the following terse reference to the

CHINESE JUNK.

Temple Pier, Essex Street. She left China Dec. 6, 1846, and arrived at St. Helena, April 17, 1847. She laid at anchor six weeks in the Java Sea and Sunda Straits, with high southerly and south-west winds. Off the Mauritius she experienced some very heavy weather in March; but she never leaked, or shipped a drop of water during the voyage. Her masts and rudder, being made of iron wood, are of immense size and weight. Her rudder is hung to three large ropes, and drawn into her stern by two others going underneath her stern and coming over the bows; when down it draws twenty-three feet, but when hoisted only thirteen feet. It sometimes takes twenty men to steer her; but in fine weather, running before the wind, she goes so steadily that the tiller rarely requires to be touched, and then two men can steer her. She has a main-deck, raised quarter-deck, two poops, and a raised fore-castle, with a high verandah above that again. Her anchors are made of wood, the cables of bamboo, rattan and Indian-grass. The sails reef themselves, by lowering the halyards, so that one man can either reef the sails or take in in calm weather. Her stern and bows are open, but she is so very high that she never takes in water at either end. Her main-cabin or saloon is thirty feet long, by twenty-five feet, and twelve high. She has six small cabins on the first poop, with the joss-house (where the idols are kept and in which a light is constantly burning) in the centre. Admission 1s., descriptive Guide 6d.

JOHN T. PAGE.

COURTESY TITLES OF EARLS' SONS (10 S. vi. 229). — Courtesy titles suffer, like baronetcies, from the absence of any machinery to regulate their assumption. Thus, in legal documents, a peer's eldest son is called by his Christian and surname, with the addition of "commonly called [Marquis] of —," just as a bargee or a prizefighter might be designated "James Smith, commonly called Jem the bruiser." The correct custom is that the eldest son should take the second title, or the third (e.g. Viscount Cranborne) if the second uses the same name as the peer's own title. But there are diversities as to the style of a grandson or second son succeeding the direct heir. There is also a tendency on the part of some peers to assume (without any cause) that the courtesy title must necessarily be of the next rank to the father's: thus the Earl of Gosford invents for his son a non-existent viscountcy, though there is a barony ready to hand. A kindred error is that of Lord Castlereagh, who, unless slandered by books of reference, has forgotten that a viscount's son (whatever his precedence) can never have a courtesy title except the ordinary prefix of "Hon." There appears to have been a similar usurpation,

The reference should be pp. 290-1. There is an entry of the junk on p. 280.



some years ago, under the Earldom of Essex. The most pardonable form of aberration is the turning of the surname into a peerage by those earls (Devon and Temple) who have actually no second title, a defect which should be remedied by the Crown rather than by these unauthorized methods. The Lord Chamberlain should be invested with power to decide in such cases what is the right practice, and to put down anomalies. It is true that we are here in the region of custom, and not of statutory enactment; but even custom can be regulated, as we see by the strict rules of procedure at Court, &c., and there can be no reason for allowing chaos to continue unchecked in courtesy titles.

W. E. B.

JOHN HAMILTON REYNOLDS (10 S. vi. 190).—In answer to MR. JERROLD's inquiry I am able to state that the intended volume of 'Prose Pictures' was never published. Two etchings for the volume by George Cruikshank were prepared, and there the matter seems to have ended. The volume was to consist of a collection of J. H. Reynolds's contributions to *The London Magazine*. The plates of the Cruikshank illustrations were in the collection of the late Edwin Truman. I bought these at the late sale, and they are now in the hands of a well-known London publisher, who may perhaps carry out the original design of publishing them together with the 'Prose Pictures.'

B. DOBELL.

CORN-TENDING (10 S. vi. 227).—It is a good many years now since I have seen a bird boy at work, but last summer I heard the familiar sound of the clapper (described at the above reference by MR. THOS. RATCLIFFE) and the occasional shout of a sturdy little boy engaged in frightening away the crows from a standing crop.

When I was a child living in South Northamptonshire, some fifty years ago, the clappers were not much in evidence. Most of the bird boys carried a tin horn with which they always enlivened the village as they passed through on their way to work in the morning and as they returned in the evening. To be able to blow one of these horns was considered something of an achievement among the small fry. Anybody could shake the clappers, but it was not everybody who could perform on the horn. I have seen young urchins with badly broken and sore lips after several days' continuous horn-tooting, but they generally managed to get over this preliminary episode pretty speedily. "Tom the Tinker," as the village brazier was known,

used to make these instruments to order for a consideration. The horns were eventually superseded by the clappers, but these, too, have now practically disappeared, doubtless owing to exigencies of the Education Acts.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

RED INDIANS IN POETRY (10 S. vi. 209).

—The lines quoted by MR. GRIGOR appeared in our school reciter in the sixties and seventies under the title of 'Indian Names.' I do not remember if they were signed or anonymous, but the burden of the verses was that, although the redskins had passed away,

Their memory liveth on your hills,  
Their baptism on your shore,  
Your everlasting rivers speak  
Their dialect of yore.

Numerous examples are cited, as,

Massachusetts has wreathed it [the Indian tongue]  
Where her quiet foliage waves,  
And old Kentucky breathes it hoarse  
Through all her ancient caves.

These additional details may aid some other reader to identify the lines.

MAN OF KENT.

HAZEL OR HESSLE PEARS (10 S. ii. 349, 436; vi. 237).—Another instance of the use of the word *hazelly* in Scotland is to be found in Walker's 'Economic History of the Hebrides' (Edinburgh, 1812), which relates chiefly to the period 1760–1800:—

"Outfield is generally situated on declivities, is of a brown hard mould and very stoney.... The outfield land is commonly a thin, dry, hazelly, poor soil, full of stones, and situated most frequently on the sides of hills."—Vol. i. pp. 6, 196.

The author, the Rev. John Walker, D.D., M.D., minister of Colinton, was Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, and was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1790.

W. S.

OSCAR WILDE BIBLIOGRAPHY (10 S. iv. 266; v. 12, 133, 176, 238, 313, 355).—MR. THOMAS BAYNE makes it clear that Mr. Sharp in the first edition (1886) of 'Sonnetts of this Century' has made two mistakes, instead of one only. The sonnet on 'Keats Love Letters' does not appear in any edition of Wilde's poems before 1904, and the companion sonnet was *not* printed by Sharp "for the first time." It was included in Bogue's 1881 edition, its original publication having been in *The World*, 10 November, 1880.

I have not yet succeeded in finding 'Roses and Rue,' but since the publication of my 'Bibliography' in Mr. Sherard's 'Life of



Oscar Wilde 'I have traced the original publication of 'The Harlot's House' and two or three other items of interest.

STUART MASON.

33 Holywell Press, Oxford.

ST. FLORIAN (10 S. vi. 249) is said to have been born at Zeiselmauer, a village 29 miles E.N.E. of St. Pölten, in Lower Austria; to have been a soldier; and to have been martyred in 297 at Enns, a town in Upper Austria, 15 miles N. of Steyer, by being thrown into the river Enns. The 'Martyrologium Romanum' under 4 May says:—

"Lauriaci in Norico Ripensi sancti Floriani Martyris, qui sub Diocletiano Imperatore, Aquilini Præsidis jussu, ligato ad collum saxo in flumen Anisum precipitatus est."

Lauriacum became an episcopal see, which was in the eighth century transferred to Passau, in Bavaria. The saint has, I believe, a proper office in the diocese of Passau to the present day. His name is preserved in the Augustinian Abbey of St. Florian near Enns. His relics appear to have been removed to Rome, and thence to Poland, of which country he became the patron saint.

His connexion with the suppression and prevention of fires is not very clear, but it is said that on one occasion a charcoal-burner fell into his fire, and was saved by invoking the saint. This incident is the subject of one of the fifteen pictures with which the abbey church of St. Florian is decorated. I do not know when it is regarded as having taken place.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

St. Florian was "princeps officiorum," and was martyred at Lorch about 304. He is reckoned one of the eight tutelary saints of Austria. He "worked many miracles: among others he is said to have extinguished a conflagration by throwing a pitcherful of water over the flames." He was flung into the Anisus with a stone round his neck; see 'Dict. Christian Biog.,' s.v. Florianus (6). Baring-Gould is dumb about him.

C. S. WARD.

In Austria and Bohemia St. Florian is to be encountered in almost every town and village, standing in a sort of half-military, half-ecclesiastical costume, at the corner of a street or in an open space, generally marking the spot on which some destructive fire occurred or was arrested. Mrs. Jameson frequently found his statue on a pump or fountain. Although rarely met with in Italian art, he is often found in old German prints and pictures; and in Austria he is also painted on the outside of houses, in

armour, and in the act of throwing water from a vessel on a house in flames. "St. Florian in a deacon's dress, his right hand on a millstone, his martyrdom in the background," is described in a picture by Murillo (Petersburg, Hermitage). The costume, however, Mrs. Jameson thinks, is a mistake. See 'Sacred and Legendary Art,' 1898 (vol. ii. p. 794).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Deene, Tooting Bec Road, Streatham.

St. Florian is generally represented as a knight holding in his right hand a flag, and with his left emptying a bucket of water over a house on fire. Cf. H. A. Müller and O. Mothes, 'Archæologisches Wörterbuch der Kunst' (Leipzig, 1877). L. L. K.

St. Florian suffered martyrdom in the third or fourth century. There seems to be some doubt as to the date. Meyer's 'Konversations-Lexikon' says 304, but Brockhaus has 230. JAS. PLATT, Jun.

Information about him will be found under 4 May in the 'Acta Sanctorum.'

J. A. J. HOUSDEN.

Dr. Husenbeth ('Emblems of Saints,' 1882 edition) gives St. Florian's day as 4 May, c. 300.

In Dr. Owen's 'Sanctorale Catholicum' (1880) the year is given as 297, and it is said that St. Florian's day is still kept on 4 May at Passau. HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

PRESSING TO DEATH (10 S. vi. 129, 176, 235, 273).—In 'Memorials of a Warwickshire Parish,' by Robert Hudson, at p. 147, will be found a note of the fact that Sir Lodovic Greville was sentenced to be "pressed to death" at Warwick for a murder which may be found described in Dugdale. H. K. H.

"BELLITER," BELL-FOUNDER (10 S. vi. 206, 250).—Allow me to apologize to the editor and compilers of the 'N.E.D.' and to readers of 'N. & Q.' for my erroneous statement that the word "belliter" was not in that dictionary, whereas, as PROF. SKEAT points out, it occurs (in the form "bell-yetter") under compounds of "bell."

The only excuse that I can offer beyond that which PROF. SKEAT has kindly made for me—that it was a "little difficult to find"—is that I wrote from the heart of Devonshire, and relied too implicitly on a jotting in an old notebook against both this word and "lypyeat": "Not in



'N.E.D.' The explanation of the name of Billiter Street, London, is interesting.

In a communication which I made at the same time to *Devon Notes and Queries*, and which appears in the October number, I have quoted the mention, in a will dated 1563, of a "Belliter's Gate" in the city of Exeter, which another will shows to have been in Preston Street, in the parish of St. Mary in the Moor.

ETHEL LEA-WEEKES.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.*  
Edited by Dr. James A. H. Murray.—N—Niche.  
(Vol. VI.) By W. A. Craigie, M.A. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

KEEPING up the accelerated progress lately manifested, a double section of the 'New English Dictionary' adds to the portion of the alphabet now accessible and available to the student the first half of the letter *N*, produced under the care of Mr. Craigie. The number of words contained in the instalment is double that in any rival publication, being 3,469 against 1,719 in Funk's 'Standard,' the most considerable of competitors, whilst the number of quotations in 'The Century,' the best provided with such among existing publications, is 1,508, against 17,273. The portion of *N* comprised in this section is fairly representative of the different elements of which the English language is composed, native words as well as those of Greek and Latin origin being numerous and important, while Scandinavian, Dutch, Low German, and Oriental languages are fairly represented. Under *N* appear, practically for the first time in a dictionary of importance, *N* rays, *N* in this case being the first letter of Nancy, at which university this form of radiation was discovered. *Nabob* occurs in Purchas's 'Pilgrims.' *Nacarai* is anticipated in use by *nacarine*. Though met with circa 1400, *nag*, a small riding horse, is of obscure origin. The same word = to worry, irritate, is frequently spelt *knag*. Shakespeare is first responsible for *Naiad*, and after him Drayton. *Naiades* is, however, used in the fourteenth century by Gower. *Nail*, substantive and verb, occupies much space. The origin of the phrase "on the nail" in making money payment is obscure, and it is said to be not even certain that it belongs to this sense of *nail* (8). Some connexion with drinking *super naucum* seems conceivable. "Polished to the nail," *ad unguem*, is modern in English use. A good essay is that on *naked* in its various uses:—

In going to my naked bed  
As one that would have slept.

*Namby Pamby* takes, of course, its name from Ambrose Philips. Under *naphtha* should be quoted from 'Paradise Lost':—

Many a row  
Of starry lamps and blazing cressets, fed  
With *naphtha* and asphaltus, yielded light  
As from a sky.

Under *nard*, too, we would fain see Ben "Or the nard in the fire." *Narghile*, Persian, is encountered in Miss Pardoe, curious history is supplied of *narrat* Richardson and Johnson call Scotch, at except as a translation of Spanish *narrar*, into use after 1750. *Narration*, however, to the fifteenth century, and *narrative* to the sixteenth. Under *narrow*, 2, might have been Milton's "Lie here in narrow room," declared to be of obscure origin. We find where in Swift occurs the phrase "a nice man of nasty idea." *Nathless* is parallel *nathemore*. Under the former might be Milton's "Nathless he so endured." *Natty* of as of obscure origin. Under *naught* an representative series of quotations is 1 *Nautch* belongs to the last century, *nautch* girl being first found in Browning. *Na* have a well-told history. *Navigability* b 1846, *navigable* to 1527 (Hakluyt), and *navig* *Navy* occurs in 1330. *Nay* in its various well illustrated. John Heywood is respon

He that will not when he may,  
When he would he shall have nay.

*Nayword* may be compared with *backword* the bill of a bird, and hence the mouth of is encountered in 725, and is used by Shal "How she holds up the neb, the byll." Many quaint derivatives of *necessary* are Among these are *necessitated* and *necessiss* or *nothing* has an occasional variant, *neck* which survives. "To break the neck of," teract the chief effect of, is dialectically. It might have been mentioned that *neck* has long been the name of a military ment described 9 S. v. 370. *Neckerchief* than three centuries earlier than *ne kerchief*, which, however, is used by Ste early form of *necromancy* is *nigromas* sequent upon association with *niger*, b black art. *Nectar*, the drink of the gods, Greek, is of obscure origin. *Needfire*, taneous combustion, opens out a curious folk-lore. Under *needle* we have Gammer "My fayre, longe, strayght neele, that v onely treasure." The needle for etching used by Evelyn. *Ne'er-thrift* is an early e for *ne'er-do-well* or *ne'er-be-good*. Negro are mentioned in 1864. *Negus* is derived Francis Negus (d. 1732). As monarch of the word is used by Milton. *Neigh* of a h is first met with in Douglas's translation 'Æneis.' Under *neighbour* might well be Tennyson's "neighbour villages" ('Circum *Nenniphar* came into use in the sixteenth and the same period witnessed the introd *neophyte*. *Neologism* occurs in 1800. *Neg* used by Lyly ('Euphues'). *Nereides* is Gower in the fourteenth century. The h *ness*, a promontory, is interesting, as is the *Net* and *nettle* repay study. We dare not of the absence under *nevermore* of all m 'The Raven.' The compounds of *new* for to themselves. Under *new-comer* we would Wordsworth's "O blithe new-comer," as the cuckoo; and under *new-born* Sir Jones's rendering of *Hafiz*. A large m divergent meanings appears under the w the precise development of which is not a clear



less. By Anthony Trollope. With an edition by Frederic Harrison. (Bell & Sons.) *Towers*. (Same author and publishers.) Two different forms, 'The Warden' and 'The Towers' constitute the opening volumes of the reprint of Trollope's *Barsetshire* the first and second of which they rank. The inclusion of these is eminently judicious, as a series of which they form part are their inclusion. These series virtually "York Library," the most fascinating of modern days, and the new "Standard" a worthy companion of the old. In either works are welcome to the reader of and, as events will doubtless prove, to-day. Gray the poet is credited with that his idea of happiness was lying on a reading endless new novels of *Crabillon* enthusiast of later date and of less erotic tale maintaining the recumbent position, and for the Frenchman's pornographic *Barsetshire* stories of Trollope. We are not our own vote would not be given to shman. This at least we can say. A pleasant memories has been stirred by the of books that were last read in the fifties, after half a century administer renewed unambitious as it is, 'The Warden' was first success. In his subsequent attempts a broader canvas. With the position his work in Mr. Harrison's eulogistic but ting introduction we agree. It may not d among the author's best, and the of Carlyle and *The Times* are mistakes. The general picture of the place Barset and the is admirable, and the troubles of the distorted from us some of the tenderest and ous tears we have ever shed. *Towers* introduces us to Mrs. one of the finest female characters ever and plants us in the very centre of life and cabals. It prepares the way, for the following works, all of which are eed. It seems superfluous to praise these ich are a marvellous accomplishment, e assure the public, be read with unfaith. It is, however, gratifying to read Mr. well-earned tribute, and to see the books e, in so attractive guise, take the perce in English literature to which they d.

ble part of *Bansteine* (5 and 6), edited by ellner, there is, as usual, solid and work in English philology. We find cussion of a Balliol College MS. of the century which offers French and English s, which are equally quaint and instruct- excellent glossary is attached. The ch follows deals with the theory of the glish terminology. The language of Mr. r. Gosse, and others is examined with a s which might surprise them. A good e phrases used are ordinary enough to ous German equivalents, and the fine s of meanings discovered seem to us e. A similar criticism might be applied t histories and examples of single words y the editor, such as "besetting," and cognate words, and "blatant." ate that quotations from novelists and newspapers are not always to be re-

garded as authoritative or even illuminating, a fact which has been brought out by the recent book on 'The King's English.' A page of study of a real stylist, like Tennyson, who wrote with taste and knowledge, is worth ten times as much on the language of the average English novelist. Dr. Kellner has also a list of Parliamentary words and phrases in English and German, and some reviews in this issue. He is to be congratulated on his zeal and industry, which have already done much for the history of English.

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES—OCTOBER.

Mr. H. H. Peach, of Leicester, sends List No. 19, including MSS., Early Printing, Law, Medical, and Music. In the general portion we find Burton's 'Arabian Nights,' 16 vols., 28s.; Chaucer, 1602, fine old ex-libris (Isham) in cover, 8s. 8s.; Froissart, 1525, 7l. 10s.; Grafton, 1568, 2l. 10s.; Throsby's 'Leicestershire,' 1790, 4l. 10s.; Swift's 'Works,' 1769, 24 vols., 3l. 3s.; and a copy of Thucydides, from the Sneyd collection, 1550, 7l. 7s. Under Portraits to Clarendon's 'Rebellion' are Van der Gucht's series of 83 plates, 1700, 5l. 5s.

Mr. C. Richardson, of Manchester, has a fine copy of 'The Century Dictionary,' Times edition, 8 vols., 8l.; Chalmers's 'Caledonia,' 8 vols., 4to, 1887-1902, 3l.; Fairbairn's 'Crests,' 1860, 27s. 6d.; Kitton's 'Dickens by Pen and Pencil,' 1890, 5s.; Scott's Novels, 48 vols., large-paper copy of the "Border Edition" (No. 10), 1892, 13l. 10s.; Brightwell's 'Concordance to Tennyson,' Moxon, 1869, 15s.; 'The Heptameron,' with essay by Saintsbury, 5 vols., 2l.; and Mrs. Delany's 'Autobiography,' edited by Lady Llanover, 6 vols., exceptionally fine copy, 1861-2, 7l. 10s. There are many interesting items under Wood Engravings, also under Art and Botany.

Messrs. Henry Sotheman & Co.'s Price Current No. 665 opens with a cheap copy of the Second Folio with the very rare "Smethwick" imprint. This copy is handsomely bound in Levant morocco, 275s. The Daniel copy sold for 540s., and another in 1902 for 690s. There is a fine set of the 'Dramatic Works,' revised by George Steevens, published by Boydell & Nicol, 1802, 27l. 10s. A second edition of Bacon's 'Advancement of Learning' is priced 5l. 5s. There is an important manuscript on the Spanish Match, being Lord Aston's commonplace book on Spanish affairs, 1620-47, 8l. 8s. Under Australia are Angus's 'South Australia,' illustrated, imperial folio, 1847, 14l. 10s.; and a copy of Lyeett's 'Views,' carefully hand-coloured, very rare, 1824, 15l. 15s. Under Blake are the rare Muir facsimiles, 12l. 12s. Other items include 'Contes Théologiques,' 1783, 2l. 2s. This scarce collection consists of tales by Voltaire and others. Under drama we find an extensive collection of biographies, 79 vols., 1780-1895, 55s. Drayton's 'Poems,' 1630, is 4l. 4s.; Jesse's 'Historical Memoirs,' 30 vols., 1901, 27l. First edition of Montaigne, 1603, 65s.; Pugin and Rowlandson's 'Microcosm of London,' 1811, 24l.; Silvestre's 'Paléographie Universelle,' 4 vols., atlas folio, Didot, 1839-41, 30l.; and Suckling's 'Fragmenta Aurea,' first edition, 1646, very rare, 15l. 15s. John Payne Collier's edition of Shakespeare, a presentation copy to his "adopted daughter" Miss A. S. Wilson, contains curious affectionate inscriptions written in pencil by him in nearly every part, and original autograph verses to-



her, 30*l*. The catalogue is rich in Ornithology. There are sets of Hansard, *The Times*, *The Athenæum*, 'N. & Q.', the 'Musées Français et Royal,' &c.

Mr. Albert Sutton's Catalogue No. 144 contains a complete set of *Punch* to 1904, 22*l*.; *The Ancestor*, 1902-5, 2*l*. 2*s*.; Leycester's 'Cheshire,' folio, 1673, 1*l*. 10*s*.; Hazlitt's 'Works,' with Ireland's Bibliography, 24 vols., 1816-68, 6*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.; and Owen Jones's 'Grammar of Ornament,' 1856, 5*l*. 5*s*. A long list under Lancashire includes Whitaker's 'Parish of Whalley,' containing many pedigrees, 1872-6, 2*l*. 10*s*. There are also many items under Yorkshire Topography.

We have again three catalogues from Mr. Thomas Thorp. His London catalogue contains a collection of two thousand book-plates. Books include Bohn's extra volumes; Froude's 'Short Studies,' 4 vols., 1868-83, 7*l*. 15*s*.; Holland's 'Heroologia Anglica,' 1820, 18*l*. 18*s*.; a volume of plays, Dryden, Otway, &c., 1676-8, 3*l*. 3*s*.; first edition of 'Lorna Doone,' 1869, 12*l*.; and Shaw's 'Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages,' Pickering, 1843, 7*l*. 7*s*.

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From Reading Mr. Thorp issues a Clearance Catalogue. Among the items are Allot's 'England's Parnassus,' with Sir Henry Irving's book-plate, 1600, 7*l*. 7*s*.; Bewick's 'Fables,' 1820, 5*l*. 5*s*.; first edition of Defoe's 'The Farther Adventures of Robinson Crusoe,' 1719, 22*l*. 10*s*.; Holinshead's 'Chronicle,' 1586-7, 9*l*. 9*s*.; first edition of 'Ivanhoe,' 1820, 3*l*. 5*s*.; 'Kenilworth,' 1821, 1*l*. 16*s*.; 'Tales of my Landlord,' second series, 1818, 2*l*. 2*s*.; Shelley's 'Poems,' Kelmscott Press, 3 vols., 14*l*. 14*s*.; The rare first edition of Swinburne's 'Heptologia,' 3*l*. 3*s*.; and first editions of 'Esmond,' 1852, 5*l*. 15*s*.; 'Pendennis,' 1849, 20*s*.; and 'The Book of Snobs,' 50*s*. Works under Kent include Hasted, 1778-99, 24*l*. Among Cruikshank entries will be found 'Cheerful Pastimes,' 1830, 3*l*. 3*s*. A first edition of Miss Burney's 'Camilla' is priced 3*l*. 15*s*.

Mr. Wilfrid M. Voynich's Short Catalogue No. 19 contains over four hundred items, all more or less rare. The Aldines include 'Thesaurus Cornuopie,' 1496, 12*l*. 12*s*. There is a rare Aristotle edited by Faber Stapulensis, Paris, 1515, 4*l*. 4*s*. Under Atlases is Dudley's, containing numerous plates with complicated movable pieces, Florence, 1661, 6*l*. 6*s*. Bibles include the first Socinian Bible (Polish), 1563, 30*l*. Under Demonology is Ady's 'Candle in the Dark,' 1655, 5*l*. 5*s*. Under English Literature are the rare fifth edition of 'The Anatomy of Melancholy,' 1638, 7*l*. 7*s*.; and a sequel to 'Don Juan,' cantos xix. and xx., Capetown, 1850, 4*l*. 4*s*. The preface to the latter states: "It is now necessary to explain as regards 'The Sequel' why it appears to be taken up at the 19th Canto, when Byron's terminates with the 16th. The 17th and 18th Cantos were written, but were lost in transmission to a London Bookseller, and no copy of the MS. kept." Other valuable items

are to be found under Emblems, French Press, Shakesperiana, Trials, &c. We conclude Mr. Voynich on the foot-note at the his catalogue: "The Collection of Unknown Lost Books has been sold for presentation to the London Public Institution."

Messrs. Henry Young & Sons, of Liverpool their Catalogue No. 373, which contains many interesting books. We note Waring's 'Masters of Industrial Art,' 3 vols., sumptuously bound, 5*l*. 5*s*.; Beaumont and Fletcher, 11 vols., bound in Bedford, Moxon, 1843-6, 16*l*. 16*s*.; and Ash's 'Berkshire,' 3 vols., 1723, 9*l*. (this copy is one of Peel heirlooms, with the book-plate). A very fine copy of Bewick's 'Quadrupeds,' 1807, is priced 1*l*. Under Blake are the scarce 1868 edition of Burne's 'Essay,' 42*s*.; and Blair's 'Grave,' Blake's illustrations, 1808, 3*l*. 3*s*. Under Blake we find the first complete edition of 'Sketches of Boz,' 1839, bound by Riviere, 8*l*. 8*s*.; also editions of 'Dombey,' 'Nickleby,' 'Bleak,' and 'Little Dorrit.' Other items include original edition of Erasmus's 'Paraphrase upon the New Testament,' 1548-9, 15*l*. 15*s*.; 'Picturesque Tours and River Scenery,' 1793-1800, 7*l*. 7*s*.; Grote's 'Greece,' 15*l*. 15*s*.; 'History of the Horn-Book,' 2 vols., 3*l*. 10*s*.; Jonson's 'Works,' 9 vols., 1816, 8*l*. 10*s*.; a complete set of Kinglake's 'Crimea,' 5*l*. 5*s*.; Records; Books on Liverpool, &c.

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William Sykes.

respondents.

Notes.

SCOTTISH LANGUAGE:

ITS DECAY.

middle of the nineteenth century speech used by Burns and familiar to Scott might have been occurred, in its purity and significant en within the Parliament House h. This in these latter days is changed. The educated classes in ad even many who have little no longer speak the language efathers, and such of them as it not infrequently show that have been wiser if they had let It is not long since one had to hese columns an explanation of osity "magerfu," to which a list had given currency; and e been easy to convict the same others of solecisms even more d offensive. Meanwhile the s illustrated and exposed seems prevalent. A delusion appears current to the effect that any- ass muster as Scotch, provided tly strange and uncouth. Airy on an instrument with which

they have but slender familiarity forget that they are trifling with one of the forms of English and a medium with great traditions. One or two lapses may now be culled, for purposes of illustration, from a recent volume with a delicious Scottish flavour, the general atmosphere and tone of which are so very satisfactory that the obtrusive flaws are particularly noticeable. The work is a new story by Mr. Allan McAulay, published by Messrs. William Blackwood & Sons. The author is manifestly a sincere and capable student of his country's history, and in his book, 'The Safety of the Honours,' he has vividly delineated the perils that beset the national *regalia* in the time of Cromwell. For various reasons one would have expected him to make no mistakes in using the Scottish language, just as one would have thought the publishers likely to be scrupulous in testing whatever savoured of the highest qualities in their own 'Noctes Ambrosianæ.' The examples now to be cited will show that such justifiable assumptions are not fully realized.

In his sixth chapter, p. 65, Mr. McAulay makes a typical Scotswoman of her time impatiently urge an unwelcome companion to withdraw, her appeal taking the form, "Go yourself softly and surely ain's errand to your own place." The weak point in this injunction is the phrase "ain's errand," which strictly means "own's errand," and is thus, on the most generous basis of interpretation, a distinct error in form. But the writer had probably in his mind the expression "anes errand," i.e., of one errand, designedly, for a single and definite purpose. In provincial Scotland this strong and convenient locution is in daily use at the present time, and probably the author of this interesting historical romance, knowing it colloquially and deeming it suitable to his purpose, decided as to its appearance on phonetic principles, and without regard to etymology or the niceties of signification. The point to be emphasized is that it is the genitive of "ane" or "one," and not the double possessive "ain's" or "own's," that is in question. As Jamieson suggests, "'anes errand' is probably equivalent to *unius vel solius nuntii*, i.e., 'of one message.'" A standard example of the phrase is in James Melville's 'Diary,' p. 90 (M'Crie's 'Life of Andrew Melville,' chap. iv.). The passage in which it occurs tells of a visit to George Buchanan in his last days. "That September," says the observant diarist, "in tyme of vacans, my vnclie Mr. Andro, Mr. Thomas Buchanan, and I, heiring y<sup>e</sup> Mr. George



Buchanan was weak and his historie under the press, past over to Edin<sup>g</sup> annes carend to visit him and sie the work."

It is impossible to refrain from quoting what immediately follows. The visitors found Buchanan manifestly approaching his end, but characteristically engaged. He was sitting in his chair, the writer reports, "teatching his young man y<sup>e</sup> servit him in his chalm<sup>r</sup> to spell a, b, ab; e, b, eb, &c." The beautiful pathos of this touching picture could hardly be surpassed, and one is glad to embrace the opportunity furnished by Mr. McAulay and the Messrs. Blackwood for giving it a moment's reverent consideration.

Other two points in the book that challenge attention both occur in remarks attributed by the author to one of his strongest characters, the vigorous and managing wife of a parish minister. This speaker observes in one place that an important and heavily laden visitor had reached her "not a head the worse"; and elsewhere she tells a pedlar her funds are not sufficient to "buy a boddle" from his wares. In the former of these expressions "head" is an unsatisfactory substitute for "haet," a whit, which, as some suggest, may be the Scottish form of "iota." Both Burns and Scott use it: the former twice in 'Death and Dr. Hornbook,' twice in 'The Two Dogs,' and otherwise; and the latter in at least chap. xlv. of 'The Antiquary' in the typical sentence, "Deil haet do I expect." Here again Mr. McAulay may have trusted to local pronunciation, and it may be added that "haid" and also "hait" and "hate" are variants of the form that have literary value. As regards "boddle" we are met by a twofold difficulty. In the first place, the word denotes a copper coin, valued at two pennies Scots (although it is also questionably said to be used as a name for an insignificant trifle), and, secondly, on the authority of Ruddiman, the piece which is so called was unknown before the Restoration. "So far as I know," says the scholarly antiquary, "the copper coins of two pennies, commonly called *two penny pieces*, *boddles*, or *turners*, began to be coined after the Restoration, in the beginning of Charles II.'s reign." Jamieson surmises that their name was derived from Bothwell, a mint-master of the time. Altogether, it would have been prudent not to include the boddle as an item of the pedlar's goods, and it would have been safe to ignore it in a book on the Cromwell period.

THOMAS BAYNE.

## INSCRIPTIONS IN CYPRUS.

THE following names, dates, &c., are taken from 'Excerpta Cypria,' translated and transcribed by Claude Delaval Cobham (Nicosia, Herbert E. Clarke, 1895), pp. 4-6:

Within the precincts of the church of St. Lazarus at Scala\* in a small graveyard, which was dedicated at least as early as 1685 "as the last resting-place of our countrymen dying in the Island."

1. Capt. Peter Dare, Comr. of the ship Scipio, d. 25 June, 1685, a. 38.

2. Ion Ken, eld. s. of Ion Ken, of London. Merchant, b. 3 February, 1672, d. 12 July, 1693.

3. A Latin epitaph of a merchant—name illegible—who died 15 Aug., 1699, apparently far from Cyprus. Body brought to Cyprus.

4. William Ken, Merchant of Cyprus, d. 24 July, 1707, a. 29.

5. A Greek epitaph: Christopher Graham (? perhaps Graeme), a Briton, of the County of York:—

Χριστοφορος ο Γραιμος Βρεταννος απο  
αγρον Εβορακησιου

d. 24 July, 1711, a. 46. The inscription being in capital letters, there are no accents or breathings.

6. Mary, w. of Samuel Palmer, d. 15 July, 1720; also her infant daughter.

7. Latin epitaph, partly illegible: George Barton, British Consul. Date (? of death) 1739.

8. Robert Bate, Merchant, s. of — Dyer Bate, b. in ye Parish of — — England. Dates lost.

9. M. S. Petri Bowen. (9 lines, illegible.)

10. Latin epitaph: Michael de Vezin, of French extraction, b. in London, "Britannici Regis Scutarius" (does this mean "one of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms"—then called "The Band of Gentlemen Pensioners"—or "one of the Corps of Yeomen of the Guard"?), Consul in Aleppo and Cyprus for 16 years, d. 1792, a. 51. Monument placed by his wife Elizabeth Pfauz, of German extraction, born in Venice.

11. On a slab affixed to the outer wall of the church at Omodos, a village some 25 miles N.W. of Limassol:—

"Under This Marble Are Deposited The Remains of Henry Rooke Esq<sup>r</sup> formerly Major in the hundredth Regiment of Foot with Brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Service of his Britannic

\* Scala or Marina is the port of Larnaca. Larnaca proper is about a mile inland.



King George the Third. After Quitting he travelled thro various parts of Europe in Italy in the year 1799 joined the Army before Ancona as a volunteer officer in services and assistance in reducing that his late Imperial Majesty of All the Russias conferred upon him the Order of St Anne of a 2<sup>d</sup> class. He died in this Convent the 7<sup>th</sup> July in the year of our Lord & Saviour 1814 interred by the Holy Fathers underneath me with their consent and that of the Most the Bishop of the Greek Church in the of Cyprus. His only surviving brother W<sup>m</sup> as a last tribute of fraternal regard and bath caused this Memorial to be conveyed and over his grave."

the Graveyard of the Monastery of  
St. George, Larnaca.

Peter Deleau, London, Merchant,  
ay, 1692.

Lorenzo Erastus Pease, b. March 14,  
l. July 10, 1838, and Lucinda Constant  
b. March 14, 1837, d. Dec. 2, 1838,  
m of Rev. Lorenzo W. and Mrs. L. L.  
American missionaries to Cyprus.

The Rev. Lorenzo Warriner Pease,  
of the United States of America,  
Missionary of the A.B.C.F.M. to  
s; d. August 28, 1839, a. 30 yrs.  
8 days.

Daniel Ladd, Jr., son of Rev. Daniel  
b. in Beyroot, Syria, April 15, 1837,  
cala, Cyprus, May 18, 1839.

Dr. James Lilburn (2nd son of Capt.  
Lilburn, of Dover), late H.B.M. Consul  
rus, d. 6 January, 1843, a. 40.

Helen Augusta Jane, d. of Niven Kerr,  
l. Consul, Cyprus, and Louisa Maria  
ife, d. 3 July, 1847, a. 11 months  
9 days.

Wm. Balls, late seaman on H.B.M.S.  
e. d. May 20, 1849, a. 32. Tomb  
d by shipmates.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

# ISLAND ALMSHOUSES: COMING CHANGES.

(See ante, p. 262.)

will be well to put on record the inscrip-  
to be found in this little burial-ground,  
y may presently be separated and find  
nanent home in other localities. The  
otions are of interest to all who know  
ing of this great City Company. The  
to Sir Robert Geffery: it reads:—

ath this stone are interred the remains of  
Sir Robert and Lady Geffery,  
which, together with their monument  
hapel of the Almshouses, were removed from  
Dionis Backchurch, Lime Street, City,  
when that church was taken down  
under an Act of Parliament,  
8<sup>th</sup> July, 1878.

At the head of this is another massive-  
tomb, which is

In Memory of  
Thomas Betton, Esquire,  
Member of the Court of the Worshipful  
Company of Ironmongers,  
London.

and a munificent benefactor of that Corporation.  
Died December — 1724.

The inscription is much weather-worn, the  
date being very bad; but Nicholls's 'History'  
of the Company states that he died 11 De-  
cember, 1724. His arms are there also:  
Argent, two pales sable, each charged with  
three cross-crosslets fitchée or. By his will  
he expressly desired that his "coat of arms"  
should be "well cut on the upper stone  
*without* any inscription" (but there are both),  
and that he should be buried in the burying-  
ground "belonging to the Ironmongers'  
Company's Almshouses, adjoining the Kings-  
land Road." He also gave special instruc-  
tions concerning the grave. Both these  
tombs are enclosed in one iron railing, quite  
plain and paltry in appearance, regard being  
had to the benefactions to the Company.

Against the wall of the outer railings are  
two stones. The first, affixed to the wall  
itself, is inscribed:—

The Rev<sup>d</sup>  
William Hesse,  
Died Nov<sup>r</sup> 19<sup>th</sup>, 1792,  
Aged 31 years.

This gentleman was chaplain at the alms-  
houses for only about seventeen months.

The next is a headstone placed close against  
the wall, and is in memory of a Mrs. Cook,  
and reads:—

M.S.  
Here lyeth the body  
of M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Cook,  
the wife of M<sup>r</sup> John Cook,  
Citizen and Ironmonger  
of London.  
She departed this Life  
December 22, 1747,  
in the 73<sup>rd</sup> year of her Age.  
And near unto lyeth ye body  
of M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Gregory,  
her daughter, who Died  
August the 31<sup>st</sup>, 17—,  
in the — year of her Age.

By the side of the Betton tomb is a bricked-  
over coffin-shaped grave, with head- and  
foot-stones. Upon the former it is recorded  
that it is

In Memory of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Maria Chapman,  
Widow of M<sup>r</sup> Harry Chapman,  
Many years the respected Matron  
of Sir Robert Jeffery's  
Almshouses,  
Who departed this Life  
January 18<sup>th</sup>, 1840, Aged 64 years.

This little burying-ground has long had a



somewhat forlorn appearance, so that probably its disappearance may not be a matter for much regret, although it has looked a little better cared-for lately. It may be well to record in this place the inscription on the monument to Sir Robert Geffery and his wife, now, for a season, in the chapel. It is very elaborate, apparently of white marble, adorned with figures of children, and the insignia of the office of Lord Mayor, the mace, sword, and cap, with his arms at the top, Argent, six billets, three, two, and one, sable: on a chief of the second a lion passant guardant or. The inscription sets forth that

In the Chancell  
is intered ye body of  
Sir Robert Geffery, Knt. and  
Alderman. Sometime since  
Lord Mayor of this City of Lon-  
don. President of ye Hospitalls  
of Bridewell and Bethlem. An  
excellent Magistrate and  
of exemplary Charity, Virtue  
and Goodness.

Who departed this Life  
the 26<sup>th</sup> day of February, 1703,  
and in the 91<sup>st</sup> year of his age.

And also  
the body of Dame Priscilla  
his wife, daughter of  
Luke Cropley, Esq.,  
who deceased ye 26<sup>th</sup> of October, 1676,  
in the 43<sup>rd</sup> year of her age.

Underneath is a small brass plate upon which are recorded the particulars of the transfer to this place:—

This monument was removed from St Dionis Back Church, Lime Street, when that church was taken down, under Act of Parliament. The remains of Sir Robert and Lady Geffery were also brought from St Dionis, and were reinterred in the burying-ground attached to these Almshouses on the 8<sup>th</sup> July, 1878. Hall Rokeby Price, Master; James T. Horner, Stephen W. Silver, Wardens.

This old and noteworthy place is to be let or sold, the fact being announced on a large board at each end of the garden as well as in an advertisement in *The City Press* of 4 August. The advertisement, which also gave an excellent plan of the ground, is as follows:—

Kingsland Road, Shoreditch.

A valuable site covering about 1½ acres, with an approximate frontage of 366 feet to Kingsland Road, and an approximate depth of 170 feet, situated about half a mile from the Great Eastern Goods Station, to be let on a 99 years' lease, or to be sold.

Particulars, plan, conditions, and forms of tender can be obtained from the Clerk of the Ironmongers' Company.

It is very unlikely that these two plots of ground will be long to let. Rumour is busy upon the subject, but nothing definite is known.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY,  
Westminster.

STRODE'S 'FLOATING ISLAND.'—William Strode's tragi-comedy thus entitled seems never in modern times to have attracted any attention; yet it has many quite remarkable points about it, as I hope to show in my forthcoming edition of that most unjustly neglected poet's writings. At present my object is only to draw attention to one passage in the play which certainly seems to lend countenance to the notion that the words "poet" and "prophet" are synonymous. I do not know of any other passage in any poet or prose writer in which so many inventions and discoveries, which must at the time have seemed to be impossibilities, are so clearly foretold. The passage in question occurs in Act III. sc. iii. Queen Fancie, in favour of whom the rightful monarch, Prudentius, has been deposed, expresses thus her desire for novel inventions:—

Thus first ourselves must whet our own Invention,  
Else others will not stir. Men do not strive  
Methinks to please me as they ought to do.  
No other rarities these many Ages  
But Powder, Printing, Seaman Card, and Watches!  
So much vain dotage for the fond Elixir?  
Why are not yet my Crystals malleable,  
To make our Gold no Gold, and soile the Di'mond!  
Why want I instruments to measure out  
The Year, the Day, the Houre, without the help  
Of Sun, or turning of these tedious wheelies?  
Nothing to carry me but Barges, Coaches?  
Sedans and Litters? through the Aire I'd passe  
By some new waftage. I must have my house  
Convey'd by wheelies and sailes and plummetts hing  
In some deep pit, deep as the way is distant,  
To hurry me, my Family, and it,  
Whether I please. Ile travel like the Snail  
With all my house, but swifter then the Faulcon.  
Fuga. Rare Lady!  
Conc. Ravishing Inventions!  
Fan. Why have not I my beds stuff'd all with  
wind,  
Baths fill'd with Maydew, Flowers preserv'd till  
winter,  
As well as Snow till Summer: choisest fruits  
Growing and ripe in midst of January?  
Why have not I ponds running through my Cellars,  
For Bottles and for Fish call'd by their names?  
Why not in drought an artificial rain,  
Scatter'd by spowtes, to cheer my Paradise?

Mem. I wish you had these things: I nere saw  
such.

Fan. Cheape I can have Æolian bellows made  
Within the Bowles of Andirons, where the water  
Shall blow the fire by which 'tis rarified.  
I will have Vaults which shall convey my whispers  
In steed of Embassies to foreign Nations;  
Places for Echoes to pronounce a speech,  
Or give a Suffrage like a multitude:  
Consorts well play'd by water; Pictures taught  
By secret Organs both to move and speak:  
We spend ourselves too much upon the Taylour;  
I rather would new mold, new fashion Nature.

May it not be said, almost without  
hyperbole, that within the last hundred



years mankind has in very truth new-moulded and new-fashioned Nature, and in many of the ways which Fancie desired? Her speech, indeed, almost forms a summing-up of the most remarkable scientific discoveries which have been made since the poet's time. Strophe, of course, was writing as a poet, and the passage could hardly be surpassed as a piece of imaginative writing; but who shall say that he was not here expressing his own convictions or anticipations of what science might be expected in the future to accomplish? He was a really remarkable man in many ways: a fine poet, an excellent orator and preacher, a wit and humorist, and an acute and serious thinker. For over two centuries he has been almost entirely forgotten; but his period of obscurity is now, I believe, nearly at an end.

BERTRAM DOBELL.

**OLDEST MAN IN THE WORLD.**—A portrait appeared in *The Cape Times* of 4 April with the following description, which seems worth recording here:—

"This is the photograph of a native who has some title to be considered the oldest man in the world. Stuurman is an old Bushman who lives on the top of a hill at Stuurman's Puts, in the Prieska district, the farm being named after him. He is said to be 146 years old, and his wife (his second) over a hundred. It is known for certain that 65 years ago he was a very old man, and that his son is more than 90 years old."

To the degenerate modern this seems a ripe age, though it has been beaten by many natives of our own isles. Old Parr died at 152, and Henry Jenkins at 169. St. Mungo, otherwise called Kentigern, founder of the bishopric of Glasgow, is said to have lived to 185. Thomas Carn, according to the parish register of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, died in 1588, aged 207.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

[Many instances of centenarians are recorded in 'N. & Q.' and it is not desired to reopen the general subject.]

**GAVIN DRUMMOND.**—*Scottish Notes and Queries*, Aberdeen, Second Series, vol. viii. p. 30, states:—

"Gavin Drummond graduated M.A. at King's College, Aberdeen, on 6th May, 1712, and is entered as being from Perth county.....The Drummonds, as every one knows, were closely related to the Royal Family of Scotland."

The 'Westminster Abbey Registers,' Harleian Society, London, 1876, p. 416, note 4, recite that one Gavin Drummond, Esq., was buried 22 Feb., 1773.

<sup>1</sup>His will, as of Park Prospect, St. Margaret's, Westminster, dated 18 Dec., 1771, proved 19 June,

1773, gives bequests to Anna Helena Stuart, dau. of his late half-sister Catharine; to the children of his late half-sister Margaret; and to his kinswoman Anna Callendar, formerly Halley."

Examination, by a London correspondent, of Scottish list of Inheritance Services, and of wills in Scottish printed registers, Edinburgh Registry, indicates that one William Halley was, in 1730, heir to his father, William, of Nether Kenneder, and had a daughter, Margaret Halley, who died in 1761, and another daughter, Ann, who married William Callendar.

The italics in the second quotation are mine. They represent a strange series of coincidences, for the names of the only two surviving daughters of Dr. Edmond Halley were Margaret and Catharine. Furthermore, there is at least traditional relationship between the Halley and Pike families, and between the Stuart and Pike families (cf. 9 S. xi. 205; xii. 468). There has no evidence been found of any relationship between the Drummond and Pike families, so far as the writer is aware.

EUGENE FAIRFIELD McPIKE.

Chicago.

**"PRONE ON THE BACK."**—Of the hero of a short story which recently appeared in *The World* it is asserted, "Once more the man lay prone on his back." A column later that man is guilty of suicide. One sees that his head must have been already turned.

ST. SWITHIN.

**BOOK-STEALING: DEGREES OF BLACKNESS.**—Every reader has no doubt written or met with in school-books "Steal not this book," &c., or its variants; but the following is new to me, and looks like a modern production:—

Black is the raven,

Black is the rook,

Blacker is the one that steals this book.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

**DUBORDIEU FAMILY.**—This ancient French family were originally De Bruis, Lords of Bordieu. There were two branches—De Saumarez and De la Valade. At the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes the Rev. John Dubordieu escaped to England. He was afterwards chaplain of the Savoy, London, and also chaplain of the Duke Schomberg, who died in his arms at the battle of the Boyne. His son, Jean Armand Dubordieu, also chaplain of the Savoy, married the Countess D'Espouange. His son, the Rev. Saumarez Dubordieu, French chaplain of Lisburn, married, 1750, Mary, daughter of



J. Thompson, M.D., of that town. He had two sons: (1) Rev. John Dubordieu, rector of Annahilt, co. Down. He married Mary Sampson, and had the following children: Capt. Saumarez Dubordieu, killed at the siege of St. Sebastian; Capt. Arthur Dubordieu, killed at the siege of Badajos; Lieut.-Col. Dubordieu, d. 1844; John Dubordieu, H.M.S.; Francis Dubordieu, captain Hanoverian Engineers; George Dubordieu, joined Bolivar, and died in battle; Selina Dubordieu, married 1808; Richard Gem, captain 7th Dragoon Guards. (2) Rev. Shem Dubordieu, married Anna Brown. His son, Saumarez Dubordieu, of Corinna, co. Longford, married, 1822, Jane Carmichael, daughter of Andrew Blair Carmichael, Registrar of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland. Their children were: Saumarez Dubordieu, barrister-at-law, d.s.p.; Rev. Shem Dubordieu, rector of Bayfield, Canada W., married, 1861, Enrica, daughter of George A. Halahan, M.D.; Jane, d. 1866; Charlotte, married, 1852, Ralph Brabazon Brunker, solicitor, Dublin; Isabella, married, 1856, Henry S. Halahan, M.D., Dublin; Anna, married Orbey Langer Carey, M.D.; Emma, married her cousin the Right Rev. James Carmichael, Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal. (See 'Maynards of Curriglas,' 10 S. v. 185.) They have four sons: Rev. James Carmichael; Frederick Carmichael; Henry Carmichael, M.D.; Saumarez Carmichael, barrister-at-law.

F. F. C.

NAVARINO: LAST SURVIVOR.—A contemporary states that the only known survivor of the battle of Navarino, which took place in 1827, is still living near Ryde in the person of Mr. John Stainer, who entered upon his hundredth year recently. He was midshipman's steward on board H.M.S. Talbot when the conflict which gave Greece her independence took place. He afterwards served in the coast guards, and retired on a pension many years ago.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

ADAMS'S MUSEUM, KINGSLAND ROAD.—It has not hitherto been noticed that the success of Don Saltero's Coffee-House Museum at Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, brought into existence at least one rival that, although situated at the extremity of the town, probably attracted a considerable number of visitors.

Adams, who kept "The Royal Swan" Inn, Kingsland Road, published (3 Sept., 1748, *General Advertiser*) an invitation for all the brethren of the name of Adams to assemble

at his house, "By particlkar desire of several eminent Persons of the name of Adams (out of a particular Regard to their Forefather)," and establish "a Brotherly meeting and Loving Society," to be held once a month. This advertisement finishes:

"Note, at the same Place is to be seen gratis the greatest number of Curiosities and Rarities of any House in the whole World."

On 19 Aug., 1749, the following advertisement appeared. In addition to its humour, there is a thrust at Salter's Chelsea "Knack-story" and his rimed announcement in the *Weekly Journal*, 22 June, 1723.

To be seen Gratis;

at Adams's, the Royal Swan, just in the middle of Kingsland Road, leading from Shoreditch-church, the greatest Collection of your oh Laws and Lack-dazess! Oh Dears! Goodlacks! Bless mees! Oh la! Dear mees! Heyday! Believe me! Dear la! Ods me! Hah! Ods! Look-thee! Aye Eh! Hi! Oh! Umph! Well I vow! See there now! Well-a-day! So they say! Well to be sure! Nay-but-there! Dear Heart! For my Part! Pomy-Honour! I protest! Pon-my-Word! I'm amaz'd! Pon-my-life! I'm surpriz'd! Who would think it? I'm astonish'd! Who cou'd a thought it? Take my word for't! I never-see-the-like! Didn't I tell yo so? 'Tis-very-fine! That-ever-any-Body-saw! Rais'd chiefly by Presents, more than Purchase, being the generous Gifts of worthy Benefactors; Daily Increasing, Hourly a Pleasing, Accounts on Sight told, and Catalogues sold.

Note, a large quantity of oh Jemminies! Are lately arrived.

There is nothing to indicate what was actually shown to the visitor; the catalogue may have existed, but I cannot trace a copy. Whatever the attraction, the place must have had some patronage, as Adams continues to advertise for at least six years after this date. During 1753 he prefaces this announcement with

To save a Journey to Oxford, or a voyage to Chelsea. A Trip to Georgia, or a Walk to Stepney.

For "Oxford" read Ashmolean Museum; "Chelsea," of course, refers to Don Saltero's; "Georgia" was New Georgia, a resort at Hampstead established in 1733; and at Stepney there were then the Spring Garden and many other attractions.

This is only a fragment of information, but perhaps other particulars will thus be brought to light, and we shall be able to add its history to Mr. Warwick Wroth's excellent work 'The London Pleasure Gardens of the Eighteenth Century.'

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

'VERDANT GREEN.'—MR. PICKFORD'S mention (*ante*, p. 248) of Cuthbert Bede's clever drawings reminds me that they were



originally executed at Durham, and that the earliest of them represented Durham scenes and personages—Archdeacon Thorp, for example, and Dean Waddington. Those first efforts were never surpassed by any of Cuthbert Bede's later sketches. See "College Histories" (F. E. Robinson & Co.), 'Durham University,' Appendix XI., where reduced facsimiles of eighteen of the original sketches are given, in two plates.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

**ARCHBISHOP SANCROFT'S GRAVE: NONJUROR BISHOPS.**—In the quiet churchyard of Fressingfield, near Beccles, in Suffolk, is buried William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, a man who acted a resolute part in the troublous times of James II. He was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower by James, but on the succession of William and Mary refused to take the oath of allegiance to them. For this he was removed from his archbishopric, and retired to Fressingfield, where he possessed a small paternal estate of some sixty pounds a year. He yet carried within him a contented mind, and was a man evidently capable of great sacrifices, for he speaks of the flowers and fruits in his little garden at Fressingfield as smelling more sweetly than those at Lambeth. He died in 1693, some five years after his expulsion, and his epitaph in the churchyard (written by himself) thus characterizes him:—

"William Sancroft, born in this parish, afterwards, by the Providence of God, Archbishop of Canterbury, at last deprived of all which he could not keep with a good conscience, returned hither to end his life, and professeth here at the foot of his tomb that as naked he went forth, so naked he must return."

He was one of the many celebrated *alumni* of the grammar school at Bury St. Edmunds.

The excellent Thomas Ken, the Nonjuring Bishop of Bath and Wells, retired to Longleat, where a home was offered him, and where he died in 1706, the last survivor of the first Nonjuring order. He was strongly opposed to keeping up the succession of the nonjurors. The succession was, however, kept up until 1805, when the last of them died in Shrewsbury.

In the north-east corner of St. Ann's Churchyard, Manchester, is the tomb of one of them, Dr. Thomas Deacon, who died in 1753, and the inscription upon it speaks of him as "the greatest of sinners, and the most unworthy of primitive bishops." Three of his sons were concerned in the rebellion of 1745, and the head of one of

them, Thomas Theodorus Deacon, was placed on the Exchange. Dr. Deacon was a man of great ability, and practised as a physician in Manchester, where he was the friend of Dr. John Byrom, and, like him, a strong Jacobite. The difficulty must have been very great in keeping up the succession, though certainly at that date, or rather earlier, half the people were attached to the exiled family. Macaulay's comments on the Nonjuring bishops will be found in his 'History,' chap. xvii.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"CORINTHIAN."—"Non cuius homini contingit adire Corinthum," wrote Horace to his young friend Scæva. Nor is every one so gifted with penetration as to understand why Lord Rosebery in his delightful sketch calls Mr. Winston Churchill's book a "Corinthian composition." Is he complimenting its masculine vigour of style, as Prince Hal was called "a Corinthian, a man of mettle," by the waiters at the "Boar's Head" in Eastcheap; or its varied social knowledge, such as was displayed by Corinthian Tom and his two friends in the Bohemian idyll popular with our grandfathers? Or does he allude to "Corinthian brass," an amalgam of metals not all equally valuable; or to the somewhat over-decorated embellishments of the Corinthian capital; or perchance to the frank domestic revelations of the two Pauline Epistles? The phrase as applied by Milton to the "young laity" of his time we can hardly suppose Lord Rosebery to have contemplated. A sphinx must not be asked to explain itself; but 'N. & Q.' is a practised Oedipus.

W. T.

["Composition" suggests the fifth of our correspondent's six solutions (or of the seven possible, of which that not given is unfit for our pages). "Composite" is, of course, a term of architecture. But we agree with W. T. that Lord Rosebery as a man of mystery meant the reader to ask, "Which?"]

**HIBBERT AND SIMON FAMILIES.**—John Hibbert, citizen and skinner of London, and of Hampstead, Middlesex, in his will, dated 6 March, 1715, desires to be buried in the parish church of St. Bartholomew



the Great, London. He names his wife Hester; his daughter Frances, widow of Samuel Barker, of Fairford, Gloucestershire; his daughter Hester, who, he states, married — against his consent; his granddaughters Elizabeth Barker and Hester Barker (the latter appears subsequently as Esther, and as marrying, July, 1730, James Lambe, of Hackney, Middlesex); his nephew Col. Christopher Hibbert; his niece Elizabeth Savage; and his nephew John Miles. In a codicil, dated 30 October, 1717, he mentions his daughter, wife of Thomas Blunden. Will and codicil proved 24 September, 1718, P.C.C. 178 Tenison. At p. 370 of Hunter's 'Familie Minorum Gentium,' published by the Harleian Society, Samuel Barker's wife should be shown as Frances, daughter of this John Hibbert, and not Hubbard.

In 1 S. xii. 27 a daughter of Thomas Simon the medallist is said to have married — Hibbert, of London, and to have had a daughter who married Samuel Barker, of Fairford. If this be correct, the surname should be Hibbert. Reference made to the will of Thomas Simon, dated 17 June, and proved 23 August, 1665, gives him as citizen and goldsmith of London, and as leaving three children—Samuel, Elizabeth, and Anne Simon. Has the parentage of Thomas Simon been satisfactorily ascertained?

Who were the parents of John Hibbert? and to what family of Hibbert did his father belong? Any information throwing light on the contents of this query will be much valued by

REGINALD STEWART BODDINGTON.  
Worthing.

ERIDGE CASTLE.—This house was restored about 1787 by (it is believed) a London firm of architects. Could any one tell me how to discover details of the exact work done at this restoration, or indicate an account of the house before it was touched?

RALPH NEVILL.  
45, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.

PETER WALKER, born 9 Feb., 1741, entered Merchant Taylors' School, 1752. I should be very glad of information as to his parentage and connexions.

ALASDAIR MACLEAN.  
2, Willow Mansions, West Hampstead.

PHONETIC SPELLINGS.—I should be grateful for any information, in these columns or sent to my address, about a system of phonetic spelling which would be applicable to at least these four languages—English, French, German, Italian. It should not be a

complicated system, but one which could be easily grasped by a man of ordinary intelligence, yet not versed in the intricacies of phonetics.

Is there any better system than that of Dr. Passy, and used by the Association Phonétique? Is this in at all general use in England or on the Continent?

F. HOWARD COLLINS.  
Iddesleigh, Torquay.

HELMET OF GOLD AT MADRID.—Leland was told

"that a plough man took up in the feldes of Harleston a 2 miles from Granteham a stone, under tie which was a potte of Brasse, and an Helmet of Gold, sette with stones in it, the which was presented to Catarine Princes Dowager; there were bedes of silver in the potte, and writings, corruptid." —Vol. i. f. 31.

Allen's 'Hist. of Lincs,' vol. ii. p. 315, under Harlaxton adds "and deposited afterwards in the Cabinet of Madrid."

Can any one say whether this helmet is to be seen in the Armeria Reale, or any other collection in Madrid? When there, some years ago, I could not find it, and knew too little Spanish to inquire. Near the probable place where this find occurred is the Roman pavement described by Stukeley in the *Philosophical Proceedings* of the Royal Society, vol. vii., and seen by him in February, 1728; a second brass of Hadrian was found near this; and in 1740 coins of Gallienus and Claudius Gothicus were discovered in an urn at Harlaxton. The pavement may have belonged to the villa of the officer charged with the care of the Ermin Street, and the management of the dwellers in woody Kesteven and fenny Holland.

ALFRED WELBY.

SUNSPOTS IN LITERATURE.—Cicero mentions sunspots in his 'Academica.' Do they occur in earlier writings by Greek or Latin authors, or in any other literature before that great orator learned Greek? The Egyptians and Chaldeans, of the time of Abraham, for instance, must surely have observed this *phenomenon* on our daylight. What do the old Chinese say about them?

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

BENJAMIN COOK, BOOKSELLER.—Can any one supply information about Benjamin Cook, of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, bookseller, who was living at the beginning of the eighteenth century?

A. S. L.

Bewdley a HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—I wish to obtain the names of books giving some particulars of Bewdley, Worcester-



shire, and dealing principally with life in Bewdley about a hundred years ago. Can any of your correspondents help me? I shall be very grateful.

MARMADUKE E. BUCKLEE.

Derby.

"DOTTY."—In the 'Memoirs of the Count de Cartrie' (reviewed *ante*, p. 259) it is stated that the Count at one time earned his living as gardener to a Mr. Dott, near Southampton, and in the publisher's advertisement prefixed to the volume it is stated:—

"This Mr. Dott has been fully traced. He had been a surgeon in the East India Company's service, and died in 1843, aged 91. Before his death he was wheeled about Southampton in a bath-chair, and it is said that it was from his mental condition that the adjective 'dotty' was derived."

It would be interesting if this could be corroborated. It certainly seems somewhat remarkable, regard being had to the large number of expressions of more or less similar meaning, such as "dotage," "dotard" or "dottard," "dotehead," "dotterel," "dottle," "dot and go one," &c., most of which are as old as Chaucer, that the word "dotty" should have had the origin suggested. Yet it seems possible that it was so, as the word does not occur at all in several dictionaries, *e.g.*, 'The Century' and 'The Imperial Dictionary'; and the only literary instances of its use quoted in the 'N.E.D.' are both of comparatively recent date.

ALAN STEWART.

SANTISSIMO CRISTO OF BURGOS.—In which number of *L'Intermédiaire* (see *ante*, p. 160) was there a description or an account of this figure of Christ? ST. SWITHIN.

ST. PETER STEINTHEKED.—A church bearing this name is mentioned in documents of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries as then existent in Lincoln.

The late Canon Nelson, who was for over fifty years rector of St. Peter-at-Arches, a church near the Stonebow, or South Gate, in the wall surrounding the lower Roman city, describing a church, long since destroyed, known as St. Peter-ad-Placita, or at Pleas, says that it stood close by St. Peter-at-Arches, in the same churchyard, and that "in very early times it was known as St. Peter Stancheke, Stanthake, or Staynshed, a name doubtless received from its close proximity to the Stoneshade, or mural protection, which the Romans constructed when they extended their colony to the water's [river Witham's] edge. It was afterwards known as St. Peter-ad-Placita from the time the city pleadings or Placita, being removed from some other locality, were carried on at the Guildhall in the immediate neighbourhood."

The late Precentor Venables, in his paper on 'The Churches of Lincoln previous to the Reformation' (Lines and Notts Arch. Soc., xix. 339), adopts these alternative titles without explanation, but gives additional descriptions, *e.g.*, "atte Stancheke," "atte ye Stonebecke," "atte Staynshed," as if all were applicable to this church.

But in a deed dated c. 1215, between William son of Turgis and the Dean and Canons of the Cathedral, certain land is described as situate "in St. Peter Steintheked in Hundegate" (Reg. Antiq., 785); and in another deed (*ibid.*, 783) a stone house is described as "in Hundegate, in the parish of St. Peter Steintheked."

Now "Hundegate," admittedly a district of the city known as Hungate in the present day, is a considerable distance from St. Peter-at-Arches, and in the thirteenth century several parishes lay between them. It included two parishes, viz., All Saints Hundgate, at the bottom of Hungate, and St. Peter Hundgate, to which Precentor Venables gives the additional title of "ad vincula," describing it also as having stood in "Daniel's Paddock" at the top of Hungate. It seems to me that this latter church of St. Peter-ad-Vincula Hundgate, rather than St. Peter-ad-Placita, is identical with St. Peter Steintheked of the documents; and that the affix "Steintheked" is descriptive not of locality, but of an incident in St. Peter's history, viz., of his imprisonment by Herod.

The word appears to be Saxon, from *stein*, a stone, and *sced*, a shed; or Swed. *skydd*, a shelter. In Acts xii. 7, R.V., the word "cell" is substituted for the A.V. translation "prison"; and if Steintheked may be translated stone cell=dungeon=prison, may it not be the Saxon equivalent of the "ad vincula" of the Latin?

I should be glad to know whether the word will bear this interpretation, and also whether any other churches dedicated to St. Peter Steintheked are known.

JNO. G. WILLIAMS.

Lindum Lodge, Lincoln.

"REWMAN."—In a record of Court Leet I find the word "rewmán." Is this a form of "reeveman"? F. HARRISON.

North Wraxall Rectory, Chippenham.

DE GARENCIÈRES.—How can I get information as to the family of De Garencières prior to the date (about 1550) when Theophilus de Garencières (the translator of Nostradamus's prophecies) came to England?



In the 'History of the Douglas Family' it is stated that a French knight, Eugène de Garencières, was in 1325 sent by King John of France to King David of Scotland with money; and I have been informed by Sir Herbert Maxwell, the author, that a "Seignour de Garancers" (possibly the same man) was sent to England as one of the forty-two hostages on the release of King John.

In a book which I saw in the British Museum Library about thirty-five years ago, but the name of which I never noted, I found the name De Garencières among the French knights who went to the second Crusade, and the arms were there given as Gules, three chevronels or. The arms borne by the descendants of De Garencières have been Ar., three chevronels gu.

I should be glad of any references which might give information as to the family. There is a Rue de Garancières in Paris, I believe.

Q.

"TREATS": "MULLERS."—Chambers's 'Book of Days' (i. 96) quotes from G. Markham's 'Farewell to Husbandry,' 1653, of a plowman's duties, that he shall "make ready his collars, hames, *treats*, halters, *mullers*, and plow-gears." What are the words in italics?

H. P. L.

DENTAL SURGEONS TO HOSPITALS.—I am desirous of ascertaining when the practice of appointing a dental surgeon on the staff of a hospital or infirmary first became general. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' assist me, and at the same time inform me who was the dentist so appointed and to what charity? Please reply direct.

ORRIS F. FORKMAN, LL.D.

Doctor of Dental Surgery.

Baltimore House, Nashville.

SANTA FE.—How does the American pronounce the name of this town, as though it rime with *bay*, or with *day*? Is a novel by Hamlin Garland which I recently read the principal character names of "Santa Fe."

HAVE the names of the United States any settled rule as to the pronunciation of their Spanish and French names?

H. S.

PICTURE MONUMENTS.—Are any of these known to exist, except in the churches of St. Helen, Ayr, or a John, and St. Mary, Havertonwest?

W. S. H.

DOUGLAS FAMILY.—Sir Charles Lytton, third baronet, or Anne, daughter of Thomas Thynne of Penryn. Their son Sir Thomas Lytton, or Thynne, daughter of Sir

Richard Temple, of Stowe, Bucks. any one tell me if these Temples (T) and Sir Richard) were related to one another and if so, in what way?

H. L. L. DEN

'CROTCHET CASTLE.'—In T. L. Pea 'Crotchet Castle,' chap. xvii., occur following dialogue:—

"You have prejudices on the score of pure said Miss Susannah Touchandgo, when Mr. mail pressed her to accept his heart and hand would choose you from all the world," repl far-gone *innamorato*, "were you even the daughter of the *exécuteur des hautes œuvres*, as the hero of a romantic story I once read turned out to be."

What is the "romantic story" referred to by Mr. Chainmail?

R. L. MORET

Heathfield, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.

## Replies.

### CAVALIER SONGS.

(10 S. vi. 269.)

DEEPLY important to true students the "Cavalier songs" of the Civil War the seventeenth century, to which the present writer has devoted himself nearly forty years of his life, doing his best to recover and annotate a larger amount lost lore on the subject than any precursors and predecessors: to memory and renown all due honour and gratitude be paid. Briefly let it be known in immediate reply to QUERIST, that two special Cavalier ditties about which he inquires are given complete, with variations and continuations, in my edition of 'The Roxburghe Ballads,' printed by the Ballad Society by Stephen Austin, Hertford, vols. v., vi., and vii., 1886, and 1893.

1. "The King shall enjoy his own a day." By Martin Parker, circa 1644-6. "Given Defacing of Whitehall" &c. 1. "What Bodey can prognosticate concerning King's or Kingdom's fate?" To this "Marry me, marry me, quoth the Cuckoo," see 'Roxburghe Ballads,' part vii. pp. 633-4. John Booker, Manchester, 23 March, 1892-3. See part vi. pp. 323 to 326, for 'The Return of the Figure of Two,' &c. Chas. Bevington. "I have been a Traveller and a Soldier." "Here's a Health to the Figure of Two." Written by C. H., for Wm. Gilbertson, 1636-60.

2. "Here's a Health to King Charles and all that love him!" is in Pl



al Companion,' 1673, p. 50, to Cran-  
setting. In my 'Roxb. Ballads,'  
p. 37, is 'The Oxford Health; or,  
Loyalist, a New Song,' chiefly  
tt. Taubman. Dated July, 1681.  
'On the Banks of a River; or,  
ston's Pound.' A catch, circa 1684,  
'Here's a health to the King. Down  
fall." Among others is 'Here's a  
to the King in Sack,' by Marchmont  
m, 1649, a loyal song. Many more I  
but this prompt reply may suffice.

J. WOODFALL EBSWORTH.

riory, Ashford, Kent.

Reliquiæ Hearnianæ,' ii. 10, occurs  
owing note, under date 16 Aug., 1715 :  
e that were before against King James are  
ous in his behalf. The song called 'The  
all enjoy his own again' is in the mouths  
ot excepting women and children: I mean  
those who are enemies to the tyrannical  
ngs of the Whiggs."

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

burne Rectory, Woodbridge.

LE PHOTOGRAPHS (10 S. vi. 250).—A  
raphic reproduction of an amateur  
raph of Keble is in my possession,  
ne, I believe, by the late Rev. Fre-  
urney about 1864, when we were  
raduates, he of Balliol, I of Brasenose.  
iginal must have been the photograph  
y the Rev. G. Gorham. I was told  
had been taken without the sitter's  
, but I do not think the picture itself  
ut this idea. There was no instan-  
s process at that time. Keble is  
with a book open on his knee, looking  
background of shrubs indicating his  
. The expression is grave, the hair  
but fairly abundant. He wears a  
aistcoat, and apparently a swallow-  
at, as it does not cover the knees.  
as the usual costume of the Tracta-  
I never remember seeing Dr. (after-  
Bishop) Moberly in anything else  
was under him at Winchester.  
ath the original photograph the  
ad pasted a slip of paper:—

the honour to be, Sir,

Your faithful servant,

J. Keble.

produced photograph, including the  
tion, is of carte-de-visite size.

by side with this in my old album is  
tograph of Keble and his wife men-  
by MR. PAGE. She is seated, he  
g beside her, and both are holding  
e book, which she is reading, while  
ks up. I bought this some time

after the other had been given me. I do  
not think that John Keble faced a photo-  
grapher on any third occasion. He had a  
strong dislike, which he shared with Dr.  
Pusey, to be immortalized in that way.  
The engraving from Richmond's beautiful  
picture, rather idealized after the painter's  
manner, as you see on comparing it with the  
photographs, is that by which he is gene-  
rally known. It was painted, says his bio-  
grapher in the 'D.N.B.,' in 1863.

CECIL DEEDES.

Chichester.

"MINUET" (10 S. vi. 266).—The first of  
the three pronunciations mentioned is an  
error of the dictionaries. Final *-et* in  
English when unaccented falls into *-it*: *cruet*  
is called *cruit*, and *baronet* is *baronit*, or  
nearly so. In proper names we write in-  
differently Hewett or Hewitt, Everett or  
Everitt, showing the same tendency. But  
no one ever says *minuit*, and the fact that  
its *-et* preserves the pure sound is sufficient  
proof that it retains some sort of stress.  
The sole doubt possible is whether the  
primary stress is on the first and secondary  
on the third syllable, or vice versa. Per-  
sonally I generally give most prominence  
to the termination, and I believe this to be  
the usual practice. JAS. PLATT, JUN.

"PODIKE" (10 S. vi. 128, 176, 275).—  
In Dugdale's 'History of Imbanking and  
Draining' (second ed., by Cole, London,  
1772, folio) there is much concerning the  
two Podikes, with many extracts from  
records relating to them. The name appears  
in several forms: Pokediche (pp. 246, 255,  
258) and Pokedyke (pp. 247, 258, 263) as  
well as Podike, Poedike, and Po-dyke. It  
would seem likely that the latter are shorten-  
ings of the former.

What MR. N. W. HILL means in saying,  
"The Old Bedford Level between Earith  
and Denver is probably what is meant by  
'the old podike,'" I cannot understand.  
Both Podikes were banks, outside the  
Great Level of the fens, constructed to keep  
the fen waters out of marshland. See Dug-  
dale, and 'The History of the Ancient and  
Present State of the Navigation of the Port  
of Kings Lyn,' &c. (London, folio, 1766), at  
pp. 16 and 17. J. F. R.

NAILSEA COURT, SOMERSET (10 S. vi. 266).  
—Permit me to refer MR. WADE to 'The  
Genealogical History of the House of Yvery,'  
1742, in two vols. quarto. It contains an  
enormous store of information as to the  
Percivals, Bythemores, and collateral families,



which time and space will not permit me to attempt to digest, even if there was a reasonable prospect of your inserting it. An exceedingly fine copy (never permitted to be taken out) can be seen at the library of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society at Taunton Castle, where every courtesy is shown to inquirers, whether members or not. I can, however, reply to some of the specific questions.

1. A pedigree (in tabulated form) of the Delamore, Bythemore, or Bithemore families, with extensive notes, will be found at vol. ii. p. 26 of the 'House of Yvery.' It starts with Ralph de Mora, *temp.* Hen. I. The arms are Barry of ten, arg and az., a chev. gu.

2. The arms of the Percival family, as blazoned on tombs of the family in numerous churches in the locality (Weston-in-Gordano, Clapton-in-Gordano, &c.) are Arg., on a chief indented gu. three crosses patée of the first. Other branches bore the crosses as or, but I have never seen them in Somerset.

3. I cannot say who were the owners of Nailsea Court in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, but 'The House of Yvery' would probably afford a clue. George de la More is described as Dominus de Nailsey, and so are his successors from Hen. IV. to Hen. VIII.

4. Nailsea was parcel of the Manor of Wrexall, and is not specifically named in Domesday.

It may be interesting to the inquirer to note that on p. 262 preceding his query "Nathaniel Wade" is in the list of British exiles in Holland, 1685. No doubt he was the Nathaniel Wade who was rated for the Court in 1698 (*B.A.A.T.*, vol. xxxi. p. 381, referred to in the inquiry).

JAMES R. BRAMBLE, Lieut.-Col., F.S.A.  
Weston-super-Mare.

**SINDBAD THE SAILOR: MONKEYS AND COCOA-NUTS** (10 S. vi. 209, 256).—The late W. A. Clouston quotes Benfey, who derives the name of Sindibād from *Siddhapati*, lord of sages or sorcerers, Siddha being a Sanskrit word signifying "perfection of power," and adds that those beings called Siddhas, who are supernaturally endowed, figure frequently in Indian fictions. Applied to a mere mortal, Siddhapati would indicate that such a man was wise beyond all others. In Johnson's edition of Richardson's 'Persian Dictionary,' *sindbād* is given with the signification of "a book on practical science." Benfey asserts that the termination *bād* could in no case be identified with *ābād*, a

place or abode ('The Book of Sindibād,' 1884, Introd., p. lii). If this is correct, the derivation from *Sind* and *ābād* would be disposed of. Personally I think it very likely that Sindibād is a Pehlvi form of Siddhapati. Although the Sindibād cycle of tales doubtless originated in India, their first recension seems to have been due to a Pehlvi editor. When they began to be appropriated by the Arab story-tellers, it would be in accordance with the antithetical spirit of that race to invent an imaginary Hindbād in juxtaposition with Sindbād, the idea being that the two names would personify the inhabitants of the western and eastern banks of the Sindh or Indus. During a long residence in the East, I never met with Sindbad used as a modern name. With regard to the date of the stories, and other particulars respecting them, J. B. R. would do well to consult Mr. Clouston's book that I have cited above. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

That monkeys are quite capable of throwing missiles out of a spirit of resentment is shown by an incident related in *The Lancet* for 29 Sept., p. 897. It appears that the authorities at Gibraltar have constructed a new catchment area for rain-water by covering a slope of sand with corrugated iron.

"The monkeys who inhabit the higher portions of the rock conceived a strong dislike to the catchment ground; therefore, they occasionally arm themselves with great stones, climb to a vantage ground as high above the place as possible, and, by hurling these stones upon the corrugated iron, have succeeded in making several holes. As the rain-water runs through these holes and is lost in the sand which the iron sheeting is meant to cover, it is necessary constantly to mend these damaged portions of the catchment grounds. Perhaps the monkeys find that they cannot run across the corrugated iron plates as easily as over the sand. Gibraltar has been attacked by many foes, but this is its first experience of a bombardment at the hands of a small but agile force of monkeys."

W. R. B. PRIDEAUX.

'The Seven Wise Masters,' 'The Seven Sages,' and 'The Seven Viziers' can hardly be called the same story. These works are a collection of stories, of which the plan, or main story, is the same, or nearly so; but I believe that the minor stories are different. A work like these is in 'The Arabian Nights,' in the editions of Payne and Burton, but not in those of Galland and Lane. The 'Turkish Tales' is a similar work; but, though in these productions the main story is always the same, or similar, the minor stories seem to be invariably different. Tyrwhitt, in a note to Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales,' has the following:—



"The plan of 'Syntipas' is exactly the same with that of 'Les sept sages,' the Italian 'Erasto,' the French 'Eraste,' and our little story-book, 'The Seven Wise Masters,' except that, instead of Dioclesian of Rome, the king is called Cyrus of Persia, and, instead of one tale, each of the philosophers tells two."

In the 'Turkish Tales' the Sultan of Persia is the monarch, and his sultana and his viziers tell the tales. E. YARDLEY.

"MINIVER" (10 S. vi. 266).—The miniver of commerce now is the same fur as ermine, only differently treated. Ermine has sewn over it at equal distances the black tip of the tail, and miniver is spotted with much smaller pieces of black fur. These spots were formerly, if not now, made of the paws of black Astrachan lamb. I have the miniver trimming of a peer's mantle worn at Queen Victoria's coronation.

In Stowe's 'Chronicles' we read that about the tenth year of Queen Elizabeth

"ceased the wearing of minevor [*sic*] caps [otherwise three-cornered caps], which in former times was the usual head-dress for the ladies and matrons."

And the foot-note says:—

"These minevor caps were white, and three-square, and the peaks thereof were full three or four inches from the head."

In Massinger's 'City Madam' a wealthy merchant's wife was said to have worn "sattin on solemn days, a velvet hood, rich orders—and sometimes a dainty minevor cap."

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

PILLION: FLAILS (10 S. iii. 267, 338, 375, 33; iv. 72; vi. 274).—On a Cheshire farm last month, while watching a steam threshing machine at work, I noticed and remarked upon a flail left leaning against the barn. The farmer said he had used the flail for the last five years, but (apologetically) "the team-thresher cleaned the oats better." This was in no "out-of-the-way place," but on the L. & N. W. R. main line, not far from Stockport. There the various parts of the flail are the "handstaff," "middle band," "capping and lace," and the "swipper" ("swippa" or "swippo" in Holland's, "swippa" in Darlington's Cheshire glossary, "swipple" in Halliwell).

HANDFORD.

MAZES (10 S. vi. 209).—The following references have been noted with regard to the maze and the labyrinth, and may prove useful to readers of 'N. & Q.':—

'Labyrinth at Crete,' *Archæologia Canadensis*, vol. xv.

'Maze out in Turf,' *Journal Brit. Archæol. Assoc.*, vol. xvi. p. 120.

'Ancient and Modern Labyrinths,' by Dr. Edwd. Trollope, *Journal of the Archæol. Inst.* (No. 59), 1858, p. 216.

Morgan's 'Mosaic Pavements,' p. 37.

Grimm's 'Teutonic Mythology,' vol. ii. p. 893.

'Labyrinths in Churches,' *Antiquary*, Feb., 1901, p. 33.

'Labyrinthus' (Rich's 'Greek and Roman Antiq.').

Aubrey's 'Judaisme and Gentilisme,' James Brittain, 1881, p. 79.

'A Treatise against Four Labyrinths of France,' Joseph Berington's 'Literat. of the Middle Ages,' p. 201.

'Antiquary,' 1817.

*Country Life*, 14 March, 1903, and before.

Maze at Hampton Court, see the 'Guides,' and the 'Hist. of Hampton Court Palace,' by Ernest Law, M.A.

A. E. Baker's 'Northamptonshire Gloss. of Words and Phrases,' 1854, p. 224.

A maze or labyrinth is a "Julian bower" in the wapentakes of Manley and Corringham (N.W. Lincs), see further E. Peacock's 'Gloss. of Words,' 1877.

Versailles Maze, see *Evening News*, 24 Aug., 1901.

Maze in Tothill Fields ('Old and New London').

There is a curious maze behind Braemore House, on the estate of Sir E. Hulse, near Salisbury.

"House on Maize-Hill in Greenwich, late Capt. Vanbrugh's," to be let furnished (*Daily Advertiser*, 27 April, 1742).

"Whereas the Workshop of William and Henry Butler, Hatmakers, in the Maize, Southwark, was broke into," &c. (*ibid.*, 20 Feb., 1742). Aubrey, noticing the mazes formerly existing in England, observes, "At Southwarke was a maze, now converted into buildings bearing that name" (Lansdowne MS. 231, fol. 143r). A token bears the inscription "Mich. Blower at ye Maze in Southworke." This Borough Maze was so named from the Abbot of Battle having a luxuriant garden there, in which were many fanciful and intricate windings. Maze Pond in Southwark was so called from this manor of the Maze. See *Collect. Top. et Gen.*, viii. 253.

"On Saturday last a Fellow went to the Red Lion Alehouse, in the Maze near Tooley Street, Southwark, called for a Pint of Beer, and dreaming over it, watch'd an Opportunity to steal a Silver Pint Mug, and went off with it; but being presently miss'd, he was pursued and taken."—*St. James's Evening Post*, 5 Nov., 1737.



'Puzzle Gardens' (with eight illustrations), see *Daily Mail*, 23 Sept., 1899.

There is a Maze Hotel, 6, Chichester Place, Harrow Road, W.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

ST. JOHNS OF FARLEY CHAMBERLAYNE (10 S. vi. 151).—F. H. S. will find the pedigree of the St. Johns of Farley short and broken. John St. John had three sons: 1, Nicholas, ancestor of the viscounts Bolingbroke; 2, William of Farley, whose great-grandson's daughter married Ellis Mewe, her cousin, who assumed the name of St. John (again in 1790 Sir Henry Paulet St. John, Bt., got his Majesty's permission to use the name of Mildmay only); 3, John.

Betham's 'Baronetage,' 1803, vol. iii. p. 384, gives the most complete pedigree of the Farley branch. The Nicholas mentioned above is by error called William. Berry's 'Hampshire' contains the pedigree from the visitation of that county in 1634, which gives fuller particulars of wives and issue left out of the former work. A good account of the St. John family will be found in Collins's 'Peerage,' 1812, under Bolingbroke.

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

JOHN TROUTBECK (10 S. vi. 249).—Frances Foljambe, only child and heir of Sir Francis Foljambe, Bt., married in December, 1646, her cousin Christopher Wray, who became the fourth baronet of Glentworth in 1664, and died the same year. Eight months later a marriage licence was granted for "John Troutbeck, of Hope, county York, Esq., widower, and Lady Frances Wray, of Lincoln, widow." Lady Wray did not long survive her second marriage, as she died in October, 1667, and was buried at Glentworth as "The Lady Frances Wray, wife to John Troutbeck of Lincoln, Dr. of Physic." John Troutbeck figures in a list of the regiment of Life Guards in 1660 as "Chirurgion John Troughtbeck." He was sent as a negotiator to General Monk, and amongst the State Papers are the following:

"Sep. 25, 1666. Statement by John Troutbeck, M.D., principal surgeon in ordinary, that in Oct., 1659, he joined General Monk in Scotland on hearing that he would restore the people to their liberties of Parliament; on the disbanding of the army was made principal surgeon in ordinary, in consideration of 2,000*l.* of lands then lost, and has served six years but had no benefit from his place, being unable to procure the passing of his warrant."

Again:—

"Hull, Dec. 18, 1666. Dr. John Troutbeck to Lord Arlington. Had the place of King's Chief Surgeon granted him six years ago in lieu of 2,000*l.* then taken from him; has spent 2,000*l.* more in soliciting

for it; the place of Surgeon-General has been disposed of to another, yet has cheerfully served His Majesty both in his preservation and restoration. Begs 200*l.* a year for a term of years or 400*l.* a year for life."

The following year he got a pension of 200*l.* a year "from the tenths of the clergy in the diocese of Lincoln." After the Restoration Dr. Troutbeck served with the fleet as naval doctor, and saw active service with General Monk.

The Troutbecks were an old Cheshire family. A daughter of the first Earl of Derby *temp.* Henry VI. married Sir William Troutbeck, of Mobberley; he was killed in the battle of Bloore Heath, 1459, and Drayton in his 'Poly-Olbion' (song xxx.), when depicting the division of the Cheshire gentry, says:—

And Troutbeck fighteth with a Troutbeck hand to hand.

Sir John Talbot, ancestor of the Earl of Shrewsbury, married Margaret, daughter and heir to Adam Troutbeck, of Mobberley, and heir to her uncle Sir William Troutbeck.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Many particulars regarding him are gathered up in Charles Dalton's 'Wrays of Glentworth,' vol. i. (1880), pp. 114-16.

W. C. B.

Troutbeck is an uncommon name. There was a family of that name at Fort St. George between 1700 and 1785, of which I can give some particulars, if they would be of interest to your correspondent.

FRANK PENNY.

3, Park Hill, Ealing, W.

CANON v. PREBENDARY (10 S. vi. 189, 251, 291).—It is not an accurate statement that there are no longer any *præbendæ*, or separate estates attached to canonical stalls. The four "Wiccamical" prebends, founded by Bishop Sherborne in 1520 and 1523 for Chichester Cathedral, still supply to their holders, necessarily Wykehamists, a small stipend; and two prebendaries of the old Chichester foundation, holders of the stalls called Higlheigh and Wightring—the former as Master of the Choristers, the latter as Divinity Lecturer—receive an endowment.

In this old foundation the formula of admission by the Dean is: "I receive you to be a canon of this church, and invest you in the canonry [or this prebend of —]."

Thus a prebendary here may be called canon quite independently of recent Acts of Parliament; but it is usual, especially in the cathedral city, to style the residentiaries—four in number, who with the Dean are the governing body—canons; non-res-



rents, i.e., those who are not bound to residence for three months of the year, prebendaries. The residentiaries usually retain their prebendal stalls.

Chichester.

CECIL DEEDES.

MR. HARLAND-OXLEY's remarks on the London free public libraries are not justified. I have a fair knowledge of the contents of most of the metropolitan reference libraries, and I have no hesitation in stating that the reference department of the Lambeth Central Library at Brixton has one of the finest selections of books in London. The antiquarian section is, for a modern library of limited means, rich in useful books. Not only does it contain a complete set of 'N. & Q.' but it also possesses sets of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 'The Annual Register,' *Archæologia*, the 'Harleian Society's Records,' and many of the literary reviews and journals. I would strongly recommend your correspondent to pay a visit to this library, and see for himself what it really contains.

G. GREENWOOD.

MR. HARLAND-OXLEY has been "told" that Lambeth does not possess a set of 'N. & Q.' It is a pity to waste valuable space in printing hearsay gossip, when a post card would have elicited the fact that a complete set of the journal is to be found in the Central Library, Brixton Oval, and a nearly complete set in the Minet Library, Knatchbull Road.

FRANK J. BURGOYNE.

Lambeth Public Libraries.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES (10 S. vi. 47, 210, 75).—I thank MR. N. ROSE for his generous offer (*ante*, p. 210) of the large quantity of material and notes collected by him toward a bibliography of monumental brasses (the publication of which he has abandoned), and hasten to accept this offer. Had MR. ROSE appended his address, I should have been pleased to cable him instructions for shipping. May I suggest, through the medium of 'N. & Q.' that the best way to send this material out to America would be by the semi-official system of parcel post which now exists between this country and Great Britain, full particulars of which MR. ROSE will find in the official 'Post Office Guide' published in London? I shall be happy to defray the cost of this transportation; and if the parcel is too large to come in the manner suggested, if MR. ROSE will communicate with me here, I will give him instructions to deliver to my London agents, who will ship to me by freight.

I am sure that very many will welcome the index to the plates in Waller's great work which MR. ROSE communicates. The volume is undoubtedly scarce, though hardly unobtainable. I paid 6l. 6s. for my copy, purchased in England. I do not think such an index has been issued anywhere else.

In reply to MR. ROSE's query as to whether my work includes a "list of all known illustrations of brasses," I am happy to say that it does include this, and my MSS. in this direction are, I believe, fairly complete, though I cannot hope quite exhaustive. I may also add that I am in communication with Mr. Herbert Druitt, to whom MR. ROSE refers, and we are both aware of each other's work.

From a recent communication from an English correspondent interested in the subject of brasses, I learn that it is supposed that a list of all known illustrations of brasses is in preparation, and will possibly be published before long. My correspondent apparently knows nothing further of this work, and I am unable to ascertain anything on the subject. If any fellow-reader of 'N. & Q.' can supply me with information, I shall be grateful. It would seem that Mr. Druitt and myself have been working somewhat on the same lines, as far as a bibliography of brasses is concerned; but I know of no one else who has undertaken, or has in preparation, an index to all known illustrations, and I should be especially glad to know whether my information be correct, and if so, I should like to be placed in correspondence with such gentleman (or lady).

STEWART FISKE.

Mobile, Ala., U.S.A.

An examination of the reports and papers of the Associated Architectural Societies of Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, Northamptonshire, Worcestershire, and Leicestershire will reveal to MR. FISKE many interesting references to the sepulchral brasses of the counties named. A list, by the Rev. G. E. Jeans, of the existing brasses of Lincolnshire was published in *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* in the years 1888-95, and was afterwards published in book form in 1895.

A. R. C.

THE POST OFFICE, 1856-1906 (10 S. vi. 163, 182, 232, 251, 273).—I feel impelled to enter a protest against MR. RALPH THOMAS's allegation that the division of London into postal districts is a failure. Perhaps MR. THOMAS, unlike myself, cannot remember the establishment of the division system, the object of which was to render unneces-



sary the sending of all letters to the central office, St. Martin's-le-Grand. The measure was enthusiastically welcomed because it enabled Londoners to send out letters and receive answers to them within the scope of the working portion of the same day.

Wherein lies any absurdity in the fact that "Fitzroy Square is W., and Hammersmith, three miles away, is W.," seeing that letters between the two places named are distributed wholly through the agency of the chief office of the W. division, thereby ensuring speedy delivery? ELEANOR C. SMYTH.

32, Stanmore Road, Birmingham.

HUTTON HALL (10 S. vi. 209, 276).—I think that MISTLETOE's informant is wrong in identifying Sir Alexander Home of Hutton Hall with his namesake of Manderston. In Lord Home's MSS. (Hist. MSS. Com.), p. 181, it will be seen that in 1531-2 "Elizabeth Hume and John Hume, son natural of the late Alexander, Lord Hume, had a gift of the lands of Hutounhall with mill." I cannot at the moment lay my hands on the evidence, but I have a note that Sir Alexander of Hutton Hall was this John's son, and probably also illegitimate. He was a very powerful man on the Border in his time, and died before 1597, leaving sons. Hutton Hall was much used by the Home family in the sixteenth century. It must have witnessed many stirring scenes, but I believe its history is still to be written.

With regard to Mrs. E. H. WIENHOLT's claim that "it was formerly owned by my ancestors, the Huttons of that 'ilk,'" no Huttons can have owned it since 1465. If there are in existence any pedigrees or charters of Huttons before that date, I shall be glad to hear of them. M.

FLEETWOOD BRASS (10 S. vi. 88, 137, 198).

—May I be permitted to correct an error of my own? At p. 198 I stated I knew of no other illustration of the brass to Thomas Fleetwoode, 1570, at Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, than the one in Lipscomb. As I mentioned, I was writing away from my library, and I find my statement was due to a card in my Index (referred to *ante*, p. 47) having been misplaced. There is a good illustration of this brass (not, however, showing the three coats of arms mentioned by WYCOMBE ABBEY) in *The Girl's Own Paper*, vol. xiv. (1 April, 1893), p. 428, in one of a very excellent series of articles 'On Brasses and Brass-Rubbing' by Miss Gertrude Harraden. On the same page will also be found illustrated two other brasses from the same church. Possibly the "little

history of the parish" referred to by your correspondent is that which appeared in an early volume of *The Home Counties Magazine*. Allow me to express my apologies for my own error. STEWART FISKE.

Mobile, Ala.

[See also 'Fleetwood Arms,' *ante*, p. 264, and 'Monumental Brasses,' *ante*, p. 275.]

WATERLOO (10 S. vi. 188).—I am unable to answer C. W. R.'s query as to a living representative of Sir De Lacy Evans. As, however, C. W. R. is endeavouring to track the original papers of Sir William De Lancy, the following line of search may be indicated. The plan of Waterloo by the aid of which Wellington made his dispositions for the battle was found in Sir William De Lancy's coat pocket after his fall. It was retained by Col. Carmichael Smyth, the commanding Royal Engineer on the Duke's staff at Waterloo. It was in Col. Smyth's possession when Sir Walter Scott wrote the seventh of his 'Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk' (see 'A Week at Waterloo,' Murray, 1906, p. 110).

Possibly other papers belonging to Sir William De Lancy were also kept by Col. Carmichael Smyth. From the 'Dictionary of National Biography' it would appear that Col. Smyth's heir is Sir James Moray Carmichael, of 12, Sussex Place, London. I shall be glad to hear from C. W. R. if he is successful in his search.

B. R. WARD, Major R.E.

Halifax, N.S.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS (10 S. ii. 328; *ibid.* 392).—Your correspondent from the West Indies is in error when he states that it was in 1869 that the idea first occurred to the Government of the day to tax armorial bearings. Highmore's 'Excise Laws,' second edition (1899), vol. ii. p. 139, states in a foot-note to the Act cited by MR. UDAL, *vide* 32 & 33 Vict., ch. 14, sec. 18:—

"By this Act duties of Excise were first imposed on licences to be taken out in Great Britain for armorial bearings, carriages, male servants, horses, and mules, and horse dealers. These duties were granted in lieu of assessed taxes which had previously been payable. A duty on carriages was first imposed in the year 1747 by the Act 20 Geo. II. c. 10, the duty on male servants in the year 1777 by the Act 17 Geo. III. c. 39, the duty on horses and horse dealers in 1784 by the Act 24 Geo. III. c. 2, s. 2, and the duty on armorial bearings in 1798 by the Act 38 Geo. III. c. 53. These duties were payable in Great Britain only. Similar duties were granted in Ireland in 1818 by the Act 58 Geo. III. c. 54, but were repealed in 1823 by the Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 9.

"The duties were varied in character and extent from time to time until 1853, when, by the Act



7 Vict., c. 90, a revised scale of duties was introduced, which remained in force until the passing of the present Act. The duties payable on licences for asses and mules and horse dealers were regulated in 1874 by the Act 37 & 38 Vict., c. 16,

the above I should like to add a few. Prior to 1869 the duties were levied by the same officials as now, viz. the income tax, &c., duties in the rural part (though not all) of the kingdom, local commissioners; assessors and surveyors appointed by them; and surveyors of taxes, appointed by the Treasury. In 1869 the assessed tax on dogs was transferred from these local officials to the Excise Department, a step followed in 1869 by a similar transfer of the duties for male servants, carriages, &c., as above.

An official leaflet in my possession, published in 17 Vict., ch. 90, specifies the tax on armorial bearings as follows:—

**Armorial Bearings.**—Schedule K. Every person who shall be chargeable with a tax for any carriage at the rate of 3*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* And where such person shall not be so chargeable, 13*s.* 2*d.*

The duties now chargeable under 32 & 33 ch. 14, sec. 18, are:—

**For Armorial Bearings.** Each armorial bearings shall be painted, or affixed on or to any carriage, 2*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* Each armorial bearings shall not be so painted, or affixed, but shall be otherwise worn or displayed, 1*l.* 0*d.*

It will be observed that the tax is now levied according to the manner of use, not, as in old days, according to whether a carriage is kept at the highest rate or is not kept.

An official leaflet quoted was found by me in some old papers in the office of a surveyor of taxes, but I cannot verify its correctness, as I have no copy of the Act 17 Vict., c. 90 (now obsolete and repealed, I believe), nor access to 'Statutes at Large.' Fuller information might be derived from Dowell's 'History of Taxation' but unfortunately I do not possess a copy of this work, nor have I access to one.

E. GANDY.

of Revenue, Aberayron.

**OF MINSK** (10 S. vi. 250).—I find the following pamphlet in the library here:

Contrast: being an account of the alleged persecution inflicted on Dr. Kallej in Madeira; three letters (to the *Tablet*) by Charles M. Esq. Also, An authentic report, published by command of the Pope, of the horrible persecutions perpetrated on the Basilian nuns at Minsk, and the orders of the Emperor of Russia; translated

from the *Tablet* from the original narrative of the Abbess of Minsk, one of the sufferers. With an Introduction & Appendix by the Rev. P. MacLachlan, of Falkirk.

..... Quis talia fando

Temperet a lachrymis.—Virgil.

Arouse the tyrant of Hyrcanian deserts,  
Strive with the half-starved lion for his prey;  
Lesser the risk than rouse the slumbering fire  
Of wild fanaticism.—Sir W. Scott.

Edinburgh | James Marshall, 18, South College Street | MDCCCXVI.

The part which actually concerns this query (*i.e.*, pp. 13–46) is headed:—

The narrative of Makrena Mieczyslawka, | Basilian Abbess of Minsk, | Or the History of a Seven Years' Persecution, &c.

D. R. W.

Downside Abbey, near Bath.

In Augustus Hare's 'Notes of my Life,' vol. ii. p. 72, is the following:—

"Cardinal Antonelli obtained an order for my sister and me to visit the Madre Makina, the sole survivor of the Polish nuns who were martyred for their faith in the terrible persecution at Minsk. The nuns were starved, flogged to death, buried alive, subjected to the most horrible cruelties. Three escaped and reached Vienna, where two of them disappeared and never were heard of again. After a series of unparalleled adventures and escapes, the abbess, the Madre Makrina, arrived in Rome. Pope Gregory XVI. received her kindly, but made her tell her whole story once for all in the presence of sixty witnesses, who all wrote it down at once to ensure accuracy, and then he shut her up for fear she should be turned into a saint and object of pilgrimage. It was not generally known what had become of the Madre Makrina—it was a mystery in Rome—but we were able to trace her to the tiny convent of the Monacche Polacche, which has since been destroyed by the Sardinian Government, but which then stood near the Arch of Gallienus, nearly opposite the church of S. Eusebio."

Hare and his sister had an interview with the nun, but she kept to the promise made at the feet of Pope Gregory, and refused to tell the story of Minsk; she showed them, however, the marks on her legs, where, above the ankles, the bones could be seen, the flesh having been eaten away by the chains she wore at Minsk. Hare further says:—

"When the Emperor Nicholas came to Rome, he went to pay his respects to the Pope, who received him very coldly. 'You are a great king,' said Pius IX. 'You are one of the mightiest monarchs in the world, and I am a feeble old man, the servant of servants; but I cite you to meet me again, to meet me before the throne of the Judge of the world, and to answer there, for your treatment of the nuns at Minsk.'"

B. I. K.

Cooper's 'History of the Rod' contains an account of the flogging of the nuns of



Minsk. I do not regard this book, however, as a very reliable authority. M. A.

I remember reading an account of this case in *Household Words*. I forget the exact date, but it would be about 1860. D. M.

SIR JOHN BURY GORDON (10 S. vi. 228).—I am afraid COL. STEELE will find much difficulty in tracing any relics of this officer, because, although his family is still represented in a roundabout way in the female line (the present Laird of Park is Mr. Gordon-Duff, of Drummuir, Banffshire), Sir John's immediate connexion with the estates has been so completely severed (through the attainder of his grandfather that the baronetcy had been wrongfully assumed by a distant kinsman, "Sir John Gordon," and was not taken up by Sir John until "Sir Ernest's" death in 1804. It may, indeed, be questioned whether Sir John ever saw Scotland at all. Heirs to his estate were advertised for (with what result I cannot say) in *The Times* of 5 June, 1856. He was born in India, where his father, Sir John James, was killed in 1780, and he spent his life soldiering in England and India. COL. STEELE will find the best printed account of Sir John and his immediate ancestors in G. E. C.'s 'Complete Baronetage'; while Mr. J. M. Bulloch has prepared an elaborate monograph on the Park family for 'The House of Gordon,' issued by the New Spalding Club, Aberdeen. Having compiled for the New Spalding Club a biographical dictionary of every officer in our army who ever bore the name of Gordon, I am able to supply the minute details of Sir John's military career:—

"Ensign Coldstream Guards April, 1795; Lt. and Capt. Sept. 20, 1799-1806; Cornet, 22nd Lt. Dragoons, Feb., 1812 [not 1811]; Lt. Nov. 5, 1812; A.D.C. of Commander-in-Chief, Madras, 1814; Capt. June 13, 1820; Major, July 18, 1834. He entered the Nizam of Hyderabad's service in 1822." Little is known of Sir John's career except what appears in G. E. C.'s 'Complete Baronetage,' Buckland's 'Dict. of Indian Biography,' and Capt. R. Burton's 'History of the Hyderabad Contingent.' He married in 1798 Pyme, dau. of Hon. Maurice Crosbie, whom he divorced in 1806, and this fact is probably not unconnected with his leaving the Coldstream Guards in the latter year, and joining the 22nd Light Dragoons in 1812.

It is a remarkable fact that the only other Indian regiment raised by a Gordon, the Ludhiana Sikhs, owes its origin in 1846 to a distant kinsman of Sir John's, namely, Brigadier-General Patrick Gordon (1810-

1897), of the Cairnfield family, Banffshire; while another kinsman, Sir John's ancestor, Sir George Gordon of Edinglassie, raised a troop for Lord Leven's Horse in 1689. It would be, I venture to think, appropriate if these Indian regiments were associated, in a sentimental way at least, with the most famous of all the many regiments raised by the "family of Gordon," namely, the Gordon Highlanders, who already have an "allied battalion" in the shape of the 48th Highlanders of Toronto, and who figure as a supporter to the arms of that great Indian soldier Lord Roberts.

CONSTANCE OLIVER SKELTON.  
Sudbury Croft, Harrow.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*The Manor and Manorial Records.* By Nathaniel J. Hone. (Methuen & Co.)

THIS volume is welcome for many reasons, and will, we trust, be widely and, what is of more importance, carefully read by lords of manors and their stewards, and thus mitigate the carelessness with which venerable documents are often treated.

It is evident that the author has studied the history of manors with great care, not only in one neighbourhood, but also in districts wide apart. This is as it should be, for manors were not all alike; they grew up under varying conditions, and consequently their customs differed far more than the old writers on manorial law had any notion of. In fact, we do not exaggerate when we say that we have never met with two examples that were identical.

Mr. Hone's book will not only be found of service by the topographer and the antiquary, but future historians also will be compelled to make use of it. Mr. Hone fully realizes that "serf," as used by writers on historical subjects, is of such wide interpretation and diversity of meaning that, unless hedged in by limitations on the right hand and the left, it possesses hardly any distinct signification. This misuse of what is at best a loose term has led to the common belief that the great body of rural Englishmen differed but little in Norman and early Plantagenet times from the personal slaves of other lands. It is true that the greater part of the peasantry were not freeholders in the absolute sense to which, since the seventeenth century, we have become accustomed. They, however, held their land on a fixed tenure, which could not, except in extreme cases, be set on one side. The fact that they held of the lord of the manor by villain tenure could no more reduce them personally to what, in these modern times, is regarded as the status of a villain, than does the holding of a house or an estate by copyhold tenure render a man unfree at the present time. There were formerly, and we believe there still are, what may be regarded as sub-manors held of an overlord by a tenure which it is not very easy to distinguish from a tenant's villainage.



The villain tenant had rights of pasture and of cutting grass for hay for his cattle, and also possessed scattered ploughlands in the field, as well as a house and garden in the village. For these things he paid little money rent, and sometimes none at all, but did services for his lord in return thereof. The demesne, or land that the lord retained in his own hands, was usually cultivated whole or in part by these tenants: they cut the corn, mowed the grass, and got in the harvest, for which they commonly received wages. As well as these services, they sometimes were required to build prisons, make gates, gather nuts, and carry them for the lord. This last must have been a great uncertain obligation. The letter might only be dispatched to the next village or market town, its destination might be far away in another part of the kingdom. There was also rent paid in kind in places in hens, eggs, honey, wax, and garlic, but these, we imagine, can never have been onerous duties. We can well believe, however, that in some instances, where the lord was grasping and avaricious, or where he was non-resident and left the management of the manor to his steward without any supervision, great oppression might exist. There was, however, in almost every case a remedy. Appeal could be made to the manor court, where the jury would consist of the appellant's equals, the tenants of the same manor, who formed an independent body, much like the parish council of more recent days, but in some ways having far greater powers. That these bodies were composed of men no means unduly subservient to their superior is demonstrated by a fact to which Mr. Hone is allude to draw attention. The lord himself sometimes was fined by his own court for violating the memorial customs of his manor.

One of those things the very tradition of which colored the manorial system especially hateful to the barons of the older sort was what was called the *rechet*; it was a fee paid to the lord on the marriage of the daughter of a villain. This Mr. Hone has explained by showing that it did not originate in the evil custom that has sometimes been too confidently assumed to have once existed, but involved no more degradation than the fee now paid for a marriage licence.

It is impossible for us to trace step by step the part thrown on the lives of our forefathers by this ancient and laborious work. Many parts of it pass in value anything that has appeared in England before. It will, we confidently predict, when it becomes known, take its place on the same shelf with Maine, Stubbs, Seeborn and Laveleye. One fact especially must not be overlooked. The work is not merely wisely thought out, but in its word part contains full translations of specimens from widely severed parts of our country.

As we have already implied, many of the old chart rolls are in great danger of loss or destruction from being in the hands of persons who do not understand their historical value. We ourselves possess one which, had we not recovered it, would most certainly, in the words of dear old Robert Gordon, have shared the fate of many others, and had "to put under pies, lap spice in, and keep it from burning." As these losses are common, and not likely to be put an end to by legislation, we are glad to find that a society of manorial stewards—"Seneschal" is, we believe, the correct title—has been founded to encourage the preservation and study of manorial records.

We trust that it may be influentially supported, for it should never be forgotten that these documents extend, in some instances, to the reign of Henry III., while the oldest parish registers go back no further than to that of Henry VIII. In some cases these rolls contain much more genealogical information than the church registers.

*The Leiden Latin-Anglo-Saxon Glossary.* Edited by J. H. Hessels, M.A. (Cambridge University Press.)

THE excellent work which Mr. Hessels performed twenty-five years ago in editing the *Lex Salica* established his reputation as a glossarist of no common erudition and acumen, and the present volume will enhance it. This is a vocabulary of Latin words, chiefly taken from ecclesiastical writers, with glosses in Anglo-Saxon. It was written towards the end of the eighth century, it is supposed at the monastery of St. Gallen, and was once in the possession of the famous scholar Isaac Vossius, who probably presented it to the library of Leiden University, where it is now preserved. Curiously enough, a German scholar, Dr. Glogger, was working at the MS. at the same time, unknown to Mr. Hessels, and completed his edition of it in 1901.

A typical extract from the crabbed text with which the edition had to deal is "*Mustacra, grone*," where the first word is a corrupt variant of Low Latin *mustacia*, moustache, and *grone*, its Anglo-Saxon synonym, is for *grane*, found in other MSS. We may add that the old French *grenon*, *geron*, is the same word, whence the name Algernon, "moustached," is said to come. On this difficult material Mr. Hessels has brought to bear all the resources of an exhaustive and patient scholarship, and has shrunk from no labour which would add to the completeness of his investigations. As an indication of the conscientious thoroughness with which he has discharged his task, it may be mentioned that, with a view to discovering the sources of the words glossed in one chapter, because they had a poetical look, he read up Dracontius, Prudentius, and other Latin poets, in the hope of obtaining some light upon them, but to no purpose. In his annotations many rare and out-of-the-way words, both in Latin and Anglo-Saxon, are disinterred, and for the latter Prof. Skeat has contributed valuable help. If some of these strange-looking vocables have been hard enough to resist all the nut-crackers of philology, we cannot be surprised. In one instance which has baffled Mr. Hessels's efforts, we think we can help him to a solution. "*Odonis uitam, mihes nostlun*," is the enigmatical entry. Here *uitam*, as suggested, is for *uitam*, a band, with which A.S. *nostle*, a band or fillet, agrees; *mihes* remains doubtful; and *Odonis* is tentatively equated with *udo*, a sort of felt or fur. But as in other glosses *odon* is differently interpreted "*lineum est in pede*," it is evident that some linen bandage for the feet is intended. We suggest that it very likely represents the *ὀδὸν* of the New Testament, where it is used for the linen bands which bound the feet of the dead Christ (John xx. 6). A large number of Greek words in corrupt forms occur elsewhere in the glossary. Another word that has proved troublesome is *sitatum*, which is defined as meaning *malleum duratum*, a hardened hammer! This is evidently a mistake of ear on the part of the scribe when taking the words down from oral delivery, as



two other MSS. give the definition more intelligibly as *male odoratum*, ill-smelling. Thus the word is literally "moulded," musty, fusty, being formed from *situs*, mould. It should be noted that *crestrum*, cited under the word *tabanus*, the breeze insect, is a miswriting of *cestrum*. Gloger's suggestion that *vivere* should be substituted for *bibere*, s.v. 'Telopagere,' is unnecessary, as the latter is a well-known spelling of *vivere*, found in the late Latin of the catacombs. We may add that the *trog* of *léactrog* (s.v. 'Colimbis') still survives in the Southern English *trug*, with the same meaning of a vegetable-basket made of bent wood. It will be seen that Mr. Hessels's book is a valuable contribution to lexicography.

*Kinglake's Eothen*. With an Introduction and Notes by D. G. Hogarth. (Frowde.)

THIS attractive edition of 'Eothen' should do much to renew the popularity of Kinglake's masterly volume of Eastern travel—a book which, after its incomprehensible rejection by many publishers, was issued by Ollivier in 1844, partly at its author's own expense and risk, with a success that was in its way almost revolutionary. Those who recall the stir it made may now regard themselves as veterans. Leslie Stephen likens the work to the 'Sentimental Journey,' a comparison which might also serve as a contrast. The edition in which it now appears is the same in which were issued Trelawny's 'Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron' and Wordsworth's 'Literary Criticism.' The volume contains two or three characteristic illustrations and is appetizing in all respects. It may, as we can bear witness, be read with enjoyment kindred to that begotten by its first perusal.

*Poems, 1899-1905*. By W. B. Yeats. (A. H. Bullen.) THESE works of Mr. Yeats, now published in what is a revised and, it may be supposed, a final form, are chiefly dramatic, and constitute the most remarkable product of the movement for establishing an Irish theatre. Of the three plays, 'The Shadowy Waters,' 'On Baile's Strand,' and 'The King's Threshold,' all have been acted in Dublin and one or more in London. 'On Baile's Strand' is one of a cycle of plays dealing with Cuchulain, his friends and enemies, and shows the hero's reluctant acceptance of the challenge of the young man who, unknown to him, is his own son by Aoife, and receives his death at his father's hands, and of Cuchulain's consequent madness and death. 'The King's Threshold' has undergone considerable alteration since we last saw it, introducing new characters and making other changes. Its origin is found in a Middle Irish story concerning the Court of King Guaire and the poets, whose mystery is treated with signal honour. Very mystic meanwhile is the symbolism of 'The Shadowy Waters,' which shows the longing of a lover for impossible things. The whole is wild, imaginative, and inspired, and the volume will "fit audience find, though few."

*Poems of Whittier*. Selected and with an Introduction by A. C. Benson. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)

*Spenser*. Selected and with an Introduction by W. B. Yeats. (Same publishers.)

THESE are the opening volumes of a series of selections edited by Mr. Oliphant Smeaton, and published by Messrs. Jack, to be called "The Golden Poets." Each volume is issued in an attractive

guise, with a portrait and vignette title, and more or less quaint and fantastic coloured illustrations by well-known artists. Those to Spenser by Miss Jessie M. King, and are of an old character; those to Whittier by Mr. Charles of which the illustration to 'Maud Muller' is a favourable specimen, are of a more domestic pastoral description, though some of them, like 'The Dead Ship of Harpswell,' are fantastic.

To "The Favourite Classics" of Mr. Hesels is added, with an introduction by Mr. Charles Shorter, FitzGerald's rendering of the 175 stanzas of Omar Khayyám. This, the original edition, is published at the phenomenal price of sixpence in a neat cloth cover, and way of frontispiece, a portrait of FitzGerald introduction adds greatly to the value of the

DR. WILLIAM SYKES. — On 21 September at Redclyffe Lodge, Paignton, William M.D., F.S.A., aged fifty-four. He was a son of Mr. William Sykes, solicitor, of Huddersfield after obtaining the usual medical qualification graduated M.D. at Durham in 1895. He was first at Mexborough, in Yorkshire, and afterwards at Gosport. He was of considerable assistance to Dr. Murray in giving definitions and quota medical terms for the 'N.E.D.' and was a contributor to our own columns (see, e.g., General Index to the Ninth Series).

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We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written to and address of the sender, not necessarily publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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WE cannot undertake to advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects to the means of disposing of them.

F. SCHLOESSER ("King of the Barbarians") twelve verses of this game will be found, description and the music, in Mrs. Gomme's English Singing Games.

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Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries,'" 21, Finsbury Square, London, E.C. 2, or to the publishers, Messrs. T. C. & E. C. Jack, at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. 4.

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ON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1906.

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## Notes.

## DOROTHY VERNON LEGEND.

the publication last year of Mr. rth's 'Highways and Byways in re,' and more recently of a new Haddon Hall by Mr. G. Le Blanc he idea that the origin of the Vernon legend may be traced back Meteyard seems to have become valent. This is a manifest error, he statement has been frequently in reviews of these two books it is be believed by large numbers of

hole history of the Dorothy Vernon eeds thoroughly sifting, and for e I have been trying to get at the the tradition, but without any ecess. I should, however, like to e the readers of 'N. & Q.' such infor- e I have gathered, with the hope this publicity some points in it, are to me, may be elucidated.

rth, in 'Highways and Byways,' the vogue of the Dorothy Vernon was started by a lady named Eliza t," and he goes on to quote a

passage of hers wherein she "introduces into English fiction for the first time" the Dorothy Vernon door and steps. He does not actually state that Miss Meteyard invented the story, but he afterwards goes on to say that in 1822 there appeared in *The London Magazine* a short story called 'The King of the Peak,' written by Allan Cunningham, and in 1823 a long novel with the same title by Mr. Lee Gibbons. The inference is that Eliza Meteyard wrote before either Cunningham or Gibbons, and later writers in the press have therefore not hesitated to say that the legend was invented by Eliza Meteyard somewhere about 1820. As Miss Meteyard, however, was not born till 1816, this is of course impossible. As a matter of fact, Miss Meteyard's story appeared nearly forty years after the two tales called 'The King of the Peak.' I have corresponded with Mr. Firth on the subject, and he admits the statements in his book to be wrong, or at any rate to give a false impression. But so far as I can see Mr. Le Blanc Smith has trusted to Mr. Firth as his authority without looking further into the matter.

Although Miss Meteyard did not invent the legend, or even start its vogue (when the vogue of any story is "started" may well be a matter of dispute), Mr. Firth may, so far as I have yet been able to discover, be quite right when he says that Miss Meteyard introduced for the first time into English fiction the Dorothy Vernon door and steps. The earlier versions of the story say nothing about the door and steps, and we may therefore allow, perhaps, that Miss Meteyard "started the vogue" of the legend as it is usually current at the present time.

From the following brief summary of the literature of the Dorothy Vernon tradition it will be seen that the story is told in a variety of ways, but it may be said generally that the tale as related before 1860 is rather bare in detail compared with the later versions.

The first mention of the legend that I can find in print is Allan Cunningham's 'King of the Peak,' a short tale which appeared in *The London Magazine* for March, 1822. It forms the third of the 'Twelve Tales of Lyddalcross,' and occupies twelve pages. In the course of his introduction Cunningham mentions having heard the story of Dorothy Vernon's elopement when he was a boy, but he also states that the custodian of Haddon Hall at the time was indignant at the old stories as told in the neighbourhood.



This custodian (Dolly Foljambe) is made to speak of the

"great garden entrance, called the Knight's Porch, through which Dora Vernon descended step by step to welcome her noble bridegroom Lord John Manners."

But a "husbandman" standing by replies that Dora (she is always so called by Cunningham)

"ran away in the middle of a moonlight night with young Lord John Manners and no other attendant than her own sweet self. And instead of going out regularly by a door, she leapt out of a window, and the place has ever since been called the Lady's Leap."

Cunningham's version of the story follows this tale of the husbandman's. He places the date of the occurrence as 1560. Sir George Vernon has two daughters, Margaret and Dora, but there is no mention of a wife (the stepmother of the later versions), nor is any reason given for Sir George's disapproval of Manners as a son-in-law. Sir George knows Manners is in love with Dora, and Manners disguises himself as a minstrel and sings at a feast in the Great Hall. Dora is in a temporary prison "nigh the cross-bow room," which had a window "looking out on the terraced garden." It is through this window that the lady leaps and runs off with Manners, who escorts her through the garden. The tale ends with their flight. There is no mention of a reconciliation with Sir George Vernon.

This first version of the story differs in a good many ways from those which have come after. Sir George's second wife (a real personage) is omitted altogether, and thus we lose the cruel stepmother, who seems so necessary in the story as now told. There is no reference to the sister's wedding, or to any other suitor for Dorothy, or to the reason of Sir George Vernon's objection to Manners (who is called Lord John Manners), or to a ball-room, or to a flight down the well-known steps.

In 1823, the year following the publication of Cunningham's story, there appeared a novel in three volumes called also 'The King of the Peak.' The author was "Lee Gibbons," otherwise William Bennett, and the tale had been written by him three years previously, at the age of twenty-four. This book was revised, and reissued in 1883 by Messrs. Chapman & Hall, with an introduction by Dr. Robert Bennett, a son of the author. Lee Gibbons's tale is pretty much on the lines of Cunningham's, but it deals as much with the third Earl of Derby and Lancashire as with Haddon Hall and the Verners. Edward Stanley, the third son

of the Earl of Derby, is to be married to Dorothy Vernon, who is here the elder of the sisters. Edward Stanley is the principal figure in Lee Gibbons's novel. Dorothy, indeed, makes no appearance till the middle of the second volume. Here, too, as in Cunningham's version, the stepmother is left out, which suggests that she did not figure very largely in the old tradition. Dorothy repels the idea of flight with Manners for a long time, but yields at the very last. Rayner, in his 'History and Antiquities of Haddon Hall' (1836), refers at some length to this romance by Lee Gibbons, without mentioning the author's name, but is quite at a loss to say how much of the story is founded on fact. Lee Gibbons, however, in his dedication says:—

"That the ancestor of His Grace the Duke of Rutland did gain his bride in the manner described in the following sheets the whole neighbourhood of Haddon will bear me out, at least if tradition be regarded as any evidence."

Eliza Meteyard's story 'The Love Steps of Dorothy Vernon' comes at a long interval after the above two versions of the legend; yet so far I have found nothing between. The tale appeared in *The Reliquary* for October, 1860 (vol. i. pp. 79-88). There we get for the first time something like the full set of persons and stage properties as at present known. We have the stepmother and the nurse (who uses such terms as "lady-bird" in addressing her charge), and the escape down the steps on to the terrace. Now the question is, Did Miss Meteyard invent this escape down "Dorothy Vernon's Steps"? or did she borrow it from tradition or from a previous writer? So far as I can see, Mr. Firth is justified in stating that the door and steps are here introduced for the first time into English fiction. If that is so, then it is rather curious to consider that what is now the most popular part of the story is less than fifty years old. Miss Meteyard, however, does not make Dorothy leave the ball-room to escape down the steps. She does, indeed, put the action on the night of the festivities in honour of her sister Margaret's wedding; but these take place in the Great Hall (there is no mention of the ball-room), and to make her escape by the well-known steps Dorothy goes to her chamber from the Great Hall. There the nurse is ready for her with a change of dress, and from her own chamber she makes her way through the northern apartments and state bedroom to the "garden parlour," from which she escapes by the steps to the terrace, where Manners is awaiting her.



his Meteyard has no other suitor for Dorothy, who is guarded by her step-mother because Sir George

had heard that the gossip about outlaws was a mere feint of some Manners, or some Eyre, or some Eljambe who wanted to sprite away the beauty of the gold of his youngest and his sweetest daughter.

John Manners's excuse to Dorothy for theirandestine meetings is that Sir George

will never yield his fair word to our troth, for he holds too ill Her Highness' laws against Papists to brook for a son one who is at favour at her court."

Here we meet for the first time the religious difficulty (*i.e.*, the Vernons being Catholics and the Mannerses Protestants) as the cause of the ineligibility of the match between John and Dorothy. F. H. CHEETHAM.

(To be concluded.)

'The King of the Peak' has been recently discussed in 'N. & Q.' and much information on the books and their authors will be found at S. v. 208, 271, 337, 352, 518.]

#### SHAKESPEARIANA.

'ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL,' V. ii. : PURR."—

*Clown.* Heere is a purre of Fortunes sir, or of Fortunes Cat, but not a Muscat, that ha's falne into the uncleane fishpond of her displeasure, and as he eyes is muddied withall.

What is a "purr"? There is a pun, of course; and we may at once dismiss the meaning secondary reference to a cat. But what is the first meaning? It is certainly not self-evident; yet I gain no help from the commentators, who here, as so often, slip dry-footed over the difficulty. Neither do I find the place noticed in 'N. & Q.' However, I believe that I can give the explanation. *Purr*=pig: a sense entirely suitable to the context. Parolles in his bedraggled and filthy condition is like a pig who has been wallowing in the mire. This is confirmed by two passages which I have before me from writers of the sixteenth century: (1) Bp. Latimer, Third Sermon before Edw. VI., says:—

"They say in my contrye, when they cal theyr hogges to the swyne trounghe, Come to thy myngle mangle, come pyr, come pyr."

(2) Thos. Becon says, in one of his coarse invectives against the "mass-men," so zealous for the sacrifice, but so careless of inviting the laity to communion:—

"You say Masse, ye go to your myngle-mangle, and never call pyrre to you. For ye eate and drink up altogether alone, being much worse than the swynardes."—'Display of Popish Mass.'

The word seems first to have been a call to pigs, as "dilly" is a call to ducks: thence by easy transition a pig was called a purr. There is a parallel use of the word "chuck." The 'Dialect Dictionary' gives as one sense "a call to pigs"; and "chuckey-pig," though not mentioned there, was as familiar to my childhood as "baa-lamb" and "moo-cow."

C. B. MOUNT.

P.S.—Since this was written, I have noted that in Act IV. sc. iii. Bertram repeatedly calls Parolles "a cat." Is this anything more than a coincidence? It does not in any way help to the understanding of our present passage.

'LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST,' II. i. 97: "COURT."—Dr. Furness, unwilling to accept the action of the play as entirely taking place in the King's park, says:—

"The meaning of this word presents difficulties. .... Navarre distinctly welcomes the Princess to his 'Court,' which the Princess certainly understands to be his palace; she refers to its 'roof.' ..... If we now turn to l. 181, we find the King saying, 'You may not come, fair Princess, in my gates, But here without you shall be so received,' &c. This discrepancy is not to be explained by supposing that the King's mood changes....."

Shakespeare has given us no better commentator than himself. In this instance *place* is clearly defined, first by the Princess (l. 25):

Navarre hath made a vow,  
Till painful study shall outwear three years,  
*No woman may approach his silent Court.*  
Therefore to's seemeth it a needful course,  
*Before we enter his forbidden gates,*  
To know his pleasure, &c.

Boyet visits the King "as our best-moving fair solicitor," and informs the Princess on his return:—

Thus much I have learnt.  
*He rather means to lodge you in the field,*  
Like one that comes here to besiege his court.

Subsequently the King, who appears on the scene, greets the Princess with—

Fair Princess, welcome to the court of Navarre.

This expression is not only formal and one of etiquette, and agreeing in that the King and his entourage constitute the court, but it is purposely used by the poet to lead up to the following equivocal, and to assure the King that the literal acceptance of his welcome is impossible. The dialogue proceeds:—

"Fair" I give you back again, and "welcome" I have not yet: *the roof of this court* is too high to be yours.

Dr. Furness did not note that the King had come to meet the Princess, who was "without the gates," and that "the roof of this



"court" must be "the vault to everything." Surely the next words spoken by the Princess make it clear: "And welcome to the wide fields too base to be mine." The King is in a dilemma, but, desiring to be gracious, says: "You *shall* be welcome, Madam, to my court." The Princess, seeing the opportunity for forcing an admission that the King has made an oath that "No woman may approach his silent court," takes him up quickly with "I *will* be welcome then; conduct me thither." Here follow the admission and the discussion respecting one part of Aquitaine, at the conclusion of which the King, owing to the conditions of the oath, addresses the Princess thus:—

Receive such welcome at my hand  
As honour, without breach of honour, may  
Make tender of thy true worthiness.  
You may not come, fair Princess, *in my gates*,  
But *here* without you shall be so received, &c.

The discrepancy mentioned by Dr. Furness is therefore not apparent. That the learned editor of the New Variorum Edition should have overlooked the meaning of *roof* above quoted, or seen some hidden interpretation in *Court*, to use his own words from a subsequent note on the same page in reference to Knight, "ought to make us charitable toward all oversights"; but he glozes his comment with "or here is one of those trifling oversights which are never for an instant perceived when the play is heard on the stage."

In the last act, sc. ii. ll. 383–5, the above passages find support in the following actual invitation to the Court:—

*King*. We came to visit you, and purpose now  
To lead you to our court: vouchsafe it then.  
*Princess*. This field shall hold me, and so hold  
your vow.

TOM JONES.

'HENRY IV.,' PART I., III. i. :—

*Hot*. Methinks my moiety, north from Burton here,  
In quantity equals not one of yours:  
See how this river comes me cranking in,  
And cuts me from the best of all my land  
A huge half-moon, a monstrous cantle out.  
I'll have the current in this place damm'd up;  
And here the snug and silver Trent shall run  
In a new channel, fair and evenly:  
It shall not wind with such a deep indent,  
To rob me of so rich a bottom here.

*Glend*. Not wind? it shall, it must; you see it  
doth.

*Mort*. Yea, but  
Mark how he bears his course, and runs me up  
With like advantage on the other side;  
Gelding th' opposed continent as much  
As on the other side it takes from you.

*Wor*. Yea, but a little charge will trench him here,  
And on this north side win this cape of land;  
And then he runs straightly and evenly.

I cannot solve this geographical problem. How was the Trent to run after its correction? What is the "like advantage on the other side," of which Mortimer speaks? and, last, but not least of all, how could Worcester imagine that the huge engineering work by which a change of the course of the Trent like the one proposed could only be brought about, required "but a little charge"? G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

'HENRY VI.,' PART II., IV. i. :—

*Suffolk*. Gelidus timor occupat artus.

The old commentators think this to be a misquotation of a verse in the 'Æneid':—

At juveni oranti subitus tremor occupat artus.

Book VII. l. 446.

But they have failed to notice that Ovid in the 'Metamorphoses' has written as follows:—

Sanguisque relinquit

Corpus, et attonitos subitus tremor occupat artus.

Book III. ll. 39, 40.

Moreover, a little way further, at l. 47, Shakspeare's own word *timor* is to be found; and at l. 100 are the words "gelidoque commotore rigeabant." I feel sure that Shakspeare was trying to quote Ovid, not Virgil, for there are signs in his plays that he knew the 'Metamorphoses' well, and had little or no knowledge of the 'Æneid.' Perhaps later, as well as earlier, commentators have not observed the above. E. YARDLEY.

'HENRY VIII.,' I. i. 124–6: "ABJECT OBJECT."—

I read in's looks  
Matter against me; and his eye reviled  
Me, as his abject object.

Compare:

O, end thy Age, that we may end our dayes!  
Once *Objects*, now all *Abjects* to the world.

'Histrio Mastix,' VI. i. 20–21 (Simpson's  
'School of Shakspeare,' vol. ii. p. 76)

CHAS. A. HERPICK.

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'HENRY VIII.,' III. ii. 358–64.—

I have ventur'd,  
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,  
This many summers in a sea of glory,  
But far beyond my depth: my high-blown pride  
At length broke under me, and now has left me  
Weary, and old with service, to the mercy  
Of a rude stream, that must for ever hide me.  
I am not aware that the resemblance of the above to a passage in Sidney's 'Arcadia,' p. 231 recto (edition of 1590), has heretofore been pointed out:—

*Antipholus*. Who, like a bladder, swell'd with  
breaks, while it was full of the winde of prosperitie



that being out, was so abjected, as apt to be trode on by every bodie.

CHAS. A. HERPICH.

'MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,' II. i. 304 :  
"CIVIL AS AN ORANGE."—Cole in 'Adam in Eden,' 1657, says :—

"About *Sicill* the best oranges grow, and are called by us *Civil-oranges*, under which name the Women in London that sell any comprehend the rest, calling them all so."

If this was a common street cry in Shakespeare's time—and the dates are not far apart—it would explain Beatrice's description of Benedick, "civil as an orange."

HENRY N. ELLACOMBE.

[*Civil* is given in the 'New English Dictionary' as an obsolete form of *Seville*. The late GENERAL MAXWELL drew attention at 9 S. xii. 295 to the passage in 'Much Ado about Nothing.' See also the quotations at 9 S. xii. 170, 335.]

'AS YOU LIKE IT,' I. i. (10 S. v. 264).—I do not know what the commentators say, but surely Oliver uses the word "villain" here in its manorial sense (becoming then an opprobrious term), which is borne out by Orlando's reply: "I am no villain, I am the youngest son of Sir Rowland de Boys."

NATHANIEL J. HONE.

'MERCHANT OF VENICE,' II. ii. 80 (10 S. v. 465).—In view of Shakespeare's inversion ('Merchant of Venice,' II. ii. 80) of the proverb "It is a wise child that knows his own father," and MR. I. H. PLATT's query as to the origin of the proverb, it is perhaps worth while noticing that Menander (Stobæus, 'Fl.' 76, 7) says :—

ἐστὶν δὲ μήτηρ φιλότεκνος μᾶλλον πατὴρ  
ἢ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῆς οἶδεν ὄνθ', ὁ δ' οἶεται.

See Mr. Pickard-Cambridge's 'Select Fragments of the Greek Comic Poets,' p. 150.

C. W. B.

'TWELFTH NIGHT,' II. iv. 116 : "GREEN AND YELLOW MELANCHOLY" (10 S. v. 465).—No one who has studied pathology has had any doubt as to the meaning of this expression, although to a layman it may seem a little puzzling, especially when considered etymologically, for, of course, *μέλαν* cannot be either green or yellow, although the latter colour may fairly describe *χολή*. It refers to a well-known disease we call "chlorosis," which it describes most accurately. The following extracts from an account of it by a well-known writer might almost be a paraphrase of Shakespeare's lines :—

"A marked pallor of the skin ..... yellowish, greenish, or waxen coloured.....melancholy thoughts

predominate.....The patient is languid, listless, sedentary, and indisposed to exertion."

Compare this with :—

But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud  
Feed on her damask cheek : she pined in thought,  
And with a green and yellow melancholy  
She sat like patience on a monument,  
Smiling at grief.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

8, Royal Avenue, S.W.

I should like to know what objection there is to the apparently obvious explanation that a combination of the green sickness and the jaundice was preying on the damask cheek of the love-lorn maiden. Compare Maudlin's song in 'The Complete Angler,' Part I. ch. iv. :—

But oh ! the green sickness  
Soon changed her likeness :  
And all her beauty did fail.

J. T. F.

Durham.

MR. HART's explanation of this familiar passage by a reference to 'The Historie of Promos and Cassandra,' though interesting in its way, seems far-fetched and derogatory to the character of Viola, even when making allowance for her temporary assumption of the eunuch's part. According to the Variorum of Furness, Boswell's interpretation has been usually accepted as the true one :—

"While she was smiling at grief, or in the midst of grief, her placid resignation made her look like patience on a monument. The monumental figure, I apprehend, is no more said to have smiled at grief, than to have pined in thought, or to have been of a green or yellow hue."

"Green and yellow" are here, I think, simply used metaphorically for "jealous and jaundiced," without any ulterior signification.

N. W. HILL.

Philadelphia.

"BANANA" : ITS ETYMOLOGY.—The prevailing impression seems to be that this well-known and popular term is of African origin. Both Skeat and Murray, relying on a passage in Garcia de Orta (1563), call it the native name in Guinea. Sir Harry Johnston, in his recently published book 'Liberia,' ascribes it to the Bullom tongue of Sierra Leone. I dare not say that this is wrong, but it is worth noting that there is equally strong evidence for an American origin. Humboldt in his 'Travels' (1852-vol. i. p. 329) ascribes it to the Mbaya language of the Gran Chaco. I should prefer to call it Carib. The fact is that *banana*, or something similar, is the name of this fruit in most languages spoken in that



part of America which first became known to Europeans. One of the best authorities on the subject is Calcaño, 'El Castellano en Venezuela,' 1897, p. 422. From this and other sources I find (for instance) that in Haytian, in Bakairi, and in Chaymas the fruit is called *banana*; in Omagua it is called *banala*, in Baré *parana*, in Goajiro *prana*, in Arawak *pratana*. Most of these dialects are of Carib stock. How easy it is for a Carib term to get naturalized in Africa—much to the confusion of etymologists—is shown by the history of *papaw*, *tanía*, *yaws*, and particularly *cayman*. We know quite certainly that *cayman* is Carib, yet Pigafetta in 1598 asserts it to be African—an instructive parallel to the like assertion made by García de Orta about *banana*.

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

STATUA: STATUE: STATUTE.—We are familiar with the use of "statua" by Bacon and Shakespeare, the philosopher having the form in his essays 'Of Building' and 'Of Friendship,' and the dramatist employing it in '2 Henry V.,' III. ii. 80; 'Richard III.,' III. vii. 25; and 'Julius Cæsar,' II. ii. 76, III. ii. 193. The poets immediately subsequent to the Elizabethan age did not always trouble to be precise in their application of this word, conveniently adapting its modern representative "statue" when they needed a trisyllable. Thus, for instance, Habington begins the "Non nobis Domine," the fifth lyric of 'Castara,' Part III., with the stanza:—

No marble statue, nor high  
Aspiring Pyramid be rays'd  
To lose its head within the skie!  
What claime have I to memory?  
God be thou onely prais'd!

Later in the same book the "Militia est vita hominis," written in heroic couplets, contains this passage:—

When a brave quarrell doth to arms provoke  
Why should we feare to venter this thin smoke  
This emptie shadow, life? this which the wise  
As the fooles Idoll, soberly despise?  
Why should we not throw willingly away  
A game we cannot save, now that we may  
Gaine honour by the gift? since haply when  
We onely shall be statue of men  
And our owne monuments, Peace will deny  
Our wretched age so brave a cause to dye.

Still more remarkable than this is the same poet's use of "statute," if, at any rate, Mr. Arber's generally faithful reprint is to be implicitly trusted on the point. Apparently Habington used "statute" as well as "statue" in the sense of a monumental pillar. We find an example in the poem of 'Castara,' Part I., addressed to "the right

honourable the Earle of Shrewes."

the poet asserts that "a wanton Satyr passing his ineffable ideal in full pursuit of a nymph, suddenly became marble as he gazed on perfect beauty," "and there yet a Statue stands." Another example is in the opening stanza of "Quoniam ego in flagella percutor sum," one of the lyrics of Part III.:—

Fix me on some bleake precipice,  
Where I ten thousand yeeres may stand:  
Made now a statute of ice,  
Then by the summer scorcht and tan'd!

Here the word is evidently a trisyllable while in the description of the poet's "Satyre" it has its modern pronunciation. I am not in a position to say whether there is a misprint in Mr. Arber's reprint of either of these passages.

THOMAS BAYLY.

THE BASKISH CALENDAR.—The new year of the Jews begins on the 20th of September. It is interesting to note in connexion with this fact that one of the Baskish names for September is *Buru-illa*, meaning the month or end month. *Buru* means head, extremity, and is written *puru*—probably an old form of the word—at the end of compounds such as *Aiz-puru*. September, I believe, also the end of the business year in Greece, and was formerly so in Spain. Another Baskish word for September is *Ira-illa*—the fern month, because in that month the ferns (so abundant in Baskia) are cut, and carried to the farms, where they are used as litter for the cattle. They are stacked in a circular pyramid, a *meta*, probably identical with the word, which may at first have been *metur*, of turf.

EDWARD S. DODD.

THE FRENCH OF STRATFORD-AT-BOW.—There is no more familiar quotation in Chaucer than that from the Prologue to 'The Canterbury Tales' which tells of the Prioress

That Frensch sche spak ful faire and fet

After the scole of Stratford-atte-Bowe; but it is singular to find a record, not that, three and a half centuries after Chaucer's time, but that in the 17th century, at Stratford Bow school which made a special feature of its French teaching. Yet this is attested by the following advertisement, which appeared in *The Daily Courant* of 1718:—

"At Stratford Bow, Mr. Thomas Dutton, School-Master in London, hath very good accommodations for boarding of Youth and will instruct them in Latin, Greek, Writing, and true spelling of English. The French



by a French Master in the House, and French Gentlemen are boarded to learn English."

But exactly a year later *The Weekly Journal, or British Gazetteer*—there were three *Weekly Journals* at that time with varying sub-titles—told on 20 June, 1719, something further about Dyche which is of strange interest, for it recorded that

"yesterday a Cause came on before the Lord Chief Justice Pratt, upon an Action of Scandal, brought by John Ward of Hackney, Esq.; against one Thomas Dyche, a School-Master of Bow, for Writing and Publishing a Scandalous Libel reflecting upon the Conduct of the said Mr. Ward, in Discharge of his Trust, about repairing Dagnam Breach; this Libel was delivered and dispersed at the Door of the House of Commons, upon full hearing of the Matter the Jury gave Mr. Ward 300*l.* Damages."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

DICKENS: MISTAKES ABOUT HIS CHARACTERS.—Having been already permitted to notice the customary inexactness of writers on Dickens (see 9 S. v. 45), I beg leave to continue my examples.

In 'Dickens,' by A. W. Ward ("English Men of Letters," 1882), Richard Carstone's name appears as "Carson," p. 115, and "Carston," p. 216.

In 'Charles Dickens,' by F. G. Kitton, 1902, on p. 175, "Maidstone" should be *Murdstone*.

In 'Charles Dickens,' by G. K. Chesterton, ed. 2, 1906, we have "Grewgius," p. 48, instead of Grewgious; and "Jellaby," pp. 130, 301, instead of Jellyby—an extraordinary error, for "Jelly" is of the essence of the name. On p. 188 reference is made to "the rescue of Miss Lammle": there was no such person; it was Miss Podenap; but I do not recognize what Mr. Chesterton calls her "indecent affections." On pp. 267-8 Mr. Chesterton is severe upon Dickens for making the dying Dora recommend her husband to marry Agnes. This may be the general impression of most readers, and Dickens may have intended so to represent it, but as a matter of fact he made an impossible muddle of it. Dora commands Agnes to take care that David shall marry nobody but herself—an effect quite out of her power.

W. C. B.

THE CHUMLEIGH TRADITION.—The following tradition may be as new and as interesting to many readers of 'N. & Q.' as it is to me. It is curious to find an English version of the story of the Guelphs. I copy the excerpt from Appendix D, pp. 112, 113 of the Rev. J. R. Boyle's edition of the 'Memoirs of Master John Shawe.' He quotes it from

"The Chorographical Description or Survey of the County of Devon; with the City and County of Exeter: containing Matter of History, Antiquity, Chronology, the Nature of the Country, Commodities, and Government thereof: with sundry other Things worthy of Observation—Collected by the Travail of Tristram Risdon of Winscot, Gent., for the Love of his Country and Country-men in that Province," London, 1714, 8vo. Chumleigh

"is remarkable for the seven prebends sometyne there: the manner how they were will hardly persuade credit. One inhabitant of this towne (for so the tale runneth), being a poore man, had many children, and thought himselfe too much blest in that kinde, wherefore to avoid the charge that was likely to grow that way he absented himselfe seven years from his wife, when returning and accompanying her as before, she was within one yeare after delivered of seven male children at one byrth, which made the poore man think himselfe utterly undone, and thereby dispaireing, put them in a baskett, and hasteth to the river with intent to drowne them; but Divine Providence following him occasioned the Lady of the Land, coming at that instant in this way, to demand him what he carryed in his baskett, who replied that he had whelpes, which she desired to see, proposing to choose one of them, who, upon sight, discovering they were children, compelled him to acquaint her with the circumstance; whom when she had sharply rebuked for such his inhumanity, forthwith commanded them to be taken from him, and put to nurse and then to schole; and consequently being come to man's estate, provided a prebendship for every of them in this parishe: but these elemosinary acts of hers are almost vanished; together with a Free School there founded by the charitable bounty of the Earl of Bedford."

ST. SWITHIN.

[This recalls Pepys's still more marvellous story of 365 children at a birth. See 2 S. vii. 200.]

MADAME TUSSAUD'S WAXWORKS AT CAMBERWELL.—The following letter from Mr. A. C. Conrade appeared in *The Builder* for 28 July:—

"There is in the neighbourhood of Camberwell Grove a tradition to the effect that Madame Tussaud first exhibited in London at the 'Old Grove House' Hotel, Camberwell Grove. There is in this house a fair-sized upper room, with three tall windows, which has been pointed out to me as the place of exhibition. It is now a meeting-room of some piscatorial club. A friend of mine says he has seen the statement re Madame Tussaud confirmed in an old History of Camberwell, to be seen in the Camberwell library. I have not seen it myself. Of course, at that time (about a century ago) Camberwell may not have been included in London. On that point I confess ignorance.

"The 'Old Grove House,' with its adjoining coachyard, is perhaps one of the quaintest and most beautiful bits of Old London still remaining with us. I am afraid it has only about four years' life before it."

HARRY KENN.



### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

**DENNIS DELANE'S DEATH.**—The 'D.N.B.' in its account of Delane the actor gives the date of his death as 29 March, 1750, and cites as its authority a paragraph in *The General Advertiser* of 3 April, 1750, stating that Delane had died on the previous Saturday night. Apparently there is some slip here. To begin with, 29 March in that year fell on a Thursday. My opinion is that this statement was quoted at second hand, or possibly from a scrapbook cutting that had got misdated. Recently, in going systematically through the file of *Faulkner's Dublin Journal* in Marsh's Library here, I came across the following paragraph in the issue for 5 June, 1750: "Last Saturday Died Dennis Delane Esq. of Killinough in the County of Roscommon, a Gentleman of exceeding good character."

The brevity of this notice and the absence of all reference to the stage make one inclined to doubt whether the Dennis Delane referred to was the actor. But to admit so much is to concede the possibility of a series of remarkable coincidences. Here we have two Irishmen of identically the same name, who both die in the same year on a Saturday, and both of whom are landowners in the country. We know from Chetwood and Hitchcock that Delane the actor possessed a small paternal estate in Ireland, and that he was wont to visit it annually in the summer.

Can any one say whether the paragraph in question really appeared in *The General Advertiser* of 3 April, 1750? In a manuscript history of Covent Garden Theatre, compiled by me twenty years ago, I find it stated that Delane died on 1 April in that year, but I cannot say now whence I derived the information.

W. J. LAWRENCE.  
Dublin.

**ST. ELOY OR ST. LOY AT TOTTENHAM.**—There was an offertory or chapel dedicated to this saint at Tottenham, Middlesex, which is mentioned by Bedwell, in his 'Briefe Description of the Towne of Tottenham Highe Crosse' (1631), as "a poore house on the west side of the great [high] rode, a little off from the bridge [over the Mosell River], where the Middle Ward was determined." From what he further says, *no remains of the Chapel had survived, and*

the "holy" well near it had become "nothing else but a deep pitte in the highway," &c. The point I particularly want to ascertain is to what monastery or convent the chapel belonged, and from which it received its endowment; for these cells were, I believe, seldom or never self-supporting.

I can find no mention of it in Dugdale's 'Monasticon Anglicanum,' nor do any of the later historians of Tottenham—Oldfield, Dyson, and Robinson—allude to the point. I hope that some reader of 'N. & Q.' may be able to refer me to a work containing the required information.

A. S. FOORD.

**CITY POLL-BOOKS.**—Can any of your readers kindly inform me where I could see the Poll-Books for the City of London Livery Companies about 1745-55? The British Museum has none of this date, and the Guildhall Library only for 1768.

A. W. G.

**ANTHONY BACON AT THE COURT OF NAVARRE.**—'Love's Labour's Lost' is supposed to have been written about 1590, and the scene is laid at the Court of Navarre. Can any one inform me during how many, and what, years Bacon's brother Anthony was at the Court of Navarre, and whether he was still there in 1590? It will be remembered that the King of Navarre was his personal friend, and that he borrowed money from him on several occasions.

AMBROSE T. PEYTON.

47, Connaught Street, W.

**CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.**—I desire the source, or full transcript (or both), of the following fragment (sonnet?), said to be American:—

To Christina Rossetti.

Songstress in all time ended and begun,  
Thy billowy bosom'd sisters are not three;  
Of these.....

.....beneath the Italian sun,

And blue above the other is the sea.

The allusions in the last lines are to E. & Browning and Sappho.

Mr. W. M. Rossetti has been consulted, without result. W. BAILEY-KEMPLING.

**SCROPE-GROSVENOR CONTROVERSY.**—In the course of this famous heraldic dispute between the families of Scrope and Grosvenor (ancestors of the present Duke of Westminster) a quantity of manuscript, representing the Grosvenor evidence, disappeared. Sir N. H. Nicolas, editor of the printed history, stated in his preface (1832, vol. ii.) that he intended issuing a third volume almost immediately.

Any particulars as to the present where-



outs of either the missing evidence or a partially prepared MS. of vol. iii. would be greatly esteemed. WILLIAM JAGGARD, Liverpool.

#### AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

Will that these walls to future generations show strength, your skill, your faithfulness may tell.

Build well! build well! build worthily!

W. B. H.

Who governs the house—that's the usual plan; who governs the cash, and the baby governs the man; the woman governs the baby and teaches it how to trot, when you come to reckon it up, the woman governs the lot.

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

'PROMOS AND CASSANDRA,' the play on which 'Measure for Measure' is founded, was written by George Whetstone in 1578. Can anybody inform me whether it was ever acted? Whetstone, in 1579, wrote a long *in memoriam* poem in honour of Bacon's father, and his three brothers were all at Gray's Inn.

AMBROSE T. PEYTON.  
6, Connaught Street, W.

MIDDLETON FAMILY.—I shall feel much indebted if any of your correspondents will send me a copy of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lii., will kindly favour me with a list to be found in it of the descendants of the eldest daughter of Sir Wm. Middleton, and the eldest surviving son of Sir Hugh Middleton.

(Mrs.) MOORE.  
22, Highgate, Kendal.

"ADMIRABLE."—Is it contrary to all usage and phonologically inadmissible to pronounce the *i* of *admirable* by following the analogy of *advisable*, *desirable*, &c., with the stress laid upon it and the second syllable, instead of the usual pronunciation, which has the accent or stress on the first syllable and the *i* shortened? INQUIRER.

JEREMIAH WHITE.—Is anything known of the ancestors or descendants of Jeremiah White, who was Oliver Cromwell's chaplain, and who, according to Noble, was forcibly carried by the Protector to a lady-in-waiting attendance upon his daughter? C. E.

ETHERINGTON FAMILY.—Can any readers of 'N. & Q.' give me information respecting the family of Etherington, who resided in Chester at the latter part of the eighteenth century? There were two sons living in 1800, Henry and William: the former died the following year, and William then

became the eldest representative of the family. He also had two sons, the elder being named Thomas, who on the death of his uncle Henry was rebaptized, by special dispensation of the ecclesiastical authorities, and received the name of Henry. Any information concerning this family will be thankfully received by

WILLIAM HENRY ETHERINGTON,  
8, Lynton Road, Gravesend.

LILLO'S 'FATAL CURIOSITY.'—The plot of this tragedy is said to be founded on actual facts, and the Master of Peterhouse College, Cambridge, in his recent edition of the play (in the "Belles-Lettres Series"), publishes *in extenso* the text of a contemporary pamphlet, preserved in the Bodleian, narrating the story; but he does not state whether he has searched or not the parish registers at "Perin, in Cornwall" (i.e., Penryn, near Falmouth), where this "most bloody and un-exemplified murder" is said to have been "committed by a father on his own son" in September, 1618. As the "merciless step-mother" and the father committed suicide on the spot, a record of the triple burial should be extant in the local records, if the crime really happened at Penryn.

L. L. K.

MAYALS.—Near Mumbles there is a place bearing this name or one similar to it. Will some one who knows kindly give the topography of the place, and, if possible, state what it was when the name was first given? The variations in orthography will also be welcome, and any history attaching to the place. Has a family of the name ever lived there? If so, they would perhaps bear the arms of one of a similar name across the Bristol Channel (Somerset or Dorset). These arms were Azure, on a chevron engrailed, between three helmets or, visors raised, three millrinds sable.

DUH AH COO.  
Blackburn.

ABBOTT FAMILY.—In 1650 arms were conferred upon Robert Abbott, of London, and confirmed later for Robert Abbott, of Bengal, East Indies. They appear to be Sa., on a pale gu. three pears ppr.; but as I am not very familiar with heraldry, the description may be wrong. It is believed that a descendant, Anthony Abbott, married Rebecca Hunt (before 1776). They had five children: Henry Robert, a navy agent, who married Mary Ann White; Charles, whose son Charles was Governor-General of Tasmania; Anthony; Maria, who married Mr. Warwick and had a large family (one



of whom married Mr. Mansfield); and Harriet, who married Dr. Grimstone. One of the sons of Henry Robert Abbott was Henry William Charles, a physician of Cairo. He collected and brought to New York the well-known Abbott museum of Egyptian antiquities, which was purchased and given to the New York Historical Society.

A daughter of the Governor-General of Tasmania married Nigel John Davies Gresley, of Datchet. It is believed that one of their daughters, Mrs. Forde (afterwards the wife of Capt. Turner), made a pedigree of the Abbott family. Other daughters married Major Strutt, Mr. Hargrave, Lord George Loftus, and Mr. Harley Bacon.

Information with regard to the Abbott family is desired by descendants of Henry Robert Abbott. R. STEWART-BROWN.

Fairoaks, Bromborough, Cheshire.

### Replies.

"HICKRY PIKRY": "COUNTRY CAPTAIN": "WILLIE LOUDON."

(10 S. vi. 288.)

Of these the first "is no stranger's phesnamy," it being, as shown in the editorial note, not an Anglo-Indian, but a native English corruption of *hiera picra*, an aloetic prescription, long famed throughout Christendom as an emmenagogue.

"Country Captain" is obviously the country game of *kubtain*, in which the village boys of India vie who shall cast the most shards from the heap beside the potter's shed hard by into a *ghura*, or wide-mouthed "pitcher," or a hole (*gurha*) scooped in the roadway.

"Willie Loudon" is a puzzle, but I believe I can interpret it. Mr. William Loudon was Administrator-General to the High Court of Bombay under Sir Matthew Richard Sausse. Both Mr. William Loudon and Mrs. Loudon were enthusiastic and most skilful gardeners, and it was like being in Paradise to stand of a morning in their garden, overhanging the eastward declivity of Chinchpoo, in open view of the sun rising above the Western Ghats, and flooding the whole intermediate harbour of Bombay in molten gold. There would be little wonder, therefore, if Mr. William Loudon's name was given to some favourite flower of his introduction into Bombay from Japan, or South America, or "North-Western India." Now *bili-lotum*, that is

"cats-bath" (compare "lotion," "lotus," and *lota*), is the Indian name of the official Valerian, a most "kenspeckle" plant as it flowers luxuriantly in India, and as those in this country will admit who have seen the blood-red variety of it flowering in all its glory on the slope of Conway Castle. *Bili-lotum* would readily become "Willie Loudon" in English mouths, just as the French *aillet* became our sweet-william; and those who know the great services of the Loudons to floriculture in Bombay would fain hope that this may be the true explanation of so fascinating an Anglo-Indian phrase.

Let me add, in reply to GRIFFIN's reflection on Sir Henry Yule's 'Glossary,' that it is restricted to "Anglo-Indianisms" current in published works on India. Fresh ones are minted every day in the private correspondence of Anglo-Indians, but not one in a hundred of these is ever found deserving of general circulation. A Græco-barbarism like *hickry-pikry*, for instance, is utterly uninteresting, and unworthy of perpetuation; and "Country Captain" might be left to swim or sink. But "Willie Loudon," once the phrase has flowered, must never be suffered to wither out of the evergreen and fragrant memories of the spiritual garden of "Old Bombay": the eponym—for so I regard it—bears aloud its own lauds; and if the explanation of it I have adventured on be not, at least in inceptive intent, historically true, it deserves to be, and is so to be desired—and that, with all humanizing phrases, and legends, and myths, is the all-essential and all-sanctifying truth.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

As the Editor has appealed to me for an explanation of GRIFFIN's "Hobson-Jobsonisms," I may say that his solution of "hickry pikry" is certainly correct.

I have never heard of "Country Captain" being applied to a cantonment game. It is sometimes used for a Eurasian in military service.

I think I can throw light on "Willie Loudon." It is, I imagine, a corruption of the Hindustani *bili-lotan*, meaning the plant in which cats roll themselves. The name is usually given to *Valeriana officinalis*. According to Watt ('Economic Dictionary of India,' vi. pt. iv. 218), the same name is applied in the Deccan to spikenard (*Nardostachys jatamansi*), and in the Punjab to *Nepeta ruderalis* (*ibid.*, v. 338, 346).

EMERITUS.

"Country Captain" is the Madras servant's pronunciation of "country capon."



Madrassi cooks and ayahs are to be found in various places outside the boundaries of the Presidency. They naturally take the term and their own pronunciation of it wherever they go.

FRANK PENNY.

[Reply from COL. PRIDEAUX next week.]

"STEELYARD" (10 S. vi. 282).—What is wanted to solve this word is research; we must first of all have the facts before us. These I now propose to furnish, to a sufficient extent.

I just make a note by the way. The explanation of *staalhof* given by MR. NICHOLSON is incorrect. There are three words spelt *staal* in Dutch, viz. (1) steel; (2) a word given by Franck as related to Du. *steel*, a handle, prov. E. *steal*; and (3) a sample. *Staalhof* is derived from the third of these. Calisch ('Dutch Dict.', 1875, p. 639) says expressly: "*Staal*, a pattern, sample; *staal-hof*, m. (anc.) pattern-office, where the samples of cloth were stamped." He does not seem to know of any *staal* meaning "a stamp."

I first collect a few spellings. As to the place called "the Steelyard," I find these. The title to the Act 19 Henry VII., c. 23, is "For the *Stillyard*"; but in the Act itself the place is noticed thus:—

"For marchauntis of the Hanse in Almayne having the House in the cite of London comenly called Gwilde halda Theutonorum."

In the Act 22 Henry VIII., c. 8 (1530), we find

"the marchautes of the Hanse of Almayn nor to any of them having the house within the Cytie of London commonly called Gyldehalda Tutonicorum, otherwise called the Marchautes of *Styliard* in London."

In the Act 32 Henry VIII., c. 14 (1540), we find a similar allusion to "Guyhalda Theutonorum, otherwise called the *Stillyard*."

The Act 4 Edw. IV., c. 5, has only the Latin name, four times.

The title to the Act 1 Edw. VI., c. 13, has "the privileges of the marchauntis of the *Stilyarde*."

It is obvious that the name was really the *Stillyard*, *Stilliard*, *Styliard*, or *Stilyarde*; that the *i* was short; and that there was no connexion with *steel* except in popular etymology. Minsheu, who gives this guess in his dictionary, expressly spells it *Stilliard*, with references to the Acts of Henry VIII.

The really difficult point is to discover whether the "beam" or balance (see 'Beam,' sb. (1), § 6, in 'N.E.D.') was named from the place, or the place from the beam.

This is a hard matter; but I have found the right reference for it.

In 'Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII.,' vol. v. p. 104, col. 2, line 1, there is a discussion of weights and balances, and allusion is made to

"the great scales and balance, and of the Iron Beam, and of the beam of 'le Hanzes Haugis,' called 'the Stilliarde Beme.'"

The date is 1531.

In later allusions *stilliard-beme* is cut down to *stilliard*, fairly well preserved in the Prov. E. *stillur*, varying to *stullurs* and *stuliards*; obviously distinct from *steel*, the metal, and from *steal*, a handle. It is often extraordinary how well provincial English preserves old sounds.

Now that we know that the *steelyard* was really the *Stilliard-beam*, and that we have only one word to deal with, the problem is simplified. The weak point of the popular etymology was in its too great cleverness. It explained the *Stilliard* as a "steel-yard," using "yard" in the sense of "a court"; and the beam itself as a "steel-yard," using "yard" in the sense of "a bar"! But the same word could not mean both "yards" at once.

I propose to give the etymology of *Stilliard* in a future note.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

JOHN BRIGHT AND THE CAVE OF ADULLAM (10 S. vi. 230).—Charles Lever's accusation of "theft" against John Bright, on the ground that "the Cave of Adullam was originally Lincoln's," was as ungenerous as ill-founded. If we are going back to the originals in such matters, "the Cave of Adullam was originally the Bible's"; and the fact that Lincoln had employed the allusion before Bright—and this was mentioned, without any suggestion of plagiarism, at 3 S. x. 166, 279; iv. 8. ii. 20, when the reference was fresh in the public mind—does not deprive the latter of the credit of having made the phrase politically popular.

In point of fact, as was shown at the references given, "the Cave of Adullam" had been frequently employed in our literature before Lincoln and Bright brought it into politics; but I believe it was first used in the latter case in description of those Whig friends of Charles Fox who followed him in temporary secession from the House of Commons when the eighteenth century was passing into the nineteenth. The earliest precise use I have yet traced, however, was in 1834; and of this I gave the following account in a biographical article



on Mr. Bright in *The Bradford Observer* in July, 1877, in immediate anticipation of his visit to unveil a statue of Cobden:—

"Speaking of the Cave of Adullam, it may be noticed that this capital simile was not originated by Mr. Bright in English political warfare, although perhaps the earliest use of it was so little noticed and so soon forgotten that he never heard of it. The following extract from *The Examiner* of 14 December, 1834, is interesting as showing who first employed an illustration which Mr. Bright has rendered for ever famous: 'The passive-obedience Tory, Serjeant Spankie, among other coxcombs, in his letter to the electors of Finsbury, has the following passage—speaking of the Reformers: "But who are they who are endeavouring to bring you into such perilous experiments? I confess they generally appear to me (and I speak of the whole tribe) to be of those who composed the gathering at the cave of Adullam." Every one that was in *distress*; every one that was in *debt*; every one that was discontented, gathered themselves.' Such in all ages are the materials of which sedition and rebellion are composed!" It will be noticed that Serjeant Spankie adhered closely to the words of the text which supplies the illustration by including in his cave 'every one that was in debt,' which Mr. Bright considerably omitted."

It is now to be added that *The Examiner*, in commenting upon the passage, used for the first time in our politics, as far as can yet be shown, the phrase "the Adullamites."

Lincoln's use of the phrase is now to be described:—

"When a convention consisting of a few hundred men gathered at Cleveland, May 31, 1864, and nominated Frémont for the Presidency, and John Cochrane, of New York, for the Vice-Presidency, Lincoln turned the whole proceedings to ridicule, and furnished a new political metaphor, by reading from the Bible to his friends the following incident from the life of David: 'And every one that was in distress, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him; and he became a captain over them; and there were with him about four hundred men.'"—G. C. Lee, 'The True History of the Civil War,' p. 357.

But to accuse Mr. Bright of "theft" from Lincoln because of this is rather less reasonable than it would be to say he stole one of the least pleasing of his many striking phrases from Heine—of whom probably he had never heard—because that cynic "loathed State Religion, that monster born of the intrigue between temporal and spiritual power." ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

"RIME" v. "RHYME" (10 S. v. 469, 514; vi. 52, 90, 132, 192, 233).—One suggested explanation of these spellings—possibly not of much value, but certainly of interest as showing that the question excited attention in the days before 'N. & Q.' shed its light—has not been noted, viz., that of Bishop Pearce, quoted in Todd's

'Milton,' 'Paradise Lost,' Book I. l. 1. "Things unattempted yet in prose rhyme":—

"Milton appears to have meant a different thing by 'rhyme' here, from *rime* in his preface, where it is six times mentioned, and always spelt without *h*; whereas in all the editions, till Dr. Bentley appeared, *rhyme* in this place of the poem was spelt with an *h*. Milton probably meant a difference in the thing, by making so constant a difference in spelling; and intended that we should here understand by *rhyme*, not the jingling sound of endings, but verse in general: the word being derived from *rythmus*. Thus Spenser uses the word *rhyme* for verse in his 'Verses to Lord Buckham'....and so our poet uses the word in 'Lycidas'—

he knew Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme  
Warton remarks that the bishop's proofs of the true meaning of the word are not at all to the point: 'He rather might have alleged the following instance from Spenser's "October":—

Thou kenst not, Percie, how the rime shal  
rage, &c.'

Warton further thinks it wonderful that Bentley, with all his Grecian predilections, and his critical knowledge of the precise original meaning of *poet*, should have wished to substitute, in Milton, "rhyme" for "rhyme." Gray, who studied and copied Milton with true penetration and taste, uses *rime* in Milton's sense:—

Meek Newton's self bends from his state sublime  
And nods his hoary head, and listens to the rhyme

Todd seems to have supported Pearce to a certain extent, in that he adds:—

"In conformity to the original distinction whether intended or not, I have printed *rhymes* and restored *rime* in the preface."

CHAS. GILLMAN

Church Fields, Salisbury.

The usage of at least two centuries, testimony of standard dictionaries, and authority of great writers, support the argument of SENEX (*ante*, p. 52) in favour of the retention of *rhyme*. MR. CURRIE's valuable researches (p. 192) are very interesting, and it must be admitted that down to about the end of the sixteenth century the form in use was *ryme* or *rime*. Higgins's translation of the 'Nomenclator' of Adrianus Junius, 1585, p. 496b, we find under 'Artium Nomina,' "Poeta, a verse writer, or maker of rymes," and he is are to reject the *h*, let us retain the *r*, to avoid confusion with *rime*, hoarse. *Rime* is pure French, and when the French and English languages subsisted together throughout the kingdom amongst educated people, Chaucer and his imitators naturally imported French words and phrases into their writings. It has been rather hastily said of Chaucer that "he corrupted



deformed the English idiom by an immoderate mixture of French words." It is curious to notice that the A.-S. for hoarrost was *hrim*. Here we have the aspirate, whilst *rim-stafas* (without the aspirate) was A.-S. for verses. But the earlier British word seems to have been *rhim*, and the Irish *ímh*. In Blount's 'Glossographia,' fourth ed., 1674, a work of some authority, we find *rhyme* and *rhymes* only.

W. R. HOLLAND.

In the early years of the seventeenth century I cannot name a greater authority than Camden's 'Remaines' on this subject. His most interesting volume was first printed in 1604-5, as the author tells us in its letter "To the Right Worshipfull, Fortly, and Learned Sir Robert Cotton of Conington, Knight, and Baronet," prefixed to the second edition, much enlarged, which was published in 1614, and a copy of which lies before me. It is well known on what friendly terms Camden was with Ben Jonson and many of the most brilliant writers of his time, which extended from 1551 to 1623. In this book the word under discussion occurs about twenty times, and is, with three exceptions, spelt *rime*. One of the latter, which appeared in both editions, is as follows (p. 216):—

"King Richard the third bare a white Boare, which gaue occasion to the ryme that cost the keeper his life:

The Cat, the Rat, and Lovell the Dog,  
Rule all England under a Hog.

As an example of the former, this, which was added in 1614, may be given (pp. 342-3):

"Salomon a few fell into a iax [jakes] at Tewkesry vpon a Saturday, a Christian offered to pull him out, but he refused, because it was the Saboth of the Iewes, whereupon the Christian would suffer him to be drawn out vpon the Sonday being the Saboth of the Christians, and there he r. This was then briefly expressed Dialogue betweene the Christian and him in these Ryming verses:

Inde manus, Salomon, ego te de stercore tollam:  
Ibata nostra colo, de stercore surgere nolo.  
Ibata nostra quidem, Salomon, celebrabis ibidem."

Camden nowhere uses the form *rhyme* or *rhyme*, but he has the word *rythme*. "I will onely," he says on p. 14,

present you with some few verses in this behalfe, and first this Latine Rythme of the middle time in use of the English Nation, with some close notions. Its quitted as it were out of shreds of others Poets, such as Schollers do call a *Cento*."

Quote two lines as a specimen:—

Pro versus Anglorum possim describere gentem,  
Sepe mihi dubiam traxit sententia mentem.

He devotes a whole chapter (pp. 337-45) to 'Rythmes,' which he begins thus:—

"Riming verses which are called *Versus Leonini*, I know not wherfore (for a Lyons taile doth not answer to the middle parts as these verses doe) began in the time of Carolus Magnus, and were onely in request then, & in many ages following, which delighted in nothing more than in this minstrelsie of meeters. I could present you with many of them, but few shall suffice, when as there are but few now which delight in them."

Besides the lines on Solomon the Jew, quoted above, he prints the verses of Walter de Mapes beginning "mihi est propositum in taberna mori," with many others, all in Latin, and in various measures, and concludes his chapter thus:—

"Of the decay of gentry one made these rimes:

Ex quo nobilitas serullia cepit amare,  
Nobilitas cepit cum seruis degenerare.

Many more and of great varietie of meters in this kinde I could present you withall, for these rimers haue as curious obseruations in their *Arte Rhythmi-zandi*, as the Italian makers in their Stanzas, Quartetts, Tercetts, Octaves: but now they are counted long eared which delight in them."

Taking leave of this excellent author, whose spelling of the word accords with that of the sixteenth-century writers, and proves that it was retained in the first quarter of the seventeenth, I will now give a few quotations which will show, I think, when a change was brought about, but why or wherefore I cannot say. In Camden's declining years Brathwaite's book 'Natures Embassie' was published in 1621 (reprinted at Boston, Lincolnshire, 1877), from which I cite the following lines to show that the usual spelling still prevailed, and it is the only instance I can find in the volume (p. 284):—

Then to you, O Sexe of fethers,  
On whose browes sit all the wethers,  
I send my Passion weau'd in rimes,  
To weigh downe these light emptie times.

In 1623 appeared the first folio of Shakespeare, in which no such word as *rhyme* or *rhyme* is to be found, as we are assured at the second reference. On the authority of G. P. Marsh's 'Lectures on the English Language,' p. 365, we learn that Ben Jonson's famous invective entitled 'A Fit of Rime against Rime' has no such spelling. This piece is in 'Underwoods,' and was published, so far as I can gather, for the first time in 1640, three years after the poet's death, but it must have been written long before that event. In Earle's 'Micro-cosmographie,' 1628, we find "Ryming" on p. 43, and "Briefs in Rime" on p. 46 (Arber's reprint). About the same time Philip Massinger, in his poem addressed to the Countess of Chesterfield (The *Athenaeum*, 8 Sept., 1906), wrote thus:—



Yet 'tis not in the power of tinkling Rime  
That takes rash judgments and deceives the tyme.  
In 'Hopton's Concordancy Enlarged' (1635),  
which was the 'Whitaker' of that period,  
we read on p. 107:—

"Therefore I will commend this rime to slugs  
and idle persons:

Labour in Summer, take paines with the Ant,  
Else in the Winter, lye cold, and in want."

The first edition of this book appeared in  
1615 with commendatory Latin verses by  
Selden; and we may be sure that the spelling  
of the word was then the same as that given  
twenty years afterwards. In 1621 Burton's  
'Anatomy of Melancholy' was given to the  
world. From a reprint (London, 1836,  
p. 579) of the edition published in 1651 I  
quote what follows:—

"But above all the other symptomes of lovers,  
this is not lightly to be over passed, that of what  
condition soever, if once they be in love, they turn  
(to their ability) rimers, ballet-makers, and poets.  
.....Jovianus Pontanus makes an old fool rime, and  
turn poetaster to please his mistress:

Sweet Marian, do not mine age disdain,  
For thou canst make an old man yong again."

Burton died in 1639, and this edition, which  
contains "the author's last corrections," is  
a proof that the old spelling prevailed until  
about 1640. In that very year Habington's  
'Castara' was printed for the third time.  
On p. 117 (Arber's reprint) the word occurs  
in the following lines:—

They'le smooth thee into rime,  
Such as shall catch the wanton eare:  
And win opinion with the time,  
To make them a high sayle of honour beare.

It is after this period that a change in the  
spelling is noticed. In Herrick's 'Poetical  
Works,' edited by W. Carew Hazlitt from  
the editions of 1647 and 1648, I find *rhimes*  
twice in the first volume, and *rhymes*  
(p. 115) with *rhimes* (p. 189) in the second.

In John Cleaveland's 'Poems,' &c., 1659,  
*rhime* is used on p. 20, and again on p. 45 in  
this line, where he is speaking of Ben Jonson:

The marbled glory of thy labour'd rhime.

But on p. 69 we have *rimes*.

In the fourth edition of 'The Works of  
Abraham Cowley,' 1674, we read in the  
charming essay entitled 'Of My Self'  
(p. 144) how delighted he was when a boy  
with "The tinkling of the Rhyme and  
Dance of the Numbers" in Spenser's poems.  
This spelling prevails throughout the volume.

In Walton's 'Life of Sir Henry Wotton,'  
prefixed to the fourth edition of the 'Reli-  
quie' (1685), a poem by that worthy  
knight on the death of Sir A. Morton  
contains this line:—

But is he gone? and live I rhyming here?

At the beginning of the eighteenth cen-  
the spelling alternated between *rhime*  
*rhyme*. In the seventh edition of Wa-  
'Poems' (1705) we find *rhimes* used  
"The Printer to the Reader," but in  
preface to the second part the other  
only is employed.

In Blunt's 'Glossographia' (1707)  
*mical* is defined as "belonging to  
made in Rhyme." The compiler  
apparently as ignorant of the diff-  
between *rime* and *rhythm* as Richard S-  
hurst in 1582.

To bring these notes to an end, I will  
only one more quotation. In G-  
'Dispensary,' as late as 1709, I find  
p. 30 the following lines:—

And up these Shelves, much Gothick  
climbs,

With Swiss Philosophy, and Danish Rhimes

After this date the use of the *y* instead  
the *i* seems to have become more com-  
and prevailed before Dr. Johnson put  
his 'Dictionary' in 1755, a fact which  
him to give *rhyme* the first place, and  
it to be adopted. In 'Remarks on  
Beauties of Poetry,' by Daniel Webb  
printed in 1762, it is everywhere  
"Were there anything truly deligh-  
the nature of Rhymes," he says on p.  
"it is not probable, that the ancients should  
over-looked this advantage; nor would it be  
reserved for a set of trifling Monks, to be  
into reputation."

But this is another story, which  
Prof. Skeat will tell us at no distant  
In conclusion, I desire to express my  
to COL. PRIDEAUX for his most val-  
reply on this subject. JOHN T. COLEMAN

CASINO HOUSE, HERNE HILL (10  
285).—This mansion, now demolished,  
built by R. Shaw, Esq., at the begin-  
the last century, from designs by I.  
It cost 40,000*l.*, the profits of the  
Hastings trial, Mr. Shaw having  
solicitor to that statesman. It has  
been associated in any way with the  
family, having been occupied suc-  
by Mr. Shaw, Mr. Hammersly, for  
time by King Joseph Bonaparte, by  
Rice (Lord Monteagle), Mr. Raw-  
W. H. Stone, M.P., and finally  
Gover, on whose death, fifteen years  
the lease was surrendered to the  
College Governors. From that time  
been untenanted.

The new road called Ruskin Way  
formerly called Simpson's Alley,  
says of it in the 'Præterita': "W"



anything difficult to compose, or think used to do it rather there than in my garden." The Herne Hill end of the terrace is very much in the same condition as has been for many years, but the Half Lane end has been partially widened, and new houses have been built, and a new road constructed.

The house (Belle Vue) at the entrance to the terrace has never been associated with the Ruskins, who lived at No. 28, Herne Hill, and later at 163, Denmark Hill. Both houses are standing, the former being in the possession of the Severn family, and the latter on the original lease which was granted to J. J. Ruskin in 1823, and which has lasted for a few years to run. This house—full of memories of the family, and described recently in the Herne Hill chapters of *Præterita*—should be purchased and converted into a museum. It is just one of those houses which must be pulled down before the time comes for the neighbourhood to be improved. May I add that there is in the church of St. Paul, Herne Hill, a most fitting monument to Mr. Ruskin?

ROBERT RAYNER.

Herne Hill.

**DOON CRIES** (10 S. vi. 249).—Soon after the garden was cut at Carshalton and in the neighbourhood, a clean and tidy-looking young woman, with a very musical if not a very sweet voice, passed down Hilbury Road, and sang a song, making melody with her voice. "I'll buy my sweet blooming lavender? There are sixteen [spikes, sprigs, or] heads on a spike." I am not sure whether she said "spikes" or "spikes." Last year I heard a woman singing exactly the same song, and I think, words, near the Shepherd's Bush station.

"The oysters" were called at night a few years ago in the streets, off Russell Square, and in the neighbourhood, by a man with a barrow. "The oysters!" too, is still a prevalent cry. The other day there passed through the neighbourhood a very old man selling oysters, and singing something like "Any old and groundsel for your singing?" The "old clo" man, with a bag on his shoulder, two or more hats on his head, and a clock under his arm, seems to have quite disappeared, as have also the old-looking women-vendors of stove-pots, with their "Any ornaments for the stove?" The muffin-man still sells his muffins, but does not, I think, call his wares as he used to do. "Fine strawbs, and a barskit," I heard in Wimbledon,

though not this year. The anti-street-cry agitation has apparently suppressed the once familiar Sunday-morning cry of "Lloy-oy-oy-d's Weekly Newspaper!"—"All a-blowin'" and "Ferns and pot-flowers" are still common, but it depends upon what neighbourhood you are in whether you hear "Dust-oy" (for "ahoy") and "Milk O!" "Fine oranges!" with the accent not on the *o*, but on the 'ranges, I have heard lately, as also "Pity the poor blind," and the often raucous cry of the itinerant coal-vendor.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Deene, Tooting Bec Road, Streatham.

**WARREN HASTINGS: SALE OF HIS EFFECTS** (10 S. vi. 268).—*The Illustrated London News* of 27 August, 1853, p. 172, described the sale at Daylesford, which had taken place a few days before. Farebrother, Clark & Lye were the auctioneers; their records would no doubt furnish particulars, but the catalogue must have been preserved by many who realized the importance of the sale. Possibly the East India Company purchased some items. In the library of the India Office is exhibited a fine Persian MS. which belonged to him, and there may be others there and elsewhere. Books from his library occasionally appear for sale; the writer saw one recently in a Bristol catalogue. Was a catalogue of his library preserved? And what became of the numerous pictures?

There is a woodcut of some ivory chairs presented by Hastings to Queen Charlotte in *The Illustrated London News* of the second half of 1848, p. 124. These chairs were sold at Stowe, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. Ivory chairs also appeared in the Daylesford sale.

Sir Charles Lawson's recent exhaustive work on the private life of Hastings may contain further particulars; but my copy is mislaid. It was unfortunate that all the belongings of Hastings were not so carefully preserved as have been those of Lord Clive by his descendants. W. SANDFORD.

**AUSONE DE CHANCEL** (10 S. vi. 166, 216, 233).—I was pleased to have the references to *The Athenæum* and *The Literary World* furnished by MR. J. T. CURRY, and I have, of course, consulted them. Although the "parody" appears in the latter (25 Feb., 1898), yet a "correction" of it to the original is given in the same journal for 4 March, 1898 (p. 205).

The article in *The Athenæum* men-



tioned (15 Sept., 1883, pp. 329-31) is a notice of 'Souvenirs Littéraires,' par Maxime du Camp (2 vols., Hachette & Cie.); and the lines are there styled by the reviewer a "charming quatrain." Some particulars are given of the poet, and probably Maxime du Camp's book contains more.

With regard to L. Montenaeken's poem, can Mr. CURRY kindly give the exact reference to the "later issue" of *The Literary World* containing the poet's letter? I should—and so would other readers of 'N. & Q.'—like to read it. I may say that the poem has a third verse (see 9 S. xii. 54; 10 S. vi. 81), and that a copy of Noël and Carpentier's work has been in my possession for a number of years.

I am not alone in my opinion that these "trifles" exhibit "the capacity of the French language for expressing a great deal in a few words." E. Fournier (*L'Esprit des Autres*, ch. xv. p. 167, 1886 ed.), referring to the lines of De Piis, writes: "C'est toute la vie en un distique, aussi ce distique vivra-t-il toujours." Opinions differ. The fact, which I am not prepared to dispute, that the author "was not sketching life in general, but 'la vie de bien des gens,'"\* does not necessarily affect the opinion that the two lines sum up the whole of life. I go further—perhaps I am prejudiced—and seem to see, not only concision in the examples cited, but elegance too. EDWARD LATHAM.

NAILSEA COURT, SOMERSET (10 S. vi. 266, 311).—The arms of the Percival family of Nailsea were Argent, on a chief indented gules three crosses pattée or. George Percival (born 30 November, 1531), who was ancestor of the Earls of Egmont and the Barons Arden, was son of David Percival (died 1534), Lord of Tykenham, Rolleston, &c., co. Somerset, by his wife Alice, daughter of Thomas Bythemore, or De la More, sister and sole heir of John De la More (died 1540), Lord of Overwere, Nailsay, Batilborough, &c., co. Somerset. George Percival succeeded to the estates on the death of his twin brother James in 1548. Thomas Bythemore was son and heir of Roger, son and heir of William, son and heir of John, son and heir of William, son and heir of George De la More, or Bythemore, Lord of Nailsay, by his wife Joan, daughter and

heir of Thomas de Gournay, Lord of Overwere (Collins's 'Peerage,' 1768 ed., vii. 3).

In 20 Edw. IV., 1479-80, an inquisition was taken after the death of John More, Esq., and he was found to have been seised of manors of Alwerton, Overwere, Batilborough, and Nailsay, in co. Somerset, would thus appear that the family of De la More, otherwise More or Bythemore, were Lords of Nailsea during the greater part, not the whole, of the fifteenth century.

From the Calendars of Inq. P. M. it may be found that in the fourteenth century the hamlet of Nailsea (Naylsey, Naylsay, Naylesye) was parcel of the manor of Wraxhall, co. Somerset, and belonged to the De Gorges family.

Richard Cole, of Nailsea, living in 1623, married Ann, daughter of Sir Arthur Hopton, of Witham, co. Somerset, Kt. He was the son of William Cole, of Bristol, by Ann, daughter and coheir of John Ashe, of Bristol (Somerset, 1623, Harl. Soc., p. 27).

ALFRED T. EVERED.

High Street, Portsmouth.

OSSIAN (10 S. vi. 287).—Ossian is a legendary character in Gaelic literature.

Authorities: Windisch, 'Ossianische Dichtungen' (Leipzig). Ossianic Soc. publications, 6 vols.

Translations: 'Poems,' translated by James Macpherson, 2 vols., 1773. H. A. Stuart, University, Liverpool.

For the poetry of Ossian, the heroic tales of the Ossianic cycle, see Maclellan's 'Literature of the Celts' (Glasgow, 1902), pp. 174-97. The originals in Gaelic (alas! without a translation) are found in J. F. Campbell's 'Scottish Gaelic Songs' (Glasgow, 1895), known as 'Leabhar na Feinne' (i.e., the Book of Fionn=Macpherson's name for the father of Ossian), vol. i. Gaelic heroic Gaelic ballads, collected in Scotland chiefly from 1512 to 1871 (224 pages), London (Spottiswoode, New Street S.W.), 1872. H. K.

There have been various editions of the poems, of which perhaps the following are the chief:—

1. In 1760 Macpherson published 'Fragments of Ancient Poetry collected in the Highlands of Scotland,' translated into English.

2. Fingal, an ancient Epic Poem in six books, together with several other Poems, composed by Ossian the son of Fingal, translated from the Gaelic language by J. Macpherson. 1762, 4to.

3. Temora, an Epic Poem, in eight books. London, 1763.

4. Dissertation on the authenticity of the poems of Ossian. Collection of ancient Poems in

\* I suspect that these words are merely invented by the authors of the dictionary in which the couplet is quoted. De Piis says nothing about them; in fact, the preceding lines (*ante*, pp. 81-2) would appear to negative the idea of any special application.



om the Galic of Ullin, Ossian, Orran, &c. By  
ev. J. Smith. Edinburgh, 1780, 4to.

5. Pamphlet against the Ossianic Poems. By  
ev. — Shaw. Edinburgh, 1782.

6. Pamphlet in reply to No. 5. By Mr. Clark, of  
Edinburgh. 1782.

7. Reply to Mr. Clark. By Rev. — Shaw and  
R. Johnson. 1783.

8. Poems translated by Macpherson. 1790, 2 vols.,  
vo.

9. Malcolm Laing, in his 'History of Scotland,'  
800, has a Dissertation against Ossian in vol. ii.

10. Ossian's Poems, containing the Poetical Works,  
&c., of James Macpherson, in Prose and Rhyme,  
with Notes and Illustrations by Malcolm Laing.  
Portrait, 1805, 2 vols., 8vo.

11. Ossian's Poems, translated into English by  
Macpherson, with Dissertation on the *Æra* and  
Poems of Ossian. 1806, 2 vols., 12mo.

12. The Gaelic Originals of Ossian's Poems. From  
Macpherson's own MS. 1807.

13. The Poems of Ossian. Translated by James  
Macpherson, Esq. With Preface, Dissertation on  
the *Æra*, Dissertation on the Poems, and Critical  
Dissertation on the Poems by Dr. Blair. 1807,  
vols., 8vo.

14. The Poems of Ossian. Translated by James  
Macpherson, Esq. With Preface, Dissertation on  
the *Æra*, and Life of Macpherson. Edinburgh,  
814, 2 vols., 12mo.

15. The Poems of Ossian, originally translated by  
James Macpherson, attempted in English verse by  
the late Rev. John Shakleton. Birmingham, 1817,  
vols., royal 8vo.

16. Ossian's Claims examined and appreciated,  
&c., with the State of Poetry in the Celtic Dialects  
of Scotland and Ireland. By the Rev. Edward  
Davies. Swansea, 1825, royal 8vo.

17. In 'The Boudoir,' by Lady Morgan, 1829,  
ol. i. pp. 71, 72, are remarks about Irish fragments  
of Ossian, "which Mr. M'Pherson has.....assigned  
to the Scottish bard."

18. In 'The Lamp in the Wilderness,' 1847, by  
rebandary Waddilove, are various Ossian extracts,  
with some remarks on the date, meaning, &c.

19. In 'O'Donnel,' by Lady Morgan, pp. 70, 71,  
are some remarks as to Ossian being an Irish, not a  
Scottish bard.

20. The Genuine Remains of Ossian, literally  
translated, with a preliminary Dissertation, by  
Patrick Macgregor. 1841. Published under the  
 patronage of the Highland Society of London.

21. The Authenticity of the Poems of Ossian, a  
lecture by Peter M'Naughton. 1861.

22. Ossian. Poems in the original Gaelic, with a  
literal Translation into English. By Rev. Archibald  
Clerk. 1877, 2 vols., imperial 8vo.

23. Poems of Oisín, Bard of Erin. Translated  
from the Irish by John Hawkins Simpson. These  
seems record the exploits of Irish heroes who lived  
from 500 B.C. to about A.D. 360, and many of them  
are still recited by the Irish peasantry. London,  
Gosworth, c. 1890.

24. James Macpherson: an Episode in Literature.  
J. S. Smart. London, Nutt, 1905.

25. No. 24 was reviewed in 'N. & Q.' for 21 Oct-  
ber, 1905.

There were some Ossianic publications  
besides these during 1854-62, but perhaps  
Nos. 22, 23, and 24 will supply what THE  
NEILL needs. Unfortunately, Bulavil

mansion, on Upper Speyside, was lately  
burnt down. It was built by Macpherson  
of Ossian fame, and contained the Brewster  
MSS., which were destroyed, to the loss of  
Scottish literature. O'Hart remarks in his  
note on ancient Irish literature:—

"Oisín, in the third century, was one of the most  
celebrated of the Irish bards, and many poems  
attributed to him are still extant; some of the  
Ossianic poems have been translated, but many  
remain in Irish manuscript, and it is to be observed  
that they are very different from Ossian's poems  
published by Macpherson, who claimed the Irish  
bard as a native of Scotland; but Macpherson's  
Ossianic Poems, though containing much poetical  
beauty, are chiefly fictions of his own."—'Irish  
Pedigrees,' Dublin, 1878, p. 358.

26. Loch Etive, or the Sons of Uisnach, circa 1875.  
This traces the footsteps topographically of the  
Scots who came with Fergus into Argyshire. The  
author finds traces of Fingal, Ossian, Selma, &c., in  
the local remains and in the Gaelic nomenclature.

27. Nicholson in 'Lights and Shades of Ireland,'  
1850, regards Ossian, Oisín, or Osheen as an Irish  
bard, and points out topographical illustrations of  
his poems.

28. McGee ('History of Ireland,' Glasgow, p. 15)  
places Ossian and Fin (Fingal) in Ireland in the  
second century A.D.

D. J.

RED INDIANS IN POETRY (10 S. vi. 209,  
296).—The poem is 'Indian Names,' by  
Mrs. L. H. Sigourney (1791-1865). The  
other four stanzas contain well-known  
Indian names of rivers and mountains in  
the United States.

S. C. H.

SIR JOHN HEWSON (10 S. vi. 222, 292).—  
I have the following references to this  
person, or, to speak with accuracy, I have  
good reason to believe they relate to him:—

Commons' Journals, Index.  
Cromwelliana, 36, 37, 51, 53, 55, 57, 78, 79, 102,  
129, 142, 169.

Whitelock, 'Memorials,' ed. 1732, 247, 280, 311,  
328, 329, 397, 411, 436, 439, 446, 448, 449, 457, 458, 475,  
488, 490, 495, 510, 512, 522, 537, 685.

Carlyle, 'Cromwell's Lett. and Speeches,' ed. 1857,  
vol. i. 198; vol. ii. 54, 136, 138, 139; iii. 318.

Sprigg, 'Anglia Rediviva,' ed. 1854, p. 283.

Scobell, 'Acts and Ord.,' vol. ii. 374, 390, 408,  
415.

Rushworth, 'Hist. Coll.,' vol. vi. 57, 458, 471,  
474, 481, 493, 591, 607; vol. vii. 752, 849, 878, 943,  
1014, 1149, 1228.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Kirton-in-Lindsey.

"TURNTABLE" IN LLANEILIAN CHURCH  
(10 S. vi. 249).—Whilst staying at Llaneilian  
in the summer of 1904 I frequently visited  
the ancient church dedicated to St. Elian  
(a martyr in Africa whose day is 22 July)  
attending both Cymric and Anglican ser-  
vices. I could see there the mediæval



solid oak chest, and hear of the curious folklore tradition connected with it, as reported by your correspondent. H. KREBS.

"MELLYCATON": "MUSK-MILLION" (10 S. vi. 288).—The modern equivalents are *melocoton* and *musk-melon*. They are associated in Webster's play, 'The Devil's Law-Case,' Act I. sc. ii. :—

Deuce-ace, the wafer-woman, that prigs abroad  
With musk-melons and malakatoons.

Dyce, in the notes to his edition of Webster, published in 1857, p. 112, writes :—

"The *malakatoon*, *melicotton*, *malecotoon*, *malecotone*, or *maligatoon* (for so variously do old writers spell the word) was a sort of late peach."

It is a Spanish term, and its origin is fully explained by Prof. Skeat in his 'Notes on English Etymology,' 1901.

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

The modern form of "mellycaton," originally used by Sir Francis Bacon, is *melocoton* or *melocotoon*, more familiarly known as a quince.

"Musk-million" refers to the juicy edible fruit of *Cucumis melo*, a trailing herb, or the plant itself. WM. JAGGARD.

*Mellycaton* or *malecotoon* (*Malum cotoneatum*, cotton apple) is a late-fruited peach.

H. SNOWDEN WARD.

"Mellycaton" is called in Bailey's 'Dictionary,' 1740, a *melico'tony* and a *melocotoon*, and is described as "a sort of yellow Peach." J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Surely the modern equivalent of "musk-million" is the rock or musk melon of America and the canteloupe melon of France.

A. K.

[MR. E. S. DODGSON and MR. C. A. FEDERER also thanked for replies.]

FISHTRAPS "À L'ANGLAISE" (10 S. vi. 269).—On the sandy flat beach between Dungeness lighthouse and the village of Dymchurch there are to be seen fish-traps as described by L. L. K., except that, instead of twigs, long rough poles, probably heavier than hop-poles, are used to support the net.

W. M. GRIMSHAW.

"WIDGE," HORSE, DIALECT SURVIVAL (10 S. vi. 186).—There is yet another cognate of this word in the Teutonic languages, viz. Old Norse *vigg*, quoted by Bradley-Stratmann, s.v. 'Wig.' This, like the O.E. *wicg*, is neuter; the masculine form *vigger* is rarer, and both forms occur only in poetry. My colleague Dr. Richard Jordan, in his treatise 'Die altenglischen Säugetiernamen,' Heidelberg, 1903, p. 114, shows that the words

are etymologically connected with Latin *veho* and English *waggon*. The 'Rospublica' is printed in A. Brandl's 'Quellen des weltlichen Dramas in England,' Strassburg, 1898, pp. 281 ff. The *widge* passage is in Act IV. sc. iii. l. 23, p. 323, and Brandl at p. lxiii notes *widge* as an archaism.

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg, Germany.

T. E. TOMLINS (10 S. vi. 228).—This gentleman was also the author of 'Yseldon: a Perambulation of Islington,' 1858. I was told some years ago by Mr. John Salkeld, the well-known bookseller, that the edition of Donne's 'Life' referred to by A. S. was his work. C. D.

BRITISH CASTLES: STOKESAY: RAGLAN (10 S. vi. 208, 258, 274).—Illustrations and plans of these two castles are given in 'The Castles of England, their Story and Structure,' by Sir James D. Mackenzie, Bt. (Heinemann, 1897), vol. ii. pp. 86 and 154 respectively.

W. B. H.

Mr. Henry James's description of Stokesay should not be overlooked; it is in 'Portraits of Places'; my copy is Tauchnitz, 1884; see pp. 278 *et seq.* I was at Stokesay a few days ago, and bought an excellent series of picture post cards of the castle there for sixpence, published by Wooley, 2, Bull Ring, Ludlow.

WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK.

Dowanhill Gardens, Glasgow.

PARTY COLOURS (10 S. v. 65, 194, 271, 396).—The following paragraph, taken from *The Birmingham Daily Mail* of 26 Sept., may find a place under this heading :—

"A correspondent who recently wrote to Sir A. Acland-Hood, M.P., asking him whether it was likely that while the big scheme of party reorganisation was being settled by the Conservative leaders it would be possible to give attention to the question of party colours, which, in the present state of affairs, caused considerable confusion, has received the following reply :—'St. Audries, Bridgwater. Dear Sir,—Many thanks for your letter. I will consider the question of party colours, but old local associations are so bound up with the present colours, that it is not easy to make a change.—Yours faithfully, A. ACLAND-HOOD.'"

JOHN T. PAGE.

LUNAR HALO AND RAIN (10 S. vi. 265).—It is a belief in Lincolnshire that a lunar halo is a sign of rain, and that the wider the circle the sooner the rain will fall. From what I have heard I think the belief is common to the greater part of the island. Whether it is founded on careful observation I do not know, but so far as my own memory—now long one—serves me, I am induced to register it as correct. EDWARD PEACOCK.



# Miscellaneous.

## NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*and his Circle.* By Mrs. Clement Parsons. (Men & Co.)

not free from a suspicion of book-making, Parsons's 'Garriek and his Circle' is a work of interest and of solid merit. The epoch which it deals is one of the most attractive in literature and art, and its two central figures for the life of David Garriek is almost indissolubly connected with that of Samuel Johnson, among the most picturesque in English records. It is familiar to the brilliant world in the which they dwelt—a world that unites the of Pope with that of Sheridan, and politicians the Jacobite insurrection in England preliminary mutterings of revolutionary in France. Concerning Johnson himself the immortal life by Boswell. This necessity its latest and most expanded form, is laid to under contribution. Scarcely less accessible, though less generally accessible, is the relation relating to Garriek enshrined in the formidable volumes of his correspondence edited with a memoir by Boaden, in Forster's 'Goldsmith,' or in the Forster collections at Kensington. It is of the amplitude, and paucity, of the materials at her disposition Mrs. Parsons has to complain. No reluctance by the latest biographer to avail herself explorations in these mines of her predecessor.

She herself has rifled successfully the of information, and shows much tact in a. Possessor of a bright and vivacious and of power of organization, she has produced work that can be read from cover to cover assured, and gives an animated picture of her

A biography of Garriek in any full sense work is not—does not, indeed, profess to be. herself says, "the sequence of years does constitute its main thread." Her aim has been, declares, to make each one of a series of to illustrate Garriek's character or career in with this or that group of celebrities or

first chapter exemplifies successfully the ages of this system of workmanship. It is 'Eighteenth-Century Lichfield,' and gives an account of life in the close of that city, the shadow of whose lovely cathedral the of Johnson and of Garriek was spent. the respectabilities of such an existence was nurtured, from Lichfield he wrote the epistolary letters to his father, and from it—with introductions from Gilbert Walmsley it out in 1737, at the age of twenty, in company Johnson, eight years his senior, on their able journey to town. 'Early London Days,' follows, shows the formation of and indulgent theatrical tastes and pursuits, and the of his love affair with Peg Woffington, 'Union of which record survives in Garriek's and reputable life. In the third chapter he is named as 'The Great Actor.' Such for the his career he remains. Later chapters deal 'Kitty Clive and the Others,' 'Mrs. 'The Club and the Literary Set,' and 'Leau Monde.' One, not particularly full, is

on 'Foreign Friends and Visits,' and another, which presents the actor in the least satisfactory light, 'Garriek and Shakespeare.' The penultimate chapter is entitled 'Westminster Abbey,' and the last is styled 'Little Davy.'

As has been said, a sufficiently animated account and a fairly just estimate are given. If there is nothing very new concerning the man, such was not to be expected, nor in fact desired. Upon the state of the stage and its general environment much curious information is supplied. The work is eminently readable, and we could, did conditions of space permit, extract a goodly store of piquant anecdote. To the attractions of a well-conceived and well-executed work a series of illustrations contribute. Reynolds's 'Garriek between Tragedy and Comedy' constitutes the frontispiece. Portraits follow of Peg Woffington, Mrs. Cibber, George Anne Bellamy, Mrs. Abington, Mrs. Garriek, Foote, Burke, Voltaire, Mrs. Montagu, and innumerable others, including some remarkable rarities. Among recent dramatic works this is the most considerable and the best.

*The Old Stone Crosses of Dorset.* By Alfred Pope. (Dorchester, Henry Ling.)

THIS handsome and well-illustrated volume, luxuriously printed at the Chiswick Press, is a product of private zeal and munificence. An original member of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club and a Justice of Peace for the county of Dorset, Mr. Pope contributed to vol. xvi. of the Field Club a paper on 'Stratton Church and Village Cross' on the occasion of the restoration of the latter, a fine specimen of a late-fourteenth-century churchyard cross. Since then, having made a study of the old stone crosses of the county, he has, at the request of influential members of the Club, placed at their service the information he has acquired. Not specially numerous, compared with the Western counties, appear to be the crosses of Dorsetshire, sixty-one of which—some of them mere fragments—have rewarded Mr. Pope's search. Of those which still remain—memorial crosses, preaching crosses, market crosses, village crosses, boundary crosses, weeping crosses, pilgrim crosses—photogravure reproductions, which are, as is claimed for them, genuine works of art, are given. A well-written introduction supplies such information as is possessed concerning the erection and uses of these interesting and important structures, and their disappearance through destruction or neglect. An ordinance for their destruction and removal, issued by Parliament in 1643, is reprinted by Mr. Pope, and constitutes a strange instance of Puritan legislation. Local committees were formed for the purpose of enforcing this vandal edict, with the result that the fine crosses which were the pride of our towns, village greens, and churchyards, were destroyed or defaced. This, of course, is partly the reason for the fragmentary state of many of the crosses depicted in Mr. Pope's valuable volume.

The first of the designs (the order of which is alphabetical) is a unique relic of antiquity in the Cross-and-Hand stone on Bartcombe Down, referred to by Mr. Hardy in 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles' and elsewhere. At Bradford Abbas are the remains of a fine Perpendicular cross. At Leigh, in Yetminster, is the socket of a fourteenth-century cross. The cross at Maiden Newton, said to have been one of the finest in the country, is also said to have



been removed as an obstruction when a new coaching road was made about 1780. At Puncknowle-with-Swyre is a churchyard cross, one of the few which have escaped Puritan ravage. Two only remain of the five crosses existing at Shaftesbury in the latter half of the eighteenth century. A fine specimen of a fourteenth-century cross survives at Stalbridge. The village cross at Shillingstone was restored in 1903. Some sensible and useful suggestions as to the spirit in which restorations should be carried out form part of Mr. Pope's introduction.

*Comus and other Poems.* By John Milton. (Cambridge University Press Warehouse.)  
*Bacon's Essays.* (Same publishers.)

THESE two notable additions to the fine series of Cambridge special text reprints enhance greatly its value and its claims upon public appreciation. Like previous works issued, they appear in a limited edition, printed upon hand-made paper, and with every accompaniment of typographical luxury. Two hundred and twenty-five copies are offered for sale, and the type has in each case been distributed. The Milton consists of 'Comus,' 'Arcades,' 'L'Allegro,' 'Il Penseroso,' 'Lycidas,' 'On the Morning of Christ's Nativity,' 'At a Solemn Music,' and 'Sonnets,' these being taken from the rare edition of 1645 or that only less scarce of 1673. The Bacon is reprinted from the edition of 1625 of the 'Essayes or Counsels Civill and Morall of Francis Lo. Verulam, Viscount of St. Albans, Newly Enlarged,' to which has been added 'The Fragment of an Essay of Fame,' first printed by Rawley in 1657.

Neither of these works is a first edition, 'A Maske presented at Ludlow Castle, 1634,' being first printed in 1637, edited by Henry Lawes, the composer of the music and the representative of the Attendant Spirit, and 'Lycidas,' with a Latin title, in 1638. Meantime the first edition of Bacon's 'Essays' appeared in 1597. Both works are, however, equally rare and elegant, and constitute equal treasures to the bibliophile, to whom their issue is a high boon. By such reprints the great Cambridge Press adds to its claims to an august reputation.

*Northern Notes and Queries.* Edited by Henry Reginald Leighton. October. (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, M. S. Dodds.)

OUR Northern daughter progresses favourably, every succeeding issue containing facts of interest. The charters of Crosthwaite, in Cumberland, are continued in the present number. They are found in the Chartulary of Fountains Abbey, a magnificent volume among the Cotton Manuscripts. The late Canon Raine published from this text, in his edition of Archbishop Gray's Register, a few of these; but the greater part—and some, as we believe, of the more important—were accidentally overlooked, as those relating to the church were placed at the end of the volume. An abbreviated translation, which seems accurate, is furnished by the Rev. James Wilson. All are of interest, a few especially so as furnishing local place-names, some of which have passed out of use; where this is not so, there are early spellings which, in the hands of the competent, will, it may be, furnish a means of interpreting their origin.

The 'Family Notices' from *The Newcastle Weekly Courant* are continued. The present issue

includes those from September, 1746, to a year in the following year. In several places the volume is used in a manner which would now be upon as strange. We come upon persons whose death are mentioned as of "fair character" when it is evident that a compliment was intended to be paid to the dead. Now such a term certainly be regarded as insufficiently strong. "fair character" surely means in these days who is tolerable, not to be condemned, but whose virtues cannot be very highly spoken of.

In the middle of the eighteenth century notices frequently gave the amount of money the bride was thought to possess. Many entries of this sort occur in *The Gentleman's Magazine* at various periods of the time. Here we find one lady spoken of as "of great merit, fine sense, upwards of 30,000*l.* fortune"; and in another instance it is recorded that the bride, who was a widow, was "a very agreeable lady, with a fortune."

## Notices to Correspondents

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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TO secure insertion of communications, correspondents must observe the following rules:—Each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer, and the address as he wishes to appear. When making queries, or making notes with regard to entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

WE cannot undertake to advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects, or the means of disposing of them.

F. SCHLOESSER ("An banquet de la vie, à la convive").—Harbottle and Dalbiac's 'Dictionary of Quotations: French and Italian,' states that the above line is from Ode ix. of N. J. L. (1751-80).

THATCHED HOUSE CLUB ("Pop goes the weasel").—The weasel has been discussed at great length in recent volumes of 'N. & Q.'; see 10 S. iii. iv. 54, 209.

H. BEVERIDGE ("The inimitable Miss Lane").—She occurs in Miss Burney's 'Cecilia.'

## NOTICE.

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# THE ATHENÆUM

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THE FINE ARTS, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

## THIS WEEK'S ATHENÆUM contains Articles on

PERSONAL AND LITERARY LETTERS OF ROBERT, FIRST EARL OF LYTTON.  
TUS LAND. COURT BEAUTIES OF OLD WHITEHALL.  
THE NATIONAL EDITION" OF THE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS.  
PHY OF KRAVONIA. A ROGUE'S TRAGEDY. THE LADDER TO THE STARS. A  
PRINCESS OF VASCOVY. THE WHITE PLUMES OF NAVARRE. THE QUEEN OF  
SWORDS. RUNNING HORSE INN. THE WHIP HAND. THE MIRACLE-WORKER.  
A HAPPY MARRIAGE. L'AMAZONE BLESSEE.  
VENILE BOOKS.  
WANDERER IN LONDON. THE FIRST GENTLEMAN OF EUROPE. CHAMBERS'S  
CONCISE GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD. THE BOOK OF TEA. FOLK-TALES FROM  
TIBET. MEN AND WOMEN OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. TIME AND THE  
GODS. FRANCISCAN DAYS. THE MIRROR OF THE SEA. PSYCHE AND SOMA.  
INTERNATIONALES ADRESSBUCH DER ANTIQUAR-BUCHHANDLER. FATHER  
TUCK'S ANNUAL, &c.  
IE HOHENLOHE MEMOIRS. AUSTRALIAN RELIGION. CAIN AND THE MOON.

## LAST WEEK'S ATHENÆUM contains Articles on

ARCHBISHOP KING OF DUBLIN. A NEW CRITICISM OF ROUSSEAU.  
IE LAST OF THE STUARTS. LINDSAY ON THE REFORMATION IN GERMANY.  
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IR LIBRARY TABLE :—Memories and Thoughts ; The Cruise of the Dazzler ; Moon Face ; The  
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IE PUBLISHERS AND 'THE TIMES' BOOK CLUB ; NOTES FROM DUBLIN ; THE  
SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK AND THE NEW YORK SHAKESPEARE  
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NE ARTS :—English Seals ; Exposition d'Art du XVIII. Siècle ; The Newest Light on Rembrandt ;  
Henri Bouchot ; Gossip.  
USIC :—Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury ; Gossip ; Performances Next Week.  
AMA :—The Amateur Socialist ; The Good-Natured Man ; Gossip.

## NEXT WEEK'S ATHENÆUM will contain Reviews of

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## NOTES AND QUERIES.

[10 S. VI. Nov. 3, 1906.]

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LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1906.

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## Notes.

## NAPOLEON AND THE SANS SOUCI TREASURES.

I WISH to record in 'N. & Q.' the various matters which have come under my notice during the last thirty-six years concerning the historical "treasures" which left the private library of Frederick the Great at Sans Souci when Napoleon I. held Berlin. Napoleon and General Savary visited Potsdam, the latter bringing the keys of the private library at Sans Souci. They did not return to Berlin till next day. I have no doubt they examined all the private matters there, and when departing took away two articles now known to me to have been there, and also several others not yet recognized. The second Duke de Rovigo, son of General Savary, married Miss Harriet Elizabeth Stamer, of Stamer Park, Ennis, co. Clare. All the first duke's treasures, MSS., books, and movables, came to Clare soon after the marriage. I give here an extract from the Duchess's family Bible (French stereotyped edition, royal 8vo, 1823):—

"Marie Napoléon René Savary de Rovigo, Duc de Rovigo, born 26th Nov., 1813.

"Harriet Eliz. Stamer, born 30th Nov., 1816. Were married 12 Aug., 1839.

"Mary Stamer Savary de Rovigo was born 23rd Aug., 1841." (Became Mrs. Burton.)

I was bookseller to the Duchess and her mother, Mrs. Stamer, from 1872 to the death of each. I visited Stamer Park frequently to take orders for books, and the ladies often drove to my shop to transact business. The Duchess was very agreeable, and chatted about the contents of old and recently published books. She seemed to revel in illustrated fairy literature. She possessed before dividing her library with her daughter, Mrs. Burton, about 3,000 volumes. Of these about 600 were illustrated fairy literature in many languages, but chiefly French, very many bearing distinguished autographs and book-plates. What I was most anxious to know about was Frederick the Great's 'Kingcraft' and Chodowiecki's engraving 'Ziethen sitzend für seinem König' (Jan., 1785, Leipzig). The most the Duchess would say was, "They came from Berlin," with a smile, which latter I interpreted as private library at Sans Souci. Her mother's answers were similar. General Savary never admitted publicly bringing anything from this private library except 'Kingcraft,' and not even that until a portion of the MS. was published, as revealed by Sir J. W. Whittall in his interesting book 'Kingcraft' (Longman, 1901).

I believe Carlyle never found out where the interesting relics of Frederick the Great were. The Chodowiecki unique engraving is in my possession, and will probably be sold in London next winter. The Duchess wrote an autobiography, in "novel" style, and ten large quarto volumes of novels and stories, which were never published. Most were illustrated, in regular Oriental style, with engravings, &c. All these are in my possession and about 1,000 volumes of her library. Together with engravings, furniture, &c., they passed into the hands of a "newly rich" tenant of Carnelly (Mrs. Burton's residence), and nearly all traces of autographs and book-plates disappeared. I purchased all these things from the said tenant.

It would appear from my questions and the answers to them in 'N. & Q.' (9 S. iv. 228, 297) that the engraving 'Ziethen sitzend für seinem König' (Jan., 1785) must have been suppressed, as the "beautified" reproduction only appeared at the end of 1786. Some will perhaps say that my unique copy from Sans Souci is a copy



cature. But would Chodowiecki caricature his employer, master, and king? Chodowiecki may not have been a courtier, and therefore did not flatter. Frederick says in his first *matinée* ('Kingcraft') concerning his own people (1764):—

"Affecting a great simplicity in their dress, but calling themselves well-got-up, with a small purse and a big hat, ruffles of an ell long, a little cane, boots to the belt, a short coat, and a very long waistcoat."

This description in 'Kingcraft' is dated 1764, and perhaps does not apply to Frederick and his twenty-five generals in 1785, or twenty years later. Much improvement may have been effected in the time. I cannot speak with any authority about the issue of 1786.

The Stamer Park portion of the library was sold by auction in 1883, when it was difficult to obtain any item at a moderate price.

Some objects belonging to the second Duke which I purchased are his large quarto (stereotyped ed.) Bible; his bill-book, with entries made in Ireland; his printed book label; a long letter (French) written to John Singleton, Esq., co. Clare, announcing his departure for France to see his sick mother; and a book (French) entitled 'Historiettes' (1851), written by him in collaboration with M. Philibert Audebrand. Another book, 'Menus Propos,' was announced to appear.

The Duchess was a good colourist, and knew most of the caricature artists of the fifties then resident in Paris. She coloured proof copies of their chief pictures. She knew most of the European languages as well as Arabic. She says in her 'Life' that she was "nomadic." Her mother travelled with her in Algeria, and was a highly educated lady. She used a copy of Mrs. Glasse's 'Confectionery,' Dublin, 1742.

Several of Napoleon's books came to Ennis with the Duke's property. A few relatives, I believe, got the MSS. and papers of the Duchess and her mother, and none, I believe, returned to France. The missing relics from Sans Souci will, I hope, be recognized, and the publication of this note may hasten their discovery. Frederick kept, I believe, no catalogue of the treasures at Sans Souci, and therefore some uncertainty must exist on the subject.

Though it may savour of self-advertisement, I may perhaps be allowed to state that I found the real portrait of Father Parsons, of Elizabeth's time, after it had been lost for centuries. Many portraits

were passed off as his, but I sent the real one to the late Lord Brabourne at Homburg to show to his present Majesty. Engraved below the portrait was the whole history of the portrait in oils, now lost or destroyed.

The discovery of the first "Roundhead" Army List (1642), with unique portrait of the Earl of Essex by Glover, was described by me in *The Bookworm* for 1891. This brought many distinguished army and navy officers to Ennis to see it. JAS. HAYES, Church Street, Ennis.

### A PUGGING TOOTH.

VERY familiar are the following lines from 'The Winter's Tale,' Act IV. sc. iii.:

The white sheet bleaching on the hedge.....

Doth set my pugging tooth on edge;

For a quart of ale is a dish for a king.

But when we come to inquire what "a pugging tooth" means, the answer is by no means clear.

Most commentators simply repeat a guess made by Nares, that "pugging" means "thievish." The only reason he gives for this is that "puggard" means "a thief" in the following lines from 'The Roaring Girl,' Act IV. sc. i.:

And knows more laws

Of cheaters, lifters, nips, foists, puggards, curbers.

But this is extremely uncertain. For "puggard" might mean a master of some form of cheating. Neither do we know that there is any close connexion. If this is all the proof, it amounts to very little. I have grave doubts as to "a thievish tooth"; for men do not usually use their teeth to steal with; neither does it suit the line which follows.

When, instead of guessing, we look up the evidence, we get a better light. This suggests that the sense is rather "my piercing tooth," or "tooth that cuts up my meat." And I take the general sense to be that Autolycus, seeing the white sheet ready to be taken, takes it as a matter of course; for another extra article added to his wares could easily be exchanged, at the nearest public-house, for a good solid meal, which, accompanied by a quart of ale, would naturally render him as happy as a king. I understand the whole sentence—"doth set my pugging tooth on edge"—to mean simply, "adds a new edge to my crumbling tooth." The object of having the new edge was to eat the meat heartily and easily, not to assist him in lifting a white sheet from a hedge, for which



he would naturally use, not his teeth, but his hands.

What, then, is the verb to *pug*? The 'E.D.D.' has: "*Pug*, to thrash, to poke, to punch, to thrust"; and "*Pug*, to crowd, to crush." *Pug* is only a voiced form of *puck*; and again we find: "*Puck*, to but with the horns, esp. used of a goat."

It is likely that these are not native words, but imported (with so many others in Tudor times) from Old Low German by way of Holland. De Bo's West Flemish dictionary explains that *puggen* is used in the game of peg-top, and means to peg another boy's top so violently as to split it; and he translates the sb. *pugge* by the French phrase "violent coup de pointe," which is much to the purpose. He adds that for *pugge* some say *puke* or *peuke*, with the same sense. *Puke* also means "a piercing stroke of a workman's tool," which admirably illustrates the sense in Shakespeare.

The Low German (Bremen) *pukken* means "to knock, to strike, to beat," and is the same word as the High German *pochen*, "to knock, to beat, to stamp, to break, to pound (ore)," Flügel.

I submit that there is not an atom of evidence for the meaning "thievish," but that the business of good teeth is to thrust, to pierce, to pound, and the like, with regard to the meat which the owner of the teeth can most readily come by.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

#### NEWTON BOSWORTH.

NEWTON BOSWORTH in the early years of last century formed one of a circle of scholars at Cambridge, the chief figure in which was the celebrated bookseller, mathematician, astronomer, and encyclopedist Dr. Olinthus Gregory. About 1802 Gregory projected a new encyclopedia to include English words as well as things. It was a bold undertaking, considering the various works of that kind then published. Even while he and Bosworth were at work on it, another was published by Dr. George Gregory, who was no relation. In order that there should be no confusion Dr. Olinthus chose a different title, and put his own name second instead of first. The title of his book is "*Pantologia, a new cyclopædia . . . by J. M. Good, F.R.S., Olinthus Gregory, LL.D., and Mr. Newton Bosworth of Cambridge, 1813.*"

Of Bosworth I find no account in any biographical dictionary of English authors, although Dr. Gregory seems to have considered the part he took in '*Pantologia*' to

have been of sufficient importance to keep his name on the title-pages, even to the last of the twelve volumes. In the preface Dr. Gregory says that

"Mr. Bosworth's original engagement was to supply the articles that are comprehended in the alphabet of Chemistry. These he furnished from the commencement of the work to the treatise on Chemistry inclusive; when ill health prevented his making any further communication."

I infer that Bosworth was a man of good general as well as scientific education.

Of the character of the '*Pantologia*' no more need be said than that for many years it kept its place on the shelves of the British Museum Reading-Room. A great feature of the work was the beautifully coloured plates of birds, beasts, fishes, and various other objects: an artistic feature now unrepresented among the encyclopedias, though perhaps to be found in other books of reference in the Reading-Room.

The book that lately brought Bosworth to my notice was also published in 1813. It is called '*The Accidents of Human Life, with hints for their prevention or the removal of their consequences.*' On the title the author calls himself honorary member of the London Philosophical Society—a body that apparently had not a very long existence and published nothing (?). The preface is dated from "Merton Hall Academy, Cambridge," from which I assume that he was then a schoolmaster.

The idea of the book was a good one, and no doubt was of much greater use than the book that gave him the idea, namely, James Beresford's once popular work '*The Miseries of Human Life*,' which went through at least three editions in 1806. '*The Accidents*,' being a useful book, had no second edition until 1834. In this the author omits the designation used in the first edition, but he describes himself as F.R.A.S. The secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society kindly informs me that "Dr. Newton Bosworth" was proposed by Dr. O. Gregory, and was elected a fellow in December, 1823. His name was on the books until February, 1836, when it was removed, as he had not kept up his subscription. He never wrote anything for the Society's *Transactions*.

In '*The Accidents*' on p. 88 occurs the following advice:—

"The best manner of seizing hold of a person whom you wish to save from sinking, is to grasp firmly his arm between the shoulder and the elbow; this will prevent him from clasping you in his arms," &c.

I wished to trace this to an earlier source.



for I have little doubt that it did not originate with Bosworth. It was good advice for the time, but has now been entirely superseded by the methods of the Royal Life-saving Society.

The copperplates in the second edition are very much worn. The preface is still dated from Cambridge, but the advertisement (in which he mentions an American edition printed at New York) is dated from London.

The frontispiece is a replica of the copperplate engraving in the Report of the Royal Humane Society for 1807 (p. 53). It depicts the life preserver of waterproof leather invented by F. C. Daniel, a surgeon of Wapping, London, and represents a man inside it, out of the water up to his waist, and two women and a man clinging to him, all breast high in the water. A different drawing on wood of this lifebuoy is given in the R.H.S. Report for 1806.

Bosworth is one of the few authors then living not in the 'Biographical Dictionary,' 1816. He is in Watt's 'Bibliotheca Britannica.' Allibone only mentions 'The Accidents,' and did not know of the New York reprint.

In 1836 "a Baptist missionary society was formed for the purpose of propagating the Gospel in the destitute parts of Canada" (Hochelaga, p. 190); and in the Dominion we next find our author as editor of a publication which must be of greater interest and historical value than when it was published at Montreal in 1839. It was also sold in London, according to 'The English Catalogue.' The title is: "Hochelaga Depicta, the early history and present state of the city and island of Montreal, with numerous illustrative engravings." He puts F.R.A.S. after his name on the title, and writes of his ministerial duties, and of Canada as his "adopted country," which indeed it was, for he never returned. He has a niche in H. J. Morgan's 'Bibliotheca Canadensis,' 1867, for this book, no other being mentioned, and it is quite likely that his various duties absorbed all his energies, as he was an earnest and enthusiastic minister.

At the time of his death he was pastor of the Baptist church at Paris, Upper Canada. He died on the 14th of July, 1848, and was buried on the 16th. He left a widow and two sons, one of whom died at the age of thirty-nine, rather suddenly, within fourteen days after his father (*The Baptist Magazine*, 1848, p. 688).

This notice will probably interest many Canadians, and will, I hope, be a welcome

addition to the next edition of the 'Bibliotheca Canadensis.' RALPH THOMAS

AGOSTINO MASSUCCI.—The mention of this painter, *ante*, p. 286, reminds me that some years ago I made search in Rome, well as in this country for portraits of ecclesiastics who were present at the baptism of Prince Charles in December 1720. I had been much impressed by the historical paintings in the Stewart Exhibition in London in 1888-9—the marriage of the Old Pretender and the baptism of Prince Charles. In the catalogue of that exhibition it was stated that Carlo Maratti had painted 'The Marriage,' and P. L. Ghezzi 'The Baptism.' But Maratti died in 1713, at the marriage took place in 1719. It was also stated that no key to 'The Baptism' existed. In the course of my inquiries I found, both in the British Museum and the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, an old print of 'The Marriage' by "An Fritz," after Agostino Massucci. Fritz was a German engraver who worked in Rome. For accurate details as to the ceremony of the marriage, Dr. Gilbert's 'Narrative of the Marriage of Prince Charles Edward in Dublin, 1894, should on no account be overlooked.

It seemed to me that Massucci, not Ghezzi, was probably the painter of 'The Baptism,' but I was not able to find a print of it. I obtained printed portraits of seventeen ecclesiastics who were present at the baptism, viz., Cardinals Fabrizio Paolucci, Francesco Barberini, Filippo Antonio Gualtieri (protector of England), Giuseppe Sacripanti (protector of Scotland), Giuseppe Renato Imperiali (protector of Ireland), Pietro Ottoboni (protector of France), Francesco Acquaviva (minister of Spain), Benedetto Panfili, and Annibale Albani (camerlingo); and Alessandro Falconieri (Governor of Rome), Prospero Colonna di Sonnino, Antonio Banchietti, Carlo Collicola, Bartolomeo Ruspoli, Camillo Merlini Paolucci, Trojano Acquaviva, and Philip Michael Ellis.

Massucci was born in 1691, and died in 1758. He painted a portrait of Innocent XIII., and I have a print of it engraved by "Jac. Frey," 1722. I could not find anywhere a full list of Massucci's works. He is mentioned in Lanzi's 'History of Painting' (Roscoe's translation, vol. ii. p. 285) and in Pilkington's 'Dictionary of Painters.'

I do not know if any key to 'The Baptism' has yet been framed. W. S.



**LINKBOYS: SAVILE ROW.**—The material aspect of London is changing day by day, and it is most difficult to keep anything like a complete or constant record of alterations; it is therefore with much pleasure that we find the daily press attempting to do this, and all who love the old city will, I feel sure, accord a hearty vote of thanks for the efforts made in this direction. In *The Daily Graphic* of Friday, 5 October, there was a paragraph under the heading 'A Relic of the Linkboys' that is, I think, worthy of preservation. It read as follows:—

"The house in Savile Row in which George Grote, the historian of Greece, who was also a trustee of the British Museum, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, passed away in 1871, is being demolished with a view to reconstruction. It is interesting, however, to note that the old metal extinguishers on the outer railings, which in days gone by enabled footmen and linkboys to put out their torches, are to be allowed to remain. Savile Row has had more than its quota of distinguished residents. The famous Countess of Suffolk lived at No. 22, and Lord Maryborough, brother of the great Duke of Wellington, at No. 3. R. B. Sheridan died at No. 17; Sir Benjamin Brodie resided at No. 16, and the Right Hon. George Tierney, M.P., who fought a duel with Pitt on Putney Heath, at No. 11. Grote, who was interred in Westminster Abbey, was the occupier of what is now 12a, and a memorial plaque, recording the fact that he died there, has been placed on one of the outer walls by the County Council."

Thus *The Daily Graphic*.

In No. 6 of the excellent penny handbooks issued by the London County Council relating to the indication of 'Houses of Historical Interest in London' we are told that the owners of the house have informed the Council that

"since the date of Grote's residence an extra front door has been put in, the hall divided, and the back of the ground floor altered so as to be suitable for a solicitor's office, but that otherwise the house has remained unaltered."

It may be assumed that the indication tablet will be reinstated on the reconstructed premises, or, if the old one should not be considered suitable, owing to the changed conditions, that another will be erected to perpetuate the historian's connexion with the site and locality.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

**GEORGIA: FOUNDATION OF THE COLONY.**—An interesting paragraph occurs in *The Gentleman's Magazine* of 1733:—

"Foundation of the Colony of Georgia.—They ordered (1) That Captain Macpherson and 15 rangers (who are horsemen) do repair to Georgia to abide there for the protection of Mr. Oglethorpe and his people till they be settled. (2) That the scouts'

boats do attend them also at the charge of the publick. (3) That a present be sent forthwith to Georgia of 100 breeding cattle and 5 bulls; 20 breeding sows and 4 boars; also 20 barrels of rice. (4) That Colonel Bull be desired to go to Georgia to aid Mr. Oglethorpe with his best advice and assistance."

CLIFTON ROBBINS.

24, Villa Road, Brixton, S.W.

**TOUCHING FOR THE KING'S EVIL.**—In transcribing vol. iii. of the Bury Parish Registers, which was published recently by the Lancashire Parish Register Society, I came across, on the last page of vol. ii. of the original MS., a form of certificate, signed by the rector and churchwardens, for a man to be touched for the king's evil, and append a copy of it:—

We ye Minist' & Churchwardens of ye parish of Bury in ye County of Lancast' doe hereby certify that B..... of this parish aged abt..... yeares is afflicted as we are credibly informed with ye disease commonly called ye King's Evil & to ye best of our knowledg hath not heretofore been touched by his majesty for ye sd disease. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seales this..... day of ..... 168..

Tho: Gipps Rect'  
John Rishtō Curate

Registered p' me  
Register

H. M. }  
T. W. } Churchwardens.  
N. R. }

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Central Reference Library, Bolton.

**GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH.**—As a means of establishing removals of families I may suggest the Certificates of Statute Staple and the Recognizances of Statute Staple, they being only returned into Chancery when the party had moved. The Certificates cover from 21 Henry VIII. to 24 Charles I., and the Recognizances 1 Henry VIII. to 9 Anne. GERALD FOTHERGILL.  
11, Brussels Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.

**COPTHALL AVENUE.**—Nos. 8 and 10, Copthall Avenue, two fine early Georgian houses, each of three floors and attics, are about to be demolished. Although the shops built out in front, about 1820, considerably altered their appearance, there is still sufficient indication that these mansions, if not of great importance, were intended for wealthy residents. One of the shops, long used as dining-rooms, and known as "Lawrence's," will be familiar to many; and the baker's was the resort for many generations of stockbrokers' clerks before they attained higher rank and more affluent catering. These are probably not the oldest houses in the neighbourhood—I suggest that Nos. 7 and 8, Angel Court are of an



earlier date; but they are the last trace of Little Bell Alley, a narrow back way that, commencing at London Wall, extended south until met at right angles by Great Bell Alley, coming eastward from Coleman Street. A great deal of the property in both these alleys formed part of the gift of William Lambe (1495-1580) to his guild, the Cloth Workers' Company. (*Vide* 'The Endowed Charities of the City of London,' 1829, p. 183, a most useful reprint of the Reports of 1821.) ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

**PHILIP THICKNESSE.**—According to the 'D.N.B.' Thicknesse died on 19 Nov., 1792, but according to the epitaph on his tombstone nine days later. The stone, formerly in the old Protestant cemetery at Boulogne-sur-Mer, is now in the local museum. The full text of the epitaph is as follows:—

Philip Thicknesse,

Late Lieutenant Governour of Landguard Fort in England,

whose remains after his decease on the 28 of Nov., 1792, were deposited here, was a man of strict honour and integrity. Few men had less failings, but fewer still possessed his eminent virtues. He married thrice, first Maria Lanoue, secondly Lady Elizabeth Touchet, by whom the barony of Audley descended to his eldest son. Thirdly Anna Ford, now affectionate and afflicted widow, who ascribes this stone to her ever honoured and beloved husband as the last mark she can give of her gratitude and unbounded love to the memory of a man with whom she lived thirty years in perfect felicity.

Part of the stone and the missing text have been neatly restored. L. L. K.

[MR. F. G. STEPHENS, who printed this epitaph at 9 S. ii. 341, but with blanks in four lines where the stone was broken, gave the date of Thicknesse's death at 23 November. For other communications on the subject see 9 S. ii. 454, 531.]

#### A MAN AND HIS OWN APPEARANCE.—

"My countenance and outward appearance betokened accurately my inward dispositions. I was tall and large limbed, but neither clumsily nor powerfully made. I speak now of forty years of age; for sufferings, mental and bodily, have entirely changed my face and figure. My hair was light, my eyes a blueish grey, my countenance round and somewhat florid. In my looks I always fancied that I resembled two men of no little celebrity, I mean Sir Walter Scott and William Cobbett, who certainly bear a considerable resemblance to each other. But this may be my vanity, for the best of us are not free from it."

The above delightful passage is from 'The Life of Snowden Dunhill,' a famous East Riding thief of something like a century ago, and I wish to share the cheer of it with the brotherhood of 'N. & Q.' Evidently, Dunhill was no Adonis, and yet his personal

attributes were capable of arousing in him a comfortable glow of satisfaction. The poet's aspiration would have been kinder perhaps not wiser—had it been

Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us  
That others, with our eyes, might see us!

ST. SWITHIN

#### EPITAPH IN COURTEENHALL CHURCH

In a chapel on the north side of the chancel of Courteenhall Church, Northants, is the following quaint epitaph, which may be worth publication in 'N. & Q.' It is raised black-letter in two lines along the sides and ends of an altar-tomb, the top of which is a polished slab of black marble bearing the matrices of brasses. Its date is 1607, and it commemorates an Osborn who married twice: first a Partridge, secondly a Wake, the well-known family of the neighbourhood:—

"A. Sallops . Oseley . I . a . ruen . Patric  
woonne . no . birds . I . had . her . by . each . w  
with . her . was . doone . shee . dead . I . tur  
sought . a . Wake . in . Salsie . bred . twice .  
birds . shee . me . brought . shee . lyus . but . I  
dead . but . when . ninth . yeare . was . eo  
I . sleape . that . was . a . Wake . so . yeldid  
to . Deaths . doome . did . here . my . lodg  
take."

R. B.—

**FIRST JEWISH JUROR.**—The following paragraph, taken from *The Hive*, Chester, 1835-6, seems worth placing on record in 'N. & Q.':—

"First Jewish Juror.—Mr. Joseph Hess, a Jew, of Liverpool, was the first person of Jewish persuasion who ever discharged the duty of a jurymen in any court in this kingdom. He was sworn on the Pentateuch, forming one of the grand jury at the Kirkdale Quarter Sessions on the 17th day of November last (1835)."

A. H. ARK

**DICKENS AND SCOTT: A COINCIDENCE.**—Do not think that the following coincidence between 'St. Ronan's Well' and 'Pickwick' has been noticed by any correspondent in 'N. & Q.':—

"Why, Mr. A—a—your name is Touchwood—Paul, I suppose, or Peter—I find it so in the subscription book at the Well."

"Peregrine, sir, Peregrine—my mother has never had me so christened, because 'Peregrine' came out during her confinement. I don't like it and I always write P. short, and you might remark an S. also before the surname—I present P.S. Touchwood. I had an old acquaintance in the city who loved his jest—He called me Postscript Touchwood."—*St. Ronan's Well*, vol. ii. chap. xvii. p. 299, ed. 1832, Cassell.

"That's my card, sir, Magnus, you will observe, sir—Magnus is my name. It's rather a name, I think, sir."



"A very good name, indeed," said Mr. Pickwick, wholly unable to repress a smile.

"Yes, I think it is," resumed Mr. Magnus. "There's a good name before it, you will observe. Permit me, sir—if you hold the card a little slanting, this way, you catch the light upon the upstroke. There—Peter Magnus—sounds well, I think, sir."

"Very," said Mr. Pickwick.

"Curious circumstance about those initials, sir," said Mr. Magnus. "You will observe—P.M.—post meridian. In hasty notes to intimate acquaintance, I sometimes sign myself 'Afternoon.' It amuses my friends very much, Mr. Pickwick."—"Pickwick," chap. xxii. p. 226, ed. 1837.

FREDERICK B. FIRMAN, M.A.  
Castleacre, Swaffham, Norfolk.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

**NAPOLEON: THE LAST PHASE.**—In the correspondence columns of *The Times* for 26 December, 1900, Sir William Butler, referring to a letter of mine to the effect that the three Englishmen—Sir George Bingham, Sir George Cockburn, and Mr. Glover—who sat down to dinner every evening with Napoleon on the voyage to St. Helena, wrote their reminiscences of the voyage, reminded us that there was yet another officer who had written about the trip on the Northumberland—that is to say, the captain of the vessel, Ross. "His letter descriptive of the voyage," Sir William Butler declared, "does not fall behind the writings of the other authorities named in the inability it reveals in its writer to comprehend the true nature of the part imposed upon him." I have learnt privately from Sir William Butler that Capt. Ross's letter was communicated to *The Times* some years back, but he is not able to furnish the date. Can one of your readers do so?

CLEMENT SHORTER.

**STOCKENSTROM AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:** F. IONS.—I have lately seen a series of fourteen coloured caricatures relating to Stockenstrom, Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern Provinces of Cape Colony, 1836-8, drawn by F. Ions. No. 1 is entitled 'The Birth and Parentage of the Lt. G-g-r-n-r of the E-s-t-r-n P-r-v-n-c-e of the Cape of G-d H-p-e.' I should be glad to know where these plates were published, and if more than fourteen appeared. Who was the artist Ions? Where did he live?

Stockenstrom's autobiography was published, but there is no record of him in the 'D.N.B.'

FRANCIS EDWARDS.

83, High Street, Marylebone, W.

**DAFFODILS.**—In 'Flowering Plants of Great Britain,' by Anne Pratt, Warne, 1891, vol. iii. p. 181, the following passage occurs in the description of the daffodil:—

"In Hertfordshire and other counties an old custom still exists of gathering these flowers and placing them on sticks; and these bouquets are carried by children into town, who sing the old Norfolk ditty 'Daffy-down-dilly is coming to town,' &c., and term this custom 'going a-daffying.'"

I should be very grateful for any information regarding this custom; I am also particularly desirous of knowing if this ceremony takes place on any definite day.

In Halliwell's 'Dictionary,' i. 237, "cencleffe" is said to be a name for the daffodil. Is this name still in use? I should also be glad to hear of any other local names; in fact, any daffodil-lore will be grist to my mill.

The Welsh names for the daffodil are confused in the dictionaries to which I have access, and some interesting local forms seem to exist. May I ask readers of 'N. & Q.' who live in Wales to send any forms they have come across?

IVOR B. JOHN.

**'WOODLAND MARY.'**—Can any one tell me where I can find the words of an old song called 'Woodland Mary'? One verse runs somewhat as follows:—

With sloe black eyes and jet black hair,  
With cheeks like the roses, and arms all bare,  
With pearly teeth and dimpled chin,  
And bosom fair and pure within,  
With steps like a dainty fairy,  
Who wouldn't be my Woodland Mary?

G. H. W.

**"GAT-TOOTHED."**—I have just received an answer to a note written to Dr. Horace Howard Furness, suggesting an interpretation of a passage in Chaucer which for a long time I had intended to make. Without knowing that the more recent editions had adopted it, I wrote to Dr. Furness my reasons for the belief that "gat-toothed" was with teeth apart. The reasons for this belief are as follows: When I was a little girl the nurse for my sister and myself told her that she would travel far because her teeth were far apart. She said that it was an old saying in England that if you had teeth far apart you would travel far. Therefore, when Chaucer writes "Gat-toothed was and travelled far," would it not surely mean that "gat-toothed" was teeth apart, and



that he was aware of the superstition? Now Dr. Furness has advised me to write to 'N. & Q.' and ask if this superstition still exists in England, as it would surely be an explanation of Chaucer's description of the widow. I know that it still exists on the west coast of Ireland, but I do not know if it survives in England. If you could also find its possible antiquity, it would go far to prove that Chaucer knew of it and incorporated it into his 'Tales.'

MAY B. SAMUEL.

Bryn Mawr P.O., Penna.

[The 'N.E.D.' defines "gat-toothed" as having the teeth set wide apart, and adds: "This is said to be popularly regarded as a sign that the person will be lucky and travel much (Skeat), and was perhaps so intended by Chaucer." Prof. Skeat deals with the word in the notes to his 'Chaucer,' 1894, vol. v. p. 44.]

"JUGGINS."—How is this slang word derived? I am surprised not to find the derivation in my 'Slang Dictionary.'

E. W.

[See the suggestions at 8 S. iv. 446; 9 S. vii. 247. The latter were offered in response to a query by DR. MURRAY, who states in the 'N.E.D.' that the origin is still uncertain, though numerous quotations are supplied.]

"GAS AND GAITERS."—The following is from Macculloch, 'Childhood of Fiction,' p. 169:—

"Next morning, when Lusfee awoke, all was 'gas and gaiters'—he was lying on the snow, and nothing was to be seen."

Whence comes the phrase "gas and gaiters," and what does it exactly mean?

EMERITUS.

["Gas and gaiters" is used by the mad lover in 'Nicholas Nickleby.']

DE ROS FAMILY.—In Mr. Morris's carefully executed description of the East Riding of Yorkshire (Methuen's "Little Guides"), it is stated under Roos: "There seems to be no doubt that this Holderness village gave name to the great baronial family of Ros." May I question the accuracy of this statement? In the articles on 'Ribston and the Knights Templars' originally published in *The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, and subsequently reissued in pamphlet form, it is asserted that A. de Ros, vassal of Bishop Odo, took his name from Ros, now Rots, near Caen. Serlo de Ros, in the Domesday Survey, held lands of Hugh de Belcamp and William Espec, probably father of Walter Espec, whose sister married Peter de Ros (d. 1157), the first named in the pedigree of the Barons de Ros. Is it not therefore more probable that

the name brought with them from Normandy was conferred by its holders upon the lands acquired by them in Holderness? Similar instances may be found, as, e.g., the De Eure or de Evar family of Northumbria and their estates at Eure, in Yorkshire, and at Evre or Iver, Bucks, near Uxbridge.

C. E. BUTLER.

LORD GEORGE GORDON AND CAGLIOSTRO.—Are there any documents extant which would throw light on Lord George Gordon (of "No-Popery riots" fame) in his relation with Cagliostro? In 1786, after his liberation from the Bastille, Cagliostro came to London, and entered into relations with Lord George Gordon and the Swedenborg Society. Is it known if Lord George Gordon ever inclined to Swedenborgian doctrine? In the June of 1787 Lord George was taken before the King's Bench for a libel on the Queen of France which had been perpetrated by him in defending Cagliostro in the columns of *The Public Advertiser* of 22 and 24 Aug. 1786. Dr. Robert Watson in his life of the crazy (?) lord, 1795, writes: "Cagliostro retired to Rome, where his acquaintance with Lord George proved fatal to him. In the biography of Cagliostro (Balasput forth by the Roman Inquisition) it is stated:—

"A little time before his departure from London (i.e., in 1777) he happened to purchase some manuscripts from a bookseller which appeared to belong to a certain person of the name of G. Coston, of whom he had no knowledge what. On perusing these he found that they treated of Egyptian Masonry, but that magic and superstition were engrafted in it."

May not "Coston" be a blunder for Gordon? The Egyptian Masonry in question is apparently a kind of Swedenborgian paganda?

W. K.

THE MAGNIFICAT.—Where is the Prayer Book version of the Magnificat taken from? It does not seem to agree with any English translation of the Bible. The most readable variant is translating the Greek *ταπεινός* (rendered "humiles" in Vulgate) by two words, "the humble meek." Wycliffe has "meek" only—hauncid meke men"; Tyndale and Coverdale render "them of low degree," which is followed by the Geneva, the Author's, and the Revised Versions. The Prayer Book of 1549 (commonly called the Prayer Book of Edward VI.) has "humble and meek," which has been followed by others since.

Another peculiarity in the Prayer Book version is the use of the word "lowly"



[of his handmaiden]. Wycliffe has "meke-  
nesse," Tyndale "poure degre," Cranmer  
"lowe degre." Both the Authorized and  
Revised Versions translate *ταπεινωσιν*  
("humilitatem" in the Vulgate) by "the  
low estate."  
Blackheath.

W. T. LYNN.

DATED STONES IN BUILDINGS.—I should  
be much obliged if I could be referred to  
any article or literature of any kind upon  
the subject of dated stones in old buildings.

RICHARD HEAPE.

Hall Bank, Rochdale.

\*HAVELOCK'S MARCH.—I hope some  
correspondent of 'N. & Q.' can tell me who  
wrote the stirring poem on Havelock's  
march to the relief of Lucknow. I can  
recall only the opening stanza:—

Years hence, when eyes now blind with tears can  
look upon their loss;  
When the bright crowns have come to them who  
now bear bitter cross;  
When mothers mourning gallant sons, friends friend,  
and husband bride,  
Can smile a proud and scornful smile, telling how  
well they died;  
When bitter wrong hath righted been, and vengeance  
had at last,  
And all this awful page of time is turned into the  
past;  
Then will it be a tender tale, a touching thing to  
hear,  
The story of the scatter'd few who in that hour of  
fear  
Blenched not at death, nor bated breath, but quiet,  
true, and brave,  
Kept iron hand upon the land that God to England  
gave.

G. GAGE.

FRENCH HERALDRY.—In having a cigar-  
case, intended as a gift for a Frenchman,  
heraldically engraved, would a simple crest,  
as is the English custom, be correct and in  
the best taste, or the entire achievement?  
I should prefer the latter, but do not want  
the article to look pretentious and vulgar.

G. CLAREMONTE RELHAN.

CELEBRATED MISS GORDON.—Henry  
Angelo ('Reminiscences,' i. 427) notes a  
cartoon of Lord Sandwich

"between two elegant females, more distinguished  
by their beauty than for those superior qualities  
which adorn the sex. One, the celebrated Miss  
Gordon; the other, the unfortunate Miss Rae."

Who was Miss Gordon?

J. M. B.

GENERAL MONK'S PORTRAITS.—There is  
in the National Gallery a portrait of General  
Monk, Duke of Albemarle, by Sir Peter  
Lely. I have an engraving of another  
Portrait, stated to be in the Town Hall of

Exeter, by the same painter; and I have  
seen a third portrait, also ascribed to him,  
which does not appear to be a copy of either  
of the others. Monk is in his ducal robes,  
with one hand on the hilt of his sword and  
the other on his belt. Can any reader state  
whether Sir Peter Lely painted more than  
one portrait? If not, what other artists  
(besides Cooper) are known to have painted  
Monk?

QUERIST.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.—Under what exist-  
ing Acts of Parliament are special constables  
sworn in? and what towns in England and  
Wales still keep up this old custom? At a  
dinner of the Bradford "specials" a few  
weeks ago the Chief Constable (of the uni-  
formed constables) informed us that Leeds,  
Sheffield, Liverpool, Manchester, and Bir-  
mingham had relinquished the practice.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Baltimore House, Bradford.

MURRAY SURNAME.—It seems to be gene-  
rally understood that persons bearing this  
surname are of Scottish descent, but I find  
an instance of this name being derived from  
Morrey, an English surname borne by a  
number of families in the sixteenth, seven-  
teenth, and eighteenth centuries in Staffor-  
dshire and Cheshire. The name also occurs  
earlier in Staffordshire records. Some of  
the name were prominent in the Nantwich  
district. There is a hamlet named Morrey  
in the parish of Yoxall, Staffs. I should  
like to have information regarding the  
families named Morrey resident in Nantwich  
during the eighteenth century, and any  
particulars as to the derivation of the name  
Murray in England.

S. MURRAY.

8, Lightburne Avenue, Bolton.

LITTLEMONELIGHT: PLACE-NAME.—Mr.  
Nathaniel J. Hone in 'The Manor and  
Manorial Records' gives a translation  
(p. 179) of a manor court-roll of Taynton,  
Oxfordshire, in which mention is made  
of an encroachment at Littlemonelight.  
Can the origin of this strange name be  
explained? Does it exist at the present  
time?

ASTARTE.

LINDIS, NAME FOR THE WITHAM.—Leland  
constantly calls the Witham by this name,  
and spells Lincoln, as if derived from it,  
"Lindecolln" (vol. i. f. 32); he also writes  
of "the Ree, *alias* Lindis, the which  
divideth Lindesey from Kesteney," and says,  
"The great Rhe of Lindis is cawllid Pantan  
Bek" (vol. vii. f. 51), thus making the same  
name applicable to both river and confluent.



Is any other authority known for either of these names as belonging to the Witham? An early name for it was Wuna (Close R. 25 Hen. III., m. 10 d., quoted in Dugdale's 'Hist. of Imbanking,' &c., Rot. Hundr., vol. i. p. 386). The Hundred Rolls also call it Wyma, as do Placita quo Warranto; Witham appears as its name in a charter of Bardney Abbey of 1115, and Withem in a Final Concord of 1202.

ALFRED WELBY.

"GAMBRICK."—On landing a few weeks ago at the little Cornish fishing village of Portscatho, near Falmouth, we noticed some crustaceans feebly wagging their claws on the rocky landing-place. In reply to a tourist's inquiry, the captain of the little steamer explained, "Well, I believe their right name is 'spider crabs,' but here the fishermen call them 'Gambricks.'"

On my return home I referred, as in duty bound, to the 'E.D.D.,' and as I do not find the name recorded, I make a note of it for 'N. & Q.' Will some Cornish correspondent kindly confirm or disprove the find?

W. F. ROSE.

Hutton Rectory, Weston-super-Mare.

"NOTHING."—Some thirty or forty years ago I read aloud a very interesting and amusing monologue on the word "Nothing," written either by C. Lamb or other English classic. One of my friends to whom I read it has asked me who was the writer, and for the life of me I cannot recollect. As the subject is so unique and isolated, I feel sure one of your learned readers can kindly give the information.

D. S. GOVETT,

Dean of Gibraltar.

[Some lines on the subject beginning,

Before creating Nature willed

That atoms into forms should jar,

and attributed to Lord Chesterfield, are, with other riddles on the word, discussed at 9 S. xi. 166, 333, 395, 452. Possibly these references may supply what DEAN GOVETT requires.]

FENNER FAMILY.—In Berry's 'Kentish Genealogies,' p. 370, there is a pedigree of Venour of Feild, Sussex, commencing with John, who married Eleanor, sister of Sir William Goring, by whom he had three sons—William, George, and Edward. The eldest son had a son Sir George, Kt.; the second son George had a son, also George; and Edward, the youngest son, is described as knight and judge in the King's Bench, from which I infer that he is identical with Sir Edward Fenner, serjeant-at-law 1577, judge K.B. 1590, died 23 Jan., 1613 ('D.N.B.').

In Corbett's 'The Successors of Drake' there are several Fenners mentioned, and Chichester is named as "the home of the Fenners." William Fenner commanded the Aide under Drake, 1588; Edward, the Swift-sure; and Thomas, the Nonpareil. George Fenner is also referred to by Corbett, pp. 172, 258-9, 285. The 'D.N.B.' mentions George as a native of Chichester who in 1588 commanded the Leicester. Thomas Fenner is not in the pedigree, and Edward the judge can scarcely have commanded a warship against the Armada. In 1 S. v. 200 there is a Sir John Fenner, 1633. Berry has a John, son and heir of George Venour, and grandson of George, the second son of John, the first named; the latter John was twenty-three in 1619, the date of the Visitation of Kent by Philipot. I shall be glad of references to any later pedigree of Venour or Fenner, more particularly relating to the son George.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

## Replies.

### HATCHMENTS.

(10 S. vi. 290.)

THE following extracts from the London correspondent of *The Manchester Guardian* may be of interest:—

"I see that the gradual disappearance of hatchments from churches is being noticed. They have disappeared entirely from London streets, with hardly any notice at all taken of the fact, and there must be a whole generation which has never seen the great gloomy boards blazoned with family arms hung high on the house-front between the windows to signify the death of the head of the house or his wife.... The hatchment with the family shield in the middle was divided into two parts, corresponding with the two halves of the shield that bore respectively the arms of the head of the house and the arms of his wife. According as he or his wife were deceased the one side of the hatchment round the shield was painted black. That is the interpretation of a phrase that may have puzzled the younger generation in 'Vanity Fair.' The hatchment which Becky Sharp found in Sir Pitt Crawley's house in Great Gaunt Street was a 'feminine hatchment,' which is to say that the wife's side was painted black. But in her day it was only one among 'many which usually ornament that dismal quarter,' and now there is not one in any street.... The hatchments that still survive in some churches had, of course, done duty on the house-front first. At the time of the funeral the hatchment was taken with the procession, and after the ceremony was hung in the church. At least that was the procedure with great people in the country.... I am not sure when the last one appeared in London, but I think it must have been on the death of the late Duke of Northumberland in the first days of 1890. The ancient universities keep up the custom on the



h of the Head of a college. I remember seeing hatchment over the gate of Jesus College in and after the death of Dr. Harper in 1895."—October.

I am indebted for a later instance to Sir David Hunter Blair, who writes that during the greater part of 1901 a hatchment elaborately emblazoned was to be seen over the door of St. John's Lodge, Regent's Park, the London residence of the late Lord Bute, who died in the autumn of 1900. I am told by another correspondent that the hatchment of Cardinal Vaughan was hung at the great door of the Westminster Cathedral."—21 October.

J. R. NUTTALL.

I am glad to see Mr. JOHN T. PAGE'S query, more especially if it will tend to stop the perpetual destruction not only of things of this kind, but even of original old stonework, at all our cathedrals and churches. There are a number of hatchments in St. Laurence's Church, Rainsgate. They are on the ceiling of the nave, or were when I last saw them. That roof was about to be restored. I am looking forward to my next visit with some amount of consternation, such as I always have on visiting the Cathedral at Winchester, where one hundred of the panels of the arcading round the nave, &c., have already been cut away to make room for bright new brass plates or vulgar-looking inscriptions. Would that the guardians of these great historical buildings would read J. Heywood Markland's 'Remarks on English Churches'!

RALPH THOMAS.

I have a note of an undertaker's bill dated 1818 in which occurs the item "Achievement, 4l. 4s.," which I take to refer to the hatchment. In 'Chambers's Encyclopædia' I notice that the Scottish hatchment used to show the seize quarters of the deceased—a custom which I think was unknown in England.

P. M.

A hatchment was fixed on the barbican at Alnwick Castle after the death of the late Duke of Northumberland in 1899.

EDWARD HUNTER.

Westworth, Gosforth.

BRITISH EXILES IN HOLLAND (10 S. vi. 261).—The following extracts from letters in my possession, written from the Hague by Bevil Skelton, British envoy in Holland, to William Blathwayt, Secretary at War, would indicate that it is not to negligence, but rather to partisanship on the part of the Dutch Admiralty, that the escapes of Argyle and Monmouth are to be attributed. Under the date "Hague, May y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>d</sup>, 1685," he writes:—

"The D. of Monmouth is supposed to be still at Amsterdam with many more of the Rebels, who are preparing to passe over into England, where I hope they will finde a reception suitable to their deserts. I have advice of some ships that are almost readie to sayle with some of them whoe carry Armes & Amunition, but I feare that the Admiralty there will favour them in their escape as they did the last 3 ships that went with Arguile, w<sup>ch</sup> might have bin stopt if the officers there would have done their part when I first desired their assistance, if all w<sup>ch</sup> I question not but that you have full information."

In a subsequent letter, dated June 12/22, 1685, also addressed to Blathwayt, Skelton says:—

"I hope wee shall soon here that both Monmouth & Arguile have rec<sup>d</sup> the reward dew for their Villany, though it is reported here & printed in the Gazets that the King's forces have been beaten & their Gen<sup>l</sup> killed, but I believe it to be given out purposely to animate the factions that are yet remayning in these Provinces, where their number is not inconsiderable, especially in Amsterdam, in w<sup>ch</sup> place his Ma<sup>ty</sup> is rayled at & his sacred person contemptibly spoken off, & had the Magistrates of that City not bin wellwishers to the Rebels, they might have prevented their Designes & forced them to quit their Towne, where they appeared dayly in their streets without any man daring to molest them, and yet they are very much displeased with the Memoriall I gave in against them, whereof I sent you a Copy by the last, & have writ me a long letter of excuse, protesting their Innocence. Upon the D. of Monmouth's escape the States have ordered that two men of Warre doe always lye before the Texell & Mole, that no Vessell may goe out unsearcht, but there were great debates about it, those of Holland having stiffly opposed it, w<sup>ch</sup> is another marke of their good will towards us."

J. ELIOT HODGKIN.

KEBLE PHOTOGRAPHS (10 S. vi. 250, 311).—John Keble (Mr. DEEDES's prefix of his Christian name carries me back to the time when we all called him John, to distinguish him from his brother Tom) certainly faced the photographer at a later period. I have a portrait of him in his old age by a Penzance artist; and during his last days at Bournemouth his photograph—I think by a local man—was everywhere on sale.

Incidentally I may comment on the allusion to Dr. Moberly's "high waistcoat." In my prolonged weekly parleys with him as Prefect of Hall, when endeavouring to overcome his coyness on the subject of the Friday half-holiday, I found my eye always resting upon his very pretty shirtstuds (of enamelled gold with a pearl in the centre), which reposed on an open shirtfront. I think this must have been before the days of Mr. CECIL DEEDES, whom I salute as a brother Wykehamist.

W. T.

MR. DEEDES does not mention—and it may interest Mr. J. T. PAGE to be informed



—that Keble is one of the figures in the frontispieces 'Hursley Church and Vicarage, 1861,' in 'Kebleland,' an interesting and artistically arranged little volume by Mr. W. Thorn Warren, and published six years ago by Messrs. Warren & Son, of Winchester. No indication is given in the book respecting the original of the illustration, which is more likely to have been reproduced from a painting or engraving than from a photograph. The figures in the foreground, though small, are very distinct: they are Dr. Moberly (afterwards Bishop of Salisbury), Mrs. Keble, Miss C. M. Yonge, and the Rev. John Keble; and the frontispiece is "by permission of Walter Sharland, Esq., of St. Leonards, Winchester." J. GRIGOR.

[Reply from Mr. J. T. PAGE next week.]

"HICKRY PIKRY": "COUNTRY CAPTAIN": "WILLIE LOUDON" (10 S. vi. 288, 330).—I do not think I can add anything to what has been already said about *hickry pikry*. As regards "country captain," apart from its signification as the captain of a country or coasting ship, I have only known it as a spatchcocked fowl, grilled with onions and curry-stuff. Col. Yule, in his 'Hobson-Jobson,' first ed., p. 207, confines the term in this last sense to Madras, but the dish was equally common in the Bombay Presidency. To-day perhaps it has gone out of fashion, like the custom of having curry and rice as a standing dish at every meal, or the circulation of the hookah before the viands were removed from the dining-table. Another practice, indulged in by a few old veterans when I entered the service, was that of having a dozen of Hodgson's pale ale placed under the chair at tiffin, which were religiously consumed before the meal was over. After a hard morning's pig-sticking, perhaps such a feat was not so wonderful as it appears. Well, *autres temps, autres mœurs*.

I must confess my ignorance of "Willie Loudon" as a garden-flower, but my early experience was not gained in the North-West.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

"STEYNE" (10 S. vi. 288).—There can be little doubt as to the sense of *steyne*, though I do not find it exactly recorded.

It is connected with the Sussex verb *to stean*, which means "to line or pave with stones or bricks, to lay down stones upon a road" ('E.D.D.'). The literal sense is "a stone-paved way," hence a promenade. Of course, the sense is easily transferred to a way that is paved with asphalt, or to a smooth parade of any

sort. The old *steyne* was probably paved with round cobble-stones; and the object was to secure a hard and dry place to walk on, or, sometimes, for driving over.

The derivation must be, either from the A.-S. *stænan*, to stone, or from the adjective *stænen*, stony (with long *æ*); it matters but little which. These are derivatives, with vowel-mutation, from the A.-S. *stān*, a stone.

It is extremely old; already, in the ancient poem of 'Beowulf,' l. 320, we find "Stræt wæs stan-fah," the street was stone-laid.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

*Steyne* means a paved road or path:—

"*Stean*, to pave a road with stones; to line a well or grave with stone or brick. The *Steine* at Brighton probably derives its name from this word."—'Dictionary of Sussex Dialect.'

In Kent a "steened grave" is one lined with bricks. ARTHUR HUSSEY.

[Mr. W. JAGGARD also thanked for reply.]

CANON v. PREBENDARY (10 S. vi. 189, 251, 291, 314).—I must apologize to the prebendaries of Highleigh and Wightring and to the Wiccamical prebendaries in the Cathedral Church of Chichester, perhaps also to others, for having made too general a statement. When, in connexion with prebendaries of the Old Foundations, I spoke in a general way of "the prebend formerly attached to their stalls," I ought to have said "formerly in all cases, and still in a few cases." J. T. F.

In my reply at the second reference I said, not that there "was" a difficulty in getting the early series of 'N. & Q.', but that I "feared" there was a difficulty in doing so. I instanced our own (Westminster) library as one where there is not a complete set of 'N. & Q.', as the catalogue now before me bears out. I was told by one of the assistants that it is not taken at the Rotherhithe Library; and the hearsay evidence as to Lambeth libraries was on the authority of a gentleman living in the borough, and himself a well-known contributor to 'N. & Q.' and an antiquary of repute. I share with Mr. BURGESS the desire not to waste valuable space in printing hearsay gossip, and I feel sure that feeling is as strong with my informant. It will be seen by reference to my remark that I said nothing derogatory to the contents of the Lambeth libraries in any other particular, and I am glad to be informed that they are so interesting. My remarks were intended as an apology for summarizing past contributions on a somewhat similar subject, as I thought it probable that Mr.



DER, of Catford, who is apparently  
seeker after information in 'N. & Q.'  
find it no easy task to turn up the  
es kindly supplied by our Editor.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

inster.

O HOUSE, HERNE HILL (10 S. vi.  
4).—I knew this fine house. From  
vicar of Herne Hill, who knew the  
urhood practically all his life, I  
that the house was rightly associated  
e Bonaparte name. When, about  
ars ago, the lower part of Simpson's  
as widened and houses built, it was  
suggestion of the late vicar that the  
authority renamed the thoroughfare  
Walk. The adjacent church has a  
al to the famous parishioner who  
ed "it when first built, and "blessed"  
rebuilt by Street. H. PRIVETT,

Lately Curate of Herne Hill.

A FÉ (10 S. vi. 310).—The Spanish  
of the United States are—with few  
ons—pronounced in the Spanish way.  
structive to compare the two names  
and Bexar, which in Spanish are both  
aced with guttural *x*. Texas, being  
uent use, is completely anglicized,  
s Bexar is called Bar, which is  
mately the Spanish sound. The  
names of the United States are more  
han not very markedly anglicized.  
example is Faneuil Hall in Boston,  
nly called Funnel Hall. The sur-  
Legaré is called Legree, and is so  
in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Mauvaise  
becomes Movastar, as in the well-  
poem 'Jim Bludso,' by Col. John

he Movastar was a better boat,  
but the Belle she wouldn't be passed.

roit, Duluth, Vermont, the stress  
s on the final syllable, but otherwise  
e of French pronunciation is lost.  
as fluctuates between the anglicized  
ciation (Arkansas) and the French  
aw. A relic of French influence exists  
pronunciation of *ch* as *sh* in a  
of Indian names, like Chicago,  
uqua, Cheboygan, Cheyenne, Che-  
es, Michigan, &c.

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

ERT BROCKHOLES (10 S. vi. 230).—  
ohn Brochells or Brokheles of this  
In the Episcopal Act Book, begin-  
197, at Carmarthen, we find under  
r 1403 :—

ission to the Parish Church of Tynneby.  
the first day of the month of December,

in the aforesaid place and year of our Lord, the  
Lord Bishop admitted John Brochells, clerk, to the  
parish church of Tynneby in his diocese, vacant by  
the death of Master Thomas Picton, late rector of  
the same, the presentation to temporalities of the  
Priory of Pembroke (alien) being in the hands of  
our Lord Henry, by grace of God King of England  
and France, in lieu of.....Sées, France, and he was  
duly inducted."

Again, in the 'Papal Registers: Letters,'  
vi. p. 17, 1405, indult to have a portable  
altar John Brokheles, rector of Tenby,  
*alias* Teneby, in the diocese of St. Davids.

The rectory of Tenby, Pembrokeshire,  
was a sinecure in the gift of the Abbey of  
Sées, in France; and we frequently find  
reference to it in the Papal Registers.

Whether the fifteenth-century rector took  
his name from the badger'sholt or the  
badger's heels it is hard to say.

EDWARD LAWS, F.S.A.

Brython, Tenby.

BOOK-STEALING: DEGREES OF BLACK-  
NESS (10 S. vi. 305).—MR. RATCLIFFE'S  
quotation is 'not absolutely modern; it  
certainly was in existence thirty years ago.  
It then ran :—

The rose is red,  
The violet blue,  
The grass is green,  
And so are you.  
Black is the raven,  
Black the rook,  
But blackest he  
Who steals this book.

One of the best of these rimes I found  
written in a seventeenth-century school-  
book. It consisted of the following sapphics :

Quisquis errantem videt hunc Libellum  
Reddat; aut Collo dabitur Capistrum;  
Carnifex ejus Tunicas habebit;  
Terra Cadaver.

T. N. POSTLETHWAITE.

I remember hearing these lines when a  
boy nearly fifty years ago, and I think I  
have seen them in books. The version  
familiar to me is :—

Black is the raven,  
Black is the rook,  
Black is the thief  
That steals this book.

S. O. ADDY.

BISHOP HENRY KING'S MARRIAGE (10 S.  
vi. 250).—The difficulty which has perplexed  
MR. STAPLETON MARTIN is solved by a foot-  
note on p. xii of the late Archdeacon Hannah's  
edition of Bishop Henry King's poems (1843).  
He says :—

"The writer of the short notice of him in the  
'General Dictionary,' by a misunderstanding of  
Wood's language, has assigned him the wife of his  
eldest son; which mistake has been retained by



Chalmers, and transferred to the (so-called) genealogy of King which appears in the new 'History of Buckinghamshire.'"

Bishop Henry King married Anne, the eldest daughter of Robert Berkeley, Esq., who was the son of Sir Maurice Berkeley (royal standard-bearer) by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Sandes, Esq., of Throwley, Kent. Through his wife the estate of Boycourt, Kent, came to the bishop and his successors.

From Bishop Henry King's will (*ib.*, p. cxi) we gather that his sister Elizabeth was married first to Edward Holt, Esq., secondly to John Millington, Esq. Sir Thomas Millington was a generation later than the bishop. The 'D.N.B.' assigns him a father of the same name, who may have been brother of John. Sir Thomas is mentioned in the will of John King, of Boycote, the bishop's son (*ib.*, p. cxvii), which names a son and daughter, Thomas and Ann Millington. John Millington, the bishop's brother-in-law, was of Newick, Sussex. I find no evidence as to the name of Sir Thomas's wife. CECIL DEEDES.  
Chichester.

STEPHEN GRAY, F.R.S. (10 S. vi. 161).—By a curious accident the last contribution of Stephen Gray to the *Philosophical Transactions* is omitted from my list on p. 162. The additional entry should read:—

21. *ib.* No. 444, pp. 400-3. An account of some electrical experiments intended to be communicated to the Royal Society.

It was, as stated by me on p. 163, "taken from his mouth by Cromwell Mortimer."

W. P. COURTNEY.

DENNIS DELANE'S DEATH (10 S. vi. 328).—I am now able to supplement my query by stating that in one of the monthly obituary lists in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1750 occurs the record, "April 1st. Mr. Delane, a celebrated actor." The will of the gentleman referred to by *Faulkner's Dublin Journal* is preserved in the Public Record Office of Ireland, and shows that his real name was Dennis Delany.

W. J. LAWRENCE.

MEAUX ABBEY (10 S. vi. 248, 290).—Will some one tell me how Meaux is pronounced in the East Riding? ST. SWITHIN.

RIGHT HON. WILLIAM CONOLLY (10 S. vi. 268).—The Right Hon. William Conolly was elected Speaker of the House of Commons of Ireland 12 Nov., 1715, which high office he filled with honour, and held till 12 Oct., 1729, when he resigned through

illness, dying on the 30th of that month. He was sworn ten times L.J. of Ireland, viz. 20 March, 1716; 9 Jan., 1717; 22 May, 1718; 20 Nov., 1719; 24 Feb., 1721; 13 June, 1723; 9 May, 1724; 2 April, 1726; 23 Dec., 1728; and 15 May in same year. For further information see Lodge's 'Peerage of Ireland,' by Archdall, vol. vii., 1789, p. 184.

Perhaps no gentleman's mansion in Ireland was more written about over a hundred years ago, than Castletown. An account of this magnificent mansion, with a view, is given in *The Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. iii., 1834-5, p. 244. See also Campbell's 'Philosophical Survey of the South of Ireland,' 1778, p. 54. PATRICK.  
Dublin.

There is some mention of Conolly in the just-published work, 'A Great Archbishop of Dublin, Wm. King, D.D.' King was a colleague of Conolly's as a Lord Justice, and a correspondent. GENEALOGIST.

Conolly was Speaker of the Irish House of Commons in 1717; 1718, 22 May; 1719, 20 Nov.; 1722, 24 Feb.; 1723, 13 June; 1724, 9 May; 1726, 2 April; and 23 Dec.

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

HEIDELBERG MATRICULATIONS (10 S. vi. 368).—Robert Urquhart Strachan is probably meant. Born at Forres "about seventy years ago," he studied at Heidelberg, and took the degree of Doctor of Law *cum summa laude*. Admitted to the Scottish Bar in 1865, he became in 1895 a Sheriff Substitute of the County of Lanark. He died at Kilmacalm on 21 March, 1905. See obituary in *Scottish Law Review*, vol. xii. (1905) pp. 94 *et seq.* (published by William Hodge & Co., Glasgow).

WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK.  
Ramoyle, Dowanhill Gardens, Glasgow.

THE POST OFFICE, 1856-1906 (10 S. vi. 163, 182, 232, 251, 273, 315).—I should not have thought it worth while to make any remark on the official (or cryptical) reply on p. 273, had not a contributor entered a protest at the last reference. In reply I say that the sorters practically disregard the initial letters; and if a sorter makes a mistake, it is not accepted as an excuse that a letter (for example) addressed to 'N. & Q.' has the initials W.C., instead of those of the opposite side of the street, E.C.

What is the advantage, "both to the public and to the department," that is so "obvious" when this takes place?—as it constantly does, not only here, but all over



London. When I lived in Clifford's Inn nearly every letter had the wrong initials, that is W.C. instead of E.C.

I do recollect the beginning of the initial letters, and considered them a fine improvement, until experience taught me to think them the reverse. Any one can recollect Fitzroy Square, but not whether it is N.W., W., or W.C.; and if you have no guide at hand, you must delay your note till you find out. From an artistic point of view I consider the initials ugly. But I will sign myself

RALPH THOMAS.

Narbonne Avenue, S.W.

JOHN ARDEN (10 S. vi. 289).—There is a pedigree of the Arden family of Harden (not Arden) in Earwaker's 'East Cheshire,' vol. i., giving the descendants of John and Sarah Arden to the extinction of the male line of the family and the marriage of the heiress to the Earl of Haddington. John Arden's grandfather was Sir John Arderne, of Harden, Kt. There was no baronetcy in the family, but three members of the family were Lords Alvanley.

ERNEST AXON.

Hatherlow, near Stockport.

If your correspondent refers, as "the late" John Arden, to John Arden, who died 1786, having married Sarah Pepper, of Pepper Hall, Yorks (she died 1753), he will find the family pedigree, and names and details of their nine children and some of their grandchildren, in Ormerod's 'Cheshire,' ed. 1882, vol. ii. p. 86.

R. STEWART-BROWN.

Bromborough, Cheshire.

I think Mr. FARROW is in error respecting the grandfather of John Arderne who married Sarah, daughter of Cuthbert Pepper. He was knighted at Whitehall 9 July, 1660, but I do not find he was created a baronet. For the Ardens, Barons Alvanley, see Burke's 'Extinct Peerage' and Collins's 'Peerage,' 1812, vol. ix. p. 143.

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

'AULD ROBIN GRAY' (10 S. vi. 284).—There is no mystery whatever about the textual variations in the diverse reprints of this ballad. They are simply due to its chequered fortunes during the somewhat protracted period of its anonymous existence. Lady Anne Lindsay shrank from being recognized as an author; and, although she sang her song and was challenged by intimate friends to deny its composition, she kept her own counsel and let anthologists and other candidates for popular favour have their way. "Versions of 'Auld Robin

Gray,'" wrote a sympathetic biographer long ago, "are almost as numerous and various as its admirers," and this is a truthful and convenient summary of the whole matter. After the appearance of 'The Pirate,' Lady Anne Lindsay wrote to Sir Walter Scott, acknowledging with pleasure that in that novel the author of 'Waverley' had at length, "by his powerful authority, assigned the long-contested ballad of 'Auld Robin Gray' to its real author." She then gave the history of her poem, adding that her correspondent was the first person out of her own family who had ever had any explanation from her on the subject. Before closing she said:—

"Let me now once more, my dear sir, entreat that you will prevail on the Author of 'Waverley' to accept, in testimony of my most grateful thanks, of the only copies of this ballad ever given under the hand of the writer."

This should be a sufficient guarantee of authenticity with reference to the text printed in 1824 by Sir Walter Scott, with the author's permission, for the members of the Bannatyne Club. Whatever may be said of its diction and style, this must remain the standard version of the ballad, and nothing can be gained by compiling a list of various readings.

THOMAS BAYNE.

In the beautifully illustrated 'Book of British Ballads,' edited by S. C. Hall, and published in 1843, may be found a good account of the author and of the origin of this celebrated poem. The poem, with the 'Continuation,' occupies twenty-one stanzas of four lines each, and seems to be rather a cento. The prefatory note states that far too little is known of the author:—

"It is not impossible, however, that hereafter her memoirs and some unpublished compositions of hers may be given to the world. Both are to our knowledge in existence, or at all events were, a very few years ago."—P. 416.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

'SKRIMSHANDER' (10 S. vi. 159, 232).—The derivation of this word proposed by Mr. MACMICHAEL is the one that generally obtains in America, namely, from Scrimshaw, the name of the nautical man who is supposed to have brought into vogue the art of carving knick-knacks from ivory and other substances. Variant forms of the noun are *skrimshon*, *scrimshorn*, and *skrimshont*, but the verb is always *skrimshon*. The surname Scrimshaw, according to Bardsley, may be connected with Skrimshire and Scrimgeour, which last certainly



derives from O.Fr. *eskirmir*, Fr. *escrimer*, to fence, whence also "skirmish" and "scrimmage."  
N. W. HILL.  
Philadelphia.

BRIGHT (10 S. vi. 268).—The answer to this query is "No" in both instances. I am acquainted with a relative of the late great People's Tribune, to whom I put the question, and am thus able to make this authoritative assertion.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.  
Baltimore House, Bradford.

NUNS OF MINSK (10 S. vi. 250, 317).—The question of the persecution of the nuns of Minsk was first raised in 'N. & Q.' close upon half a century ago; and very interesting references to it are to be found at 2 S. vi. 187, 259, 276, 317, 505; vii. 383. The alleged speech of the Pope concerning it to the Czar Nicholas I., attributed, *ante*, p. 317, to Pius IX., is given at 2 S. vii. 383, upon the authority of Mr. Gladstone's translation of Farini's 'Roman State,' and with far more probability, to Gregory XVI.

POLITICIAN.

CHAVASSE FAMILY (10 S. vi. 267).—If E. D. will favour me with his address, I shall be glad to communicate with him.

W. H. DUIGNAN.  
Gorway, Walsall.

E. D. may care to know that I was acquainted many years ago with a family named Chavasse at Birmingham, and I see by the local directory that there is a Mr. Arthur B. Chavasse living at Harborne, near Birmingham. I was articulated to a Birmingham solicitor, George Wragge.

EDWARD P. WOLFERSTAN.  
45, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

'CROTCHET CASTLE' (10 S. vi. 310).—Would not the romantic story of an executioner's daughter probably allude to 'The Headsman: a Tale of Doom,' which appeared in *Blackwood*, February, 1830?

E. E. STREET.

"WAR": ITS OLD PRONUNCIATION (10 S. v. 228, 310; vi. 138, 176, 270).—Perhaps I may be allowed a final word on this subject, which, as PROF. SKEAT pointed out, is, after all, of comparatively little importance. I may be pardoned for saying that what I wrote was due to direct reading, and not helped by reference to a single rime—index or doctoral dissertation. This may explain the somewhat casual character of my allusion to Pope's use of "abhor" in response to "war." While it may be the case that the

poet uses this collocation only once, the single example is as good as twenty; and, at any rate, it is comforting to find that my statement regarding his practice was substantially correct. My remark that modern usage begins with Cowper and Burns was intended to indicate that in these representative writers we practically find the standard forms of expression that have been favoured by their successors. That being so, it seemed to me superfluous to occupy space with further illustrations. The convincing results of my critic's arduous labours amply justify the wisdom of this decision. I repeat that the practice of nineteenth-century poets is in many instances to be explained on the assumption that it illustrates assonance or poetic licence. Otherwise, it is so far vain and altogether indefensible.

THOMAS BAYNE.

"DOTTY" (10 S. vi. 309).—It is certainly a curious coincidence, but, one ventures to think, nothing more than a coincidence, that the name of a person in such a sad mental condition should be "Dott," for the word appears to be much older. *Doty* is a word in use in Sussex, meaning decayed with age and crumbling, as of wood; and this appears to be from the Middle English *doten*, to be foolish, to have the intellect impaired by age; hence *dotard*, one whose intellect is impaired by age:—

"When an old woman begins to *dote*, and grows chargeable to the parish, she is turned into a witch, and fills the country with extravagant fancies."—Addison's *Spectator*.

"A log may be *doty* in places, and even hollow, and yet have considerable good timber in it."—*Philad. Teleg.*, xi. 8.

In Lancashire they say "doited": "he's doited; never mind him."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

HOUSES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST (10 S. v. 483; vi. 52, 91, 215).—It may be permissible under this head to refer again to the handsome adornment upon No. 24, Holles Street, Cavendish Square, to commemorate the birthplace of Lord Byron, put up in May, 1906, by Mr. John Lewis, the owner and occupier of the premises. For size and boldness of design this is probably a unique example of such memorials in London. It is to be regretted that the fact of its registering only the *site* of a noteworthy event was omitted from the inscription, "Byron born here 1788." To the walls of the house razed to make room for the present drapery establishment was attached a circular medallion erected by the Society of Arts, a copy



of which was reproduced on the billheads of a firm of tea merchants who occupied the ground floor. Some people consider the existing ornament rather cumbersome, but few can dispute its artistic merit.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club, S.W.

MR. HARLAND-OXLEY is in error when he states (*ante*, p. 216) that Oliver Goldsmith wrote 'The Vicar of Wakefield' in No. 2, Brick Court. That story, the MS. of which was sold by Johnson in 1764, was written in Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, where Goldsmith lodged from 1761 to 1766. In 1766 he took chambers in Garden Court, and in 1768 he removed to Brick Court, where he lived till his death.

H. BALDWIN.

Both of your esteemed correspondents at the last reference omit to mention, to the credit of the London County Council, the tablets placed on No. 9, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, and in Theobald's Road, W.C., to commemorate the birthplaces of John Ruskin and of Benjamin Disraeli respectively.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

E. E. ANTROBUS (10 S. vi. 87).—Some few details which have reached me on very good authority will furnish means for tracing more particulars concerning a very worthy man. Mr. Antrobus was certainly a cousin of the "successive baronets." As a partner in the famous tea-house, he was probably in receipt of a good income, and could afford to live in a small house in Kensington Palace Gardens (No. 14) which he had built for himself. This was his home for thirty-five years or so.

Antrobus was no politician, but a sociologist (as we should call him in these days), and one of the practical sort. His house was a nucleus of philanthropic effort. As chairman of the Middlesex Quarter Sessions and D.L., he was early awakened to the opportunities for social reform which lay in the hands of a well-to-do citizen. One notable result of his energies was the Industrial School at Feltham, opened in 1859, and now a monster establishment under the control of the London County Council. Another useful project (one of the first of its kind, if not the very first) was the Spelthorne Sanatorium for Inebriates, situated at Uxbridge. This also has justified the active concern of Mr. Antrobus in philanthropic work. His few pamphlets (see B.M. Catalogue) will indicate by their titles the fervour with which he endeavoured to inspire others through his own activities in social reform.

Beside all this, Antrobus was no mean virtuoso. He collected some good paintings, and one of his hobbies was the Art Union of London, of which he was honorary secretary for several years. As for his songs, I am unable to say anything beyond what Mr. RALPH THOMAS tells us in his query, except that his list is probably not complete.

EDWARD SMITH.

MARGARET OF AUSTRIA (10 S. vi. 248, 292).—According to Wurzbach's 'Biographical Dictionary,' two engraved portraits of her are known. One of these is signed "J. L. p[er] inxit, Aubert sc[ulpsit]"; the other, "P. de Jode exc." L. L. K.

The Madrid Museum possesses a fine portrait of this lady, painted by Velasquez.

S. BIRNBAUM.

Brook Street Art Gallery, W.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*The History of England from the Accession of Richard II. to the Death of Richard III. (1377-1485).* By C. Oman, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)

THE fourth volume of 'The Political History of England' (the fifth in the order of appearance) is contributed by the Chichele Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. Many reasons account for the fact that it is likely to prove the most popular of the series, so far as that has yet been conducted. During the entire action we are on the track of Shakespeare, whose historical plays, from 'King Richard II.' to 'King Richard III.' accompany us over the period covered. So busily occupied with incident is, moreover, the time that a description of battles and sieges replaces speculative discussion, and the very adjective "Political" disappears from the title of the volume. English occupation of France includes not only the glorious campaign of Agincourt, but also the humiliating episode of Joan of Arc. The varying fortunes of the Wars of the Roses culminate in the triumph of Lancaster at the battle of Bosworth; and the persecution of the Lollards, the invasion of London by Wat Tyler, the preaching of John Ball, the battle of Otterbourne, that of Homildon Hill, the rebellion of Jack Cade, and the murder of the Princes in the Tower constitute a few features in the varied and animated pageant of history that is unrolled. A good account is given in the opening pages of the rise of urban discontent. Early in the fourteenth century trade unions of journeymen, engaged in strife with their employers, assert themselves. The Statute of Labourers was aimed at the journeyman in the town no less than at the agricultural labourer, and was "as irritating and as ineffective with the one class as with the other." Everywhere there was a public to which the words of revolt appealed. In the risings in the Eastern counties a large sprinkling of the rebel leaders were drawn from the governing classes. It is impossible to see in these liberal minds trying to guide revolt in the direction



of reform. Rather, Mr. Oman holds, it seems that in East Anglia "every man with a grievance and every reckless ruffian used the revolt for his own ends."

To the first period of the reign of Richard II.—one of the most interesting epochs in English history—succeeded ten years of exceptional dullness, preliminary to the startling third act which completed the tragedy of the king's career. It was not the deaths of Gloucester and Arundel that doomed the second Richard to destruction. It was "his vain boasting, his petty interferences with the liberties of his subjects, his fits of passion, his senseless acts of injustice to men of minor importance." Few tyrants have shed so little blood. No sovereign was ever more entirely the author of his own fall.

The following story of King Henry IV. "is intensely interesting, as being the first episode of what we may call constitutional government in the modern sense." Concerning his treatment of his captive predecessor it is held that, "whether Richard perished of actual starvation, or of some rheumatic fever, pneumonia, or congestion of the lungs, brought on by cold and low living, he was equally murdered." The odious statute *De Heretico Comburendo* belongs to the year 1401, in which year William Sawtre, of St. Osyth's, Walbrook, priest, perished in Smithfield—the first Englishman who for conscience's sake faced the fire. Of Prince Hal it is said that Shakespeare's account of his youth is a mere hypothetical reconstruction. The idea to which Stubbs leans, that his virtuous youth gave promise of his wise manhood, is combated. His actions prove him contentious, pushing, and wanting in filial affection. He was, however, after his lights, a sincerely religious man, to whom the whole Wycliffite movement was antipathetic; but no one can call him a sympathetic or lovable character. A tribute is paid to the loyalty of the young Earl of March. For the excesses that followed the death of Henry V. the unhappy genius of Henry of Monmouth is held mainly responsible. To the loyalty to England of the Guennois full tribute is borne, and so late as the days of Henry VIII. a vigorous attempt to recover Guienne might yet have found aid from within. "Fortunately for both parties," it is sensibly said, "The attempt was never made." Of Edward IV. Mr. Oman says: "England has had many worse kings, though she has seldom been ruled by a worse man than the selfish, ruthless, treacherous Edward of Rouen."

So far as possible, we have sought to give in the author's own words an insight into an excellent volume.

*The Churl and the Bird.* Translated from the French by John Lydgate. Printed by William Caxton about 1478. (Cambridge, University Press.)

*A lytell treatyse of the horse, the sheep, and the ghooos.* By John Lydgate. Printed at Westminster by Wynkyn de Worde about 1499. (Same publishers.)

THESE two facsimile reprints, executed in unparalleled style by the Cambridge University Press, are further efforts to render accessible to scholars the precious black-letter tracts from Bishop Moore's library, presented to the University in 1715 by King George I. "The Churl and the Bird" belongs to the priceless volume (AB 8, 48) which has already

supplied to the same series, besides other works, Chaucer's 'Story of Anelida' and Lydgate's 'Temple of Glass.' It is a translation, by Lydgate most probably, of a French fabliau, 'Le Lai de l'Oiselet,' and comprises 52 stanzas of seven lines each, and a final stanza of eight lines. At the close of the last stanza is a colophon, "Explicit the chorle and the birde," followed in a contemporary handwriting by the words "by John Lydgate." From this copy two stanzas "Unto my maister" (Chaucer) appear to be omitted. Caught in the snare of the fowler, the bird succeeds in inducing his captor to set him free, promising him to sing on the laurel as he could not in a cage, were it of silver. When once its request is granted it banters the churl for his folly. It is as a bibliographical treasure, and not as a literary possession, that the work is precious. As a specimen of Caxton's type, the second fount, it is perfect. In the last stanza the bird is bidden to go and

recomande me

Unto my maister with humble affection  
Beseeke hym lowly of mercy and pyte  
Of thy rude making to have compassion.

This stanza may possibly be the envoy to Chaucer of which authorities speak. Similar references to Chaucer abound in Lydgate and Oocleve. The original, a facsimile of which is given, is unique.

A *lytell treatyse of the horse, the sheep, and the ghooos*, by John Lydgate, is also facsimiled from a unique exemplar. The original appears in another volume marked AB 4, 58, from Bishop Moore's library, presented to the University by King George I. In this volume, containing one book printed by Pynson and no fewer than twenty-five by Wynkyn de Worde, the present tract stands No. 25. It is ushered in by a woodcut, one of a set illustrating some unknown edition of 'Reynard the Fox,' presenting the lion, crowned, presiding over an assemblage comprising the wolf, the fox, the cat, &c. It deals with the disputes between the three animals named on the title as to which renders the greatest service to humanity. Among horses are included Bucyfall, Pygase, the horse of brass mentioned by Chaucer, and the four steeds seen by the prophet Zacharye. In addition, however, to "the Ram of Cholchos" and the "flees of Gedeon," the sheep boasts "the Paschall lambe without spot all whyte." Much profitable counsel is given in proverbial form. To both these reprints is appended the certificate of M. P. Dujardin that two hundred and fifty copies have been printed, the impressions rubbed off the plates, and the negatives destroyed. The Cambridge Press thus accomplishes "of its own bat" feats such as were, well nigh a century ago, reserved for the Roxburghe Club.

JOHN THOMAS MICKLETHWAITE, F.S.A., the distinguished architect and antiquary, died 28 Oct., aged sixty-three, at 27, St. George's Square, S.W. 'N. & Q.' should have a note of him, for up to the Sixth Series he often wrote under his initials J. T. M.

The second volume of Prof. George Saintsbury, 'Minor Poets of the Caroline Period,' announced by the Oxford University Press, is now ready for issue. Some of the poems have never been printed before, and others have not hitherto been reprinted, and the greater part of the volume will be new to most readers.



## BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES—NOVEMBER.

WITH the leaves of autumn the catalogues are down upon us. So numerous are they that this week afford space for only some of them, reserving the remainder for next week. Buyers will be at fault if they cannot suit themselves, for the variety is great enough to meet tastes.

Messrs. Bull & Auvache have a good assortment, biological and miscellaneous. We note 'Instrumenta Ecclesiastica,' 140 plates, Van Voorst, 7-65, 25s.; Jameson's 'History of our Lord,' 1st edition, Longman, 1850, 2l. 2s.; Morris's 'British Moths,' 2l. 5s.; Max Müller's 'Science Mythology,' 20s.; Neale's 'Christian Church,' 1847, 24s.; Parker Society, 55 vols., 1841-55, 6l. 32s.; and Ticknor's 'Spanish Literature,' 19s.

Mr. David Cadney, of Cambridge, has a collection of autograph letters, 20l. There are items under Australia, Alpine, and Topography.

Mr. Richard Cameron, of Edinburgh, has many interesting items relating to Scotland and its literature, including Macdonald's 'Clan Donald,' vols., 1896-1904, 2l. 15s.; 'The Cockburn Family,' privately printed, 1888, 30s.; Kay's 'Portraits of Edinburgh Characters,' 1887, 2l. 5s.; and Drummond's 'Old Edinburgh Houses,' over 100 large plates, 1879, 45s. Under Scott is a model in plaster of the statue by Greenshields, 2l. 15s. Under Gordon is a coloured map, 1811, with the new kney coach fares, 3s. 6d.; and 36 large coloured plates of old buildings, letterpress by Habershon, 6d.

Mr. Thomas Carver, of Hereford, has "a genuine gain"—the first seven series of 'N. & Q.' with the General Indexes to the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Series, 14l. We are far too modest to say what Mr. Carver says of us: "'N. & Q.' has, in its very first issue, been the leading literary journal of the day." We really feel we must accord that place to our older brother, born on the 1st of January, 1828. The list contains many items under Coloured Plates, Engravings, and Hereford. A copy of Reclus's 'Geography,' 19 vols., is priced 2s.

Mr. James Coleman, of Tottenham, has a catalogue of Early Court and Rent Rolls, Deeds, Writs, Pedigrees, &c. Under London are many interesting deeds.

Messrs. S. Drayton & Sons, of Exeter, have Bewick's 'Quadrupeds,' Newcastle, 1820, 4l. 4s.; a special limited edition of the Facsimile of the 1st Folio, with India proof engravings by Sir El Paton, 3 vols., 3l. 10s.; and the first edition of Gaultier Ballads, original cloth, Orr, 1845, 10s. There are interesting items under India, Poetry, and Music. A supplement is devoted to Zoology.

Mr. Francis Edwards has a short list of new acquisitions. These include 'Walpole's Letters,' edited by Peter Cunningham, 9 vols., 2l. 10s.; and 'Lamb's Journal of his Discovery of Van Diemen's Land.' This is a facsimile and translation, the life by Prof. Heeres, folio, 4l. It was published at 7l. net, and only a few copies remain for sale. Pedrick's 'Monastic Seals' is 10s. 6d.; 'Abuses in England in Shakespeare's Time,' 15s.; and Rabelais, Urquhart and Motley's Translation, 1904, 21s. Under Ethnology

and Anthropology we find Crawley's 'The Mystic Rose,' 6s. 6d.; Elworthy's 'The Evil Eye,' 12s. 6d.; Kovalevsky's 'Ancient Laws of Russia,' 2s. 9d.; Lumboltz's 'Unknown Mexico,' 2 vols., royal 8vo., 1903, 17s. 6d.; Roth's 'Natives of Sarawak and Borneo,' 25s.; and Skeat's 'Malay Magic,' 12s. Mr. Edwards has become the agent for the sale of the publications of the Society for Psychical Research, and the catalogue includes a list with prices.

Mr. Francis Edwards has also a fresh catalogue of books from various well-known collections. Among the items we find Petitot's collection of memoirs relating to the history of France, 131 vols., full calf, 1819-29, 31l. 10s.; Gould's 'Birds of Australia,' 190l.; 'Birds of New Guinea,' 58l.; and 'The Mammals of Australia,' 36l. Harper's Road Books, 20 vols., are 18l.; Byron's 'Hours of Idleness,' Newark, 1807, 5l.; Dickens, Edition de Luxe, 1881-2, 26l.; Hasted's 'Kent,' 4 vols., folio, 1788-99, 25l.; Redfern's 'Royal and Historic Gloves and Shoes,' 1903, 1l.; and Rossetti's 'Ballads,' with autograph letter, 3½ pages, 1882, 1l. 16s. Recent additions to stock include Ackermann's 'Microcosm,' 1815, 23l. 10s.; Finden's 'Illustrations to Byron,' 1833, 2l. 14s.; and 'Military and Naval Anecdotes,' 40 coloured plates by Atkinson, Clark, Heath, &c., 1819, 11l. 11s. Mr. Edwards has a file of *Le Moniteur* from No. 1, 1 January, 1790, to 30 June, 1814, 25 vols., folio, 15l. He has also a large collection of books relating to Napoleon, and of these he is preparing a catalogue.

Messrs. Ellis send us Part III. of the catalogue (S-Z and Supplements) of the immense collection of British and American book-plates formed by the late Sir Augustus Franks. We have already noticed the previous parts.

Messrs. James Fawn & Son, of Bristol, have a handsome set of Scott, complete, with Lockhart's 'Life,' 100 vols., whole red morocco, Black, 1865-70, 18l. 18s.; Richard Hurrell Froude's 'Remains,' Derby, 1838-9, 4 vols., 2l. 12s. 6d.; Emerson, Riverside Edition, 11 vols., Russia, 1883, 10l. 10s. (only 25 printed for the English market, this being No. 18); Winkles's 'Cathedrals,' 30s.; and Blake's 'Elements of Morality,' 1791-1805, 21s. There are items under India, Napoleon, &c., and a first issue of Rogers's 'Italy,' 1830, 25s.

Messrs. William George's Sons, of Bristol, have under Raphael Santi 'Decorations of the Vatican,' being an extended series of thirty-two arabesques, with the complete series of thirteen ceilings, forty-five magnificent paintings in body colours by Justinus Perrone (about 1805), 55l. The catalogue states "that likely enough it is a relic of French loot in Rome." Under Swinburne is a large collection of first editions, 10l. 15s. A first edition of Peter Cunningham's 'Nell Gwyn' is priced 25s. Other items include Audubon's 'Birds,' 6l. 6s.; the Memorial Edition of Bewick, 1885-7, 5l. 5s.; Mrs. Delany's 'Autobiography,' 6 vols., 1861-2, 3l. 18s.; 'Martial Achievements of Great Britain,' fifty-three plates by W. Heath, beautifully printed in colours, 1815, 6l. 18s.; and unpublished drawings of Spenser's 'Faery Queene,' Book II., ninety-five large designs by Woods (about 1830), 3l. 3s.

Mr. John Hitchman, of Birmingham, has Swift's complete works, 19 vols., calf, 1824, 9l. 9s.; Shelley, edited by Buxton Forman, 8 vols., 1880, 7l. 7s.; Creney's 'Monumental Brasses,' 1884, 2l. 2s.; Lady



Jackson's French Memoirs, 14 vols., 1899, 7l. 7s.; Planché's 'Cyclopædia of Costume,' original issue, containing the full number of coloured plates, 1876, 5l. 15s.; first edition of Rossetti's 'Early Italian Poets,' 1861, 2l. 10s.; and Shaw's 'Staffordshire,' 1798-1801, 12l. 12s.

Mr. William Hitchman, of Bristol, has Howell and Cobbett's 'State Trials,' 34 vols., 1809-28, 14l. 14s.; and Lawrence & Bullen's 'Italian Novelists,' silk cloth, 1892-7, 10l. 10s.

Messrs. A. Iredale & Son, of Torquay, have under Turner the 'Liber Studiorum,' reproduced from the original etchings, 3 vols., folio, 1876, 9l. 9s.; also the first edition of 'Views on the Southern Coast,' 1826, 4l. 4s.; and 'The Seine and the Loire,' 2l. 5s. There are items under Devon, and a run of *The Illustrated London News*, 1851-72, 40 vols., 4l.

Mr. Alexander W. Macphail, of Edinburgh, has the original issue of 'Waverley,' 1814, 45s. There are autographs, items under Jacobite, Edinburgh, Fife, &c.

Messrs. B. & J. F. Meehan, of Bath, have some interesting autographs, including a collection numbering a thousand, and comprising those of Queen Victoria, Earl of Aberdeen (1784-1860), Duke of Sussex, Sir Francis Burdett, Macaulay, Disraeli, Gladstone, &c. The price is 30l. A choice set of Byron, just edited by Coleridge and Prothero, 13 vols., is 10l. 10s.; Hazlitt's works, the Edition de luxe, with introduction by Henley, 11l. 10s.; and Kipling's works, 21 vols., 9l. 9s. The last three are all bound by Rivière. There are long lists under Dickens, Bath, Architecture, and Art.

Mr. James Miles, of Leeds, has the 1561 edition of Chaucer, edited by Stowe, 17l. 17s.; a tall copy of the large-type library edition of Dickens, 11l. 11s.; Burton's 'Arabian Nights,' Burton Club, 13l. 13s.; 'Paston Letters,' first edition, 4 vols., 4to, 1787, 45s.; and Zoological Society's *Proceedings*, 1881-1900 (wanting 4 parts), 7l. 10s. The cost of the last was nearly 60l. Among works on angling is Aldam's 'Quaint Treatise on Flees,' printed from an old MS., 3l. 3s. There are many items under Architecture, Art, Medical, Military, Music, &c. There is an old children's book 'The Infant's Cabinet,' 1801, 21s.

Messrs. W. N. Pitcher & Co., of Manchester, have Bentley's *Miscellany*, 1837-50, 10l.; Bingham's 'Marriages of the Bourbons,' 1890, 6l. 16s. 6d.; 'Caldecott's Pictures and Songs,' 1887-8, 4l. 10s.; Plimer's 'Miniature Painters,' 1903, 40l. (limited to 75 copies); Hogarth, edited by Austin Dobson, 1902, 4l. 10s.; and the Tercentenary Edition of 'The Complete Angler,' Bagster, 1893, 2l. 2s.

Mr. G. A. Poynder, of Reading, has a first edition of 'Ingoldsby,' Bentley, 1846-7, 5l. 5s.; Froissart, 1844, 5l. 17s. 6d.; and Linnean Society's *Transactions*, 1840-1904, 25l. There are two rare Elizabethan items: Allot's 'England's Parnassus,' 1600, 30l.; and Bacon's 'Advancement of Learning,' 1605, 25l.

Mr. Albert Sutton, of Manchester, has the complete set of the Domesday Book, edited by Ellis, 1783-1816, 6l. 10s.; H. B.'s (John Doyle's) 'Political Sketches,' 1829-42, 7l. 10s. (cost 80l.); and John Addington Symonds's 'Benvenuto Cellini,' 8l. There are a number of items under Durham, Cheshire, Northumberland, &c.

Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co. have a Rough List of some of their recent purchases. These in-

clude a fine original set of *Punch* to 1904; 'Œuvres de Renan,' 28 vols., 11l. 10s.; a set of Ruskin, 1855-68, 10 vols., morocco ex Britton and Brayley's 'Beauties of English Wales,' 1801-8, 17l. 17s.; Racinet's 'Le Historique,' impressions on tinted paper, 4to, 1888, 10l. 10s.; Pearson's reprint of the dramatists, large paper, 27 vols., 1871, 2l. Sloan's 'Life of Napoleon,' 35s., advertised *Times* at 2l. 5s. There are two copies of *The* reprint of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' the Supplement, enclosed in the special bookcase: one in cloth, 11l. 11s.; the other morocco, 14l. 14s. *The Times* in an advert on the 18th of October prices these at 57l. respectively, without bookcases.

Mr. Thomas Thorp, of Reading, has a Clearance Catalogue, in which a copy of Prayer Book, Robert Young, Edinburgh, priced 9l. 9s. There are many items under Italy, Scotland, &c.

Mr. Wilfrid M. Voynich sends his short catalogue No. 20. The items include a choice of 62 Italian "Novelle," being part of a copy made by Signor G. Papanti, of Leghorn, for library. This collection on vellum is almost as one or two copies were printed for his use. Under English Literature we find the extremely rare first edition of 'Colin Clouts come again,' 1595, 58l.; and the first issue of the folio of 'The Faerie Queen,' 1611-12, 18l. 18s. are a number of entries relating to the Court of Trent.

Messrs. Henry Young & Sons, of Liverpool, their Catalogue No. 374, in which are many interesting items.

## Notices to Correspondents

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

WE cannot undertake to advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects, or the means of disposing of them.

SIR A. E. VICARS.—Forwarded.

F. B. ("Lucifer Matches: Tinder Boxes") the numerous communications at 8 S. iii. 470, 134, 177, 273; vii. 106; x. 72, 141, 226, 435, 437.

J. H. M. ("Hooligan in Russian: Larrikin") MR. PLATT at 10 S. i. 125 noted that *hooligan* "became part and parcel of the Russian language. For the origin of *larrikin* see 8 S. v. 447; x. 2481.

## NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to accept of communications which, for any reason, we cannot print, and to this rule we can make no exception.



## BOOKSELLERS' ADVERTISEMENTS (NOVEMBER.)

Advertisements held over for want of space will be inserted next week.

## CATALOGUE OF SECOND-HAND BOOKS

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SOCIETY FOR PSYCHICAL RESEARCH. F. E. now has Sole Agency for Sale of the Proceedings of this Society. Lists of Prices and Parts free on application. Miscellaneous Catalogue No. 286, 44 pp.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS, &amp;c., ON INDIA, Ceylon, Burma, Malay Archipelago, Japan, China, Persia, Central Asia, &amp;c. MARCH, 1906. 100 pp.

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## BOOK-AUCTION RECORDS.

The Bookseller's *vade mecum*. Vol. III, for the Season 1905-6, contains 15,200 Records of Scarce Books sold by auction. 4 Plates—viz.: Hodgsons' Sale Room; Portrait of Mr. Edwin Parsons; a Coloured Plate of the Grand Pump Room, Bath; and a Portrait of Dr. Richard Garnett, wearing the Order of the C.B. Also a Memoir of Dr. Garnett, with Bibliography of his Works, an Account of Bath as a Centre of Bookselling; Reminiscences of Mr. Parsons; &c. Price 12. 1s. in cloth, and issued also in Quarterly Parts, alphabetically arranged for instantaneous reference. The *Athenæum* says (September 29, 1906): "The Prefatory Notes express some very sound views upon the compilation of sale catalogues. The Index, as usual, is excellent." *Notes and Queries* says it is "of augmenting value." Vol. III. will be sent post free on inspection.

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## Notes.

## DODSLEY'S FAMOUS COLLECTION OF POETRY.

THERE were many celebrated collections of poetry before the middle of the eighteenth century, notably that associated with the great name of Dryden; but the most famous of them all consists of the volumes brought out by the industrious and deservedly respected bookseller Robert Dodsley. To ensure its success he made known his intentions far and wide, and solicited the assistance of the poets and fashionable versifiers of his day. Gray knew that some of his pieces would be included in it, and communicated the news of the proposed publication to his friend Wharton of Durham in a letter endorsed by the recipient with the date 1747. "Dodsley is publishing," he says, "three miscellaneous volumes: some new, many that have been already printed." The Countess of Shaftesbury heard of it in the fashionable world, for she wrote to James Harris, M.P., afterwards the first Earl of Malmesbury, that most of the poems by Lyttelton and Gilbert West, "with several pieces of theirs never yet published, will be inserted in a miscellany which Dodsley is to

give of the best poetical writings which have appeared for several years past."

The collection came out in three volumes in 1748. In the list of new books given in the number of *The Gentleman's Magazine* for January, 1748, p. 48, under the division of poetry, it appears as "a collection of poems, In 3 pocket Vols. pr. 9s. Dodsley." This impression passed through several editions. A fourth volume was added in 1755. This is recorded in the same periodical for March, 1755, p. 143, as "Dodsley's collection of poems. Vol. 4. 3s." A notice of its contents which appeared in the first number of the shortlived *Edinburgh Review* for 1755 is ascribed in the 'D.N.B.' (v. 161) to Hugh Blair, D.D.; but in the 1818 reprint of the two numbers of that periodical its authorship is given to Dr. Robertson. "The worst tome of the four" was Horace Walpole's comment on this volume ('Letters,' ed. Cunningham, ii. 428). The fifth and sixth volumes came out in 1758, and are chronicled in the March number (p. 134) of *The Gentleman's Magazine* as "the 5th and 6th volumes of a collection of poems by several hands. Dodsley." Their price was probably that of the earlier volumes. Dr. Grainger wrote to (Bishop) Percy on 4 April, 1758:—

"It is the general opinion that Dodsley's two last volumes are upon the whole greatly inferior to their predecessors. Dodsley himself thinks otherwise; but, as Gil Blas says, 'cela sent de l'apoplexie.'"—Nichols, 'Illustr. of Lit.,' vii. 251.

Gray was of the same opinion. After that date the complete set ran into many editions.

Gray criticized in a letter to Horace Walpole ('Letters,' ed. Tovey, i. 182) the appearance of the 1748 volumes:—

"I am obliged to you for Mr. Dodsley's book, and having pretty well looked it over will (as you desire) tell you my opinion of it. He might, methinks, have spared the graces in his frontispiece [an allusion to the figures, nude and full-length, of three Graces, engraved by Charles Mosley] if he chose to be economical, and dressed his authors in a little more decent raiment—not in whited-brown paper and distorted characters like an old ballad. I am ashamed to see myself, but the company keeps me in countenance."

And with that feeling he proceeds to describe in detail the productions of his poetical colleagues in the collection.

Lord Byron in August, 1814, franked a letter from Hogg to John Murray the publisher which evidently suggested the issue of such another collection. In a succeeding letter he repeats his conviction that Hogg and Murray

"might make out an alliance. Dodsley's was I believe the last decent thing of the kind, & his had



great success in its day and lasted several years; but then he had the double advantage of editing and publishing—the 'Spleen' and several of Gray's odes, much of Shenstone and many others of good repute, made their first appearance in his collection."

My interest in the collection began as a schoolboy, when my eldest brother added to his library the six volumes of the 1766 impression, and ever since that date I have not failed to illustrate, as far as I could, the careers of its obscure contributors. The volumes of Nichols's 'Illustrations of Literature' and of his 'Literary Anecdotes' are the chief sources of information on this period of authorship. But special articles on Dodsley's collection appeared in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1780, pp. 122-4, 173-6, 214, 406-8. These have been supplemented by the references in several volumes of 'N. & Q.' (1 S. ii. 264, 301, 343, 380, 485, chiefly on the dates of the early editions of the collection, and on Gray's contributions; 2 S. i. 150, 237; ii. 274; 3 S. xi. 172; 4 S. viii. 516, 6 S. iii. 164). Moreover, one set of the volumes in the British Museum contains the annotations of Horace Walpole. This was bought at the Strawberry Hill sale by the Rev. John Mitford, on the dispersion of whose books and MSS. it was acquired for the State. On these and other authorities, including the notes in the 1782 edition, my notes will be based. W. P. COURTNEY.

(To be continued.)

#### "NASEBY OLD MAN."

THERE has just been presented to Naseby by Lord Annaly an old weather-vane which calls to mind the fact that for probably a century prior to 1860 Naseby Church tower was ornamented with a prodigy which may well be described as unique. The Rev. John Mastin, in his 'History and Antiquities of Naseby' (1792) refers to it as follows:—

"Upon the tower is a little more than half a pyramidal spire covered with lead.....Mr. Ashby some years ago, at a considerable expense, caused an addition to be made to the spire of woodwork, consisting of a king-post and four supporters, rising to the height of 15 feet above the stone work; at the top of which is a large hollow copper ball capable of containing, according to the account of the person who performed the work, sixty gallons ale measure; above this ball is some ornamental ironwork and a large weather-vane; from the top of which to the ground is 103 feet."

To this paragraph the author appends the following note:—

"It is well worth the notice of an antiquarian that this copper ball (together with a fine toned bell) was brought by Sir Gyles Allington from

Boulogne, when the place was taken by the in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, A.D. 1544, and was placed upon the cupola of at Horseheath in Cambridgeshire, which and was sold, amongst the rest of the when that once noble seat was dismantled. Ashby paid only for its weight as old altho' the metal was as perfectly free from as when first manufactured; probably owing to coats of gilding and painting."

Carlyle refers to this copper ball in his 'Cromwell' (p. 188). After describing Naseby village he says:—

"The old Church, with its graves, stands in the centre, the truncated spire finishing its strange old Ball, held up by rods; a 'hollo Ball, which came from Boulogne in the Eighth's time,'—which has, like Hudibras's 'been at the Siege of Bullen.'"

Carlyle visited Naseby in the company of Dr. Arnold of Rugby. In a letter to Rev. Dr. Hawkins, dated Rugby, May 1842, Arnold thus refers to the event:

"Carlyle dined and slept here on Friday and on Saturday we went over with my two of my boys to Naseby field, and explored the scene of the great battle very satisfactorily. Life and Correspondence of Thomas Arnold (1881), ii. 267.

In *The Gentleman's Magazine* for November, 1793, appeared a copperplate of Naseby Church tower from the showing the copper ball, &c., in position. It was drawn by Mr. T. Prattent, and accompanied by some notes from the Rev. John Mastin, whose 'History of Naseby' has been reviewed in the number of the magazine for the previous February.

On the restoration of the church in 1860 and the building of the present belfry spire by the late Capt. Ashby, of Woolleys, the prodigy long known as "Naseby Old Man" was taken down to its position on the steeple. The ball was placed in the hall at The Woburn where it remained until 1888. On the 1st of January of that year it was, with other valuables, sold by auction, after the death of Capt. Ashby. From a marked catalogue of the property in my possession I find it realized 5l. It was afterwards acquired by Mr. Reginald Le Maidwell Hall, hard by, in whose grounds it now finds a place, bearing on its surface an inscription recording its history.

The old weather-vane which surmounted the tower lay neglected for some years in the garden of the Manor House. Then it was purchased by the late Mr. John Johnson, of Haddon, Northamptonshire, who placed it on a summerhouse in his garden. It remained until last March, when it was



by auction with his effects. Lord Annaly acquired it from the purchaser, and by his generosity it once more finds a place in Naseby.

The huge copper ball held up by rods, and surmounted by its weather-vane, certainly somewhat resembled the human form when viewed from a distance. It therefore became locally known as "Naseby Old Man." I still remember the following doggerel rime as current in the locality when I was a boy:—

Naseby Old Man was meant to be a spire,  
But Naseby poor farmers could raise him no higher.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

#### "LLAN": ITS DERIVATION AND KINDRED.

If I were to turn literally into Welsh the following sentence, "We will go from Llandybie, past Glangwyddfân, up to Penlan," the version would be: "Awn o Landybie heibio i Langwyddfân i'r lan i Benlan." Here are four words identical in sound and spelling. The first is the most familiar of Welsh prefixes, and the meaning of it, "enclosure," "church," is equally well known. I will note only in passing that, as a rule, it is in other applications the final and not initial element, e.g., *ydlan* (rickyard), *perllan* (orchard).

The second word (for *glan*) means side—a much more common word than the apparently ubiquitous *llan*. In a well-watered parish *Glan-yr-afon*, *Glanrhyd*, *Glandwr*, *Glanffowd*, may be found by the dozen. As a verb *glanio* means to land, and is equally common. In the "mutated" form given above it is difficult to distinguish it from *llan*, without actual personal knowledge of the particular spot mentioned. Thus in Welsh pedigrees by experts of the sixteenth century I find *Glansevin*, in the Vale of Towy, called "Llansevin."

The third example is in a prepositional phrase, the literal meaning of which is "to the lan to." It is more colloquial than the literary Welsh for "up" (*i fyny*).

The fourth is a more obscure term, being confined to secluded hill-side farms and cottages. It occurs as *Y Lan*, *Penlan*, *Penlannau*, *Islan*, and *Tanlan*, so far as my own observation goes. One thing noticeable in its use is that it is invariably *lan*, never *llan*.

In an interesting chapter of a Welsh work, 'The History of the Parishes of Llangeler

and Penboyr,' by Daniel E. Jones (Llandyssul, Gomerian Press, 1899), the author, discussing the name of a farm, *Penlanfawr*, says (p. 143) that *lan* is here synonymous with "breast" or "declivity," and asks if it is possible for *Penllanfawr* to have been the original form. Mr. Jones is not a professed scholar, but he is a very intelligent writer who has followed the safest guides, such as Prof. Rhys and Mr. Gwenogfryn Evans. It will be seen, therefore, that I had warrant for stating that the term was an obscure one. Broadly speaking, there are no words in modern Welsh, other than borrowed ones, which have a single initial *l* except "mutated" forms. The *Penlan* instanced by me above is at the western edge of a roughly quadrilateral plateau overlooking the valley of the Marlos, and stretching back to *Cwrt Bryn y Beirdd* (Bards' Hill Court), which crests the eminence facing *Carreg Cennen* Castle. Its length, S.W. to N.E., is about four miles, with an average width of about a mile. Place-names along its limits clearly point to its having been once considered and used as a single defensive unit—such a unit of defence, in fact, as *Cæsar* ascribes to the Britons ('B.G.' v. 21); and the native name of such a city of refuge, interpreted to *Cæsar oppidum*, survives in that of a farm, *Y Lan*, just outside the pass at the N.E. angle of the plateau. The point I mean is where the road to *Llandeilo* descends into the *Cennen* valley at *Pont Trap* (see *Ward and Baddeley's 'Guide'*). I do not know how old that last term (*Y Trap*) is, but it is worth noting that the little rivulet which falls into the *Cennen* there from the plateau in question is called *Gweche* (*Gwichell* in the O.S.), that *gwechyr* means lid or shutter, and that *Fr. guichet* means wicket.

Nor is this the only suggestion of Anglo-Norman influence hereabouts. I have mentioned *Cwrt Bryn y Beirdd*. Well, adjoining that place is a burial-ground, the history of which is unknown, but its name is *Y Pâl*, or *Pâl Bryn A*, or *Pâl Bryn Awen*. The term "Pale" is familiar to all who know anything of the Anglo-Norman settlement in Ireland. If there is any historical foundation whatever for Mr. Baring-Gould's description of the erection of *Carreg Cennen* Castle in 'Pabo the Priest,' then it is not at all unlikely that the term "Pale," so famous in Irish history, was introduced by poor Nest's progeny—the *FitzGerald*s and *FitzStephens*—from the *Pâl* of *Carreg Cennen*. I have not yet seen the instalment of the 'N.E.D.' dealing with "Pale," which no doubt clears—



up this point, and the connexion of the Carreg Cennan word—unique, I believe, in Wales—with the Palum (Pau) and other *pal*-names in the south of France. I have, however, consulted the 'N.E.D.' s.v. 'Land,' but I do not altogether agree with its very valuable conspectus of variants and cognates of the word "land" in the Celtic languages. That disagreement will, I hope, form the subject of another article. In the meanwhile I conclude by stating my belief that the Celtic *lan*, earlier *lanon*, *lana*, enters into many more British (and even English) place-names than has hitherto been realized, including Lanchester, Lancaster, and—London.

J. P. OWEN.

[The part of the 'N.E.D.' including *pale* was issued in April, 1904. *Pale*, in the expression "the English Pale," is defined as "a district or territory within determined bounds, or subject to a particular jurisdiction.....the pale of English law," and treated as a figurative extension of *pale*, a stake. The word is stated to be adopted from *F. pal*, an adaptation of *L. pālus*, stake.]

THE KOEPENICK "CAPTAIN."—The late audacious hoax in Berlin (so it is called in *The Times* of Thursday, 18 October)—a burgomaster arrested by a sham officer—recalls a similar, though much graver incident in the reign of Napoleon I., known as the "Conspiracy of Malet," a full account of which will be found in Alison's 'History of Europe,' vol. xi. chap. lxxiv.

F. E. R. POLLARD-URQUHART.

Castle Pollard, Westmeath.

"THE BOOKSELLER'S MONOPOLY."—In connexion with a dispute very much before the public just at present, it is interesting to recall William Pickering's defiance of "the trade" in 1832. The opening lines of his address setting forth the whole matter resemble strongly the contention of one party in the present warfare:—

"In consequence of a combination of some of the principal Publishers and Wholesale Houses in London to refuse W. Pickering their publications on any other terms than full price, he is under the necessity of appealing to the Trade and to the Public through the medium of the Press."

His appeal sets forth that as he had published an edition of "trade" books (*i.e.*, standard works the copyright of which had expired) superior in print, paper, binding, and general accuracy, yet at a much reduced price, certain members of the trade not only refused to sell his book, but declined to supply him with their own except on retail terms. Pickering not only argued against this proceeding, but published their

replies to his requests for books; and as a final statement he distributed a small handbill with their names in heavy type surrounded by a deep mourning border.

That he was finally successful is known, and his catalogue of April, 1840, offering to the trade his many excellent books—including "The Aldine Poets," "Diamond Classics," Lowndes's 'Manual,' the works of Ritson, Coleridge, Shaw, Sir Harris Nicolas, &c.—is an indication of how complete his success was.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

COLUMBUS AND THE EGG.—During the present hot controversy between *The Times* Book Club and the Publishers' Association a letter has appeared in *The Times* containing these words: "After all, Columbus never tried to copyright the process of standing an egg up endways."

It was perhaps fortunate for his reputation as a wizard that Columbus did not copyright a method so primitive—I was about to say, so disappointing. He probably did not know that to crack the shell of an egg in order to make it stand endways is quite unnecessary. The feat can be performed by taking a raw egg, and shaking it until the yolk is broken. The yolk will then mix with the white and form the required ballast.

I recall this cockpit diversion for what it may be worth, and offer it humbly to 'N. & Q.'

RICHARD EDGCUMBE.

Edgbarrow, Crowthorne, Berks.

THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE, OXFORD STREET.

—The passing of the Princess's is worthy of mention in the columns of 'N. & Q.' Most old playgoers remember it, and unfortunate as its history has been, I think many of us have kindly recollections of it. In 1840 a concert hall was opened on the site, but became a theatre two years afterwards. In that building, which was pulled down and rebuilt in 1880, as a contemporary reminds us, Ellen Terry made her first appearance as a child under the Kean management in the fifties. Thirty years later Wilson Barrett again brought the theatre a short season of prosperity; but in spite of good plays and brilliant actors, success never continued long with it. Edwin Booth, Fechter, Mrs. Langtry, and John Hollingshead are a few of the celebrated names associated with it, but it was too far outside the West-End zone to hold its place amongst the popular theatres. In 'London Exhibited in 1881' it is spoken of as having an interior "peculiarly commodious and neatly decorated."



T. M. Nelson is referred to as the architect. Perhaps some older playgoer than myself can recall somewhat more of its history.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

[It is closely associated with memories of Charles Kean. A history of it, by E. L. Blanchard, is given in 'The Era Almanack' for 1876.]

**FIRST FEMALE ABOLITIONIST.**—The following paragraph from *The Era* of 20 October seems worth preserving in the columns of 'N. & Q.' :—

"Mrs. Burke, whose husband's death was announced in our last issue, has received the sad news from America of the decease of her mother, Mrs. Cecilia Catherine Beatty, who, at the age of eighty-eight, expired on the 11th inst., after ailing for a long period. The deceased, who had resided over fifty years at Washington, was a well-known authoress and poetess, and was the first lady writer to protest against slavery in the States over half a century ago. At one time she was the only female correspondent of *The New York Tribune*."

HERBERT B. CLAYTON.

39, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane.

**MR. THOMAS HARDY AND RESTORATION.**—

Mr. Thomas Hardy's first story, 'How I built myself a House,' published in *Chamber's Journal* in 1865, when the author was in his twenty-fifth year, is a very commonplace performance, and gave but little promise of the celebrity to which the writer has since attained. The only noticeable point about the story is a parenthesis in which the narrator, in the character of a newly married man, observes :—

"It may be here remarked that Sophia never calls me 'my dear' before strangers. She considers that, like the ancient practice in besieged cities of throwing loaves over the walls, it really denotes a want rather than an abundance of them within."

A truly felicitous comparison.

It is well known that Mr. Hardy was intended for an architect, but it is not so well known that he early achieved some distinction in his first profession, having in 1863 obtained as a prize a silver medal given by the Royal Institute of British Architects for an essay on an architectural subject, namely, 'The Application of Coloured Bricks and Terra-Cotta to Modern Architecture,' and in the same year (according to Mr. Sherren, but this seems a mistake) gained Sir William Tite's prize for an architectural design.

Mr. Hardy appears in his early days to have assisted in the restoration of several churches in his native county, of which he has repented in later years, if we may judge from his writings. His novel 'A Pair of Blue Eyes' (1873) deals with the mischie-

vous effects of "the craze for indiscriminate church restoration" which was then at its height; and in one of his Wessex poems, 'The Levelled Churchyard,' he prays :—

From restorations of Thy fane,  
From smoothings of Thy sward,  
From zealous Churchmen's pick and plane,  
Deliver us, O Lord! Amen!

In a paper read at the annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings in June last (of which society the novelist is a member) Mr. Hardy expressed himself on the subject of restoration in the clearest manner when he said :—

"All that I am able to do is to look back in a contrite spirit at my own brief experience as a church restorer, and, by recalling instances of the drastic treatment we then dealt out with light hearts to the unlucky fanes that fell into our hands, possibly help to prevent its repetition on the few left untouched."

JOHN HEBB.

"PIMP" = SMALL.—In the 'N.E.D.' *pimp*, sb.<sup>2</sup>, is given as "a name in London for a small faggot or bundle of firewood," with quotations from 1742 to 1889. We also find "pimping" in the sense of small, with citation of Cornish dial. *pimpey*, weak, watery cider (cf. "small beer"). In the city of Durham the boys call small marbles "pimps," and say of anything small, "What a pimp of a thing!" A very small boy received from his schoolfellows the designation of "Pimp" So-and-so, which has stuck to him, until he is almost grown up. The 'E.D.D.' has *pimp*=small faggot, recorded for Southern counties; *pimping*=small, &c., from Scotland to Devon; and *pimpy*=small, &c., for Gloucester.

J. T. F.

Durham.

"CASH ON THE NAIL."—Your quotation (*ante*, p. 298) from the 'N.E.D.' to the effect that the meaning of this phrase is not certainly known prompts me to send a West Yorkshire explanation. Twenty-five to thirty years ago, almost every tradesman had affixed to his counter, by a round-headed brass nail, a counterfeit coin—usually a half-crown. Sometimes there were two, but I think that to show more than two would have been considered a useless advertisement of the fact that the tradesman had been thrice imposed upon, just as the absence of any such coin (in certain classes of shop) would be taken as evidence that the shopman was not smart in detection. The nailed coin was generally near the customer's side of the counter, and payment "on the nail" meant prompt cash, but also a challenge.



to test the genuineness of the cash: just as people who pay gold for a small purchase will often ring the coin on the counter, as if to save the shopman the trouble of doing so.

H. SNOWDEN WARD.

Hadlow, Kent.

THE BIRD'S CLAW IN DEMONOLOGY.—The following note, signed Ermengarda Greville-Nugent, appeared in *The Morning Post* of 23 October. I think it deserves a place in "N. & Q." :—

"The custom of strewing ashes, &c., on the floor of a room believed to be haunted in order that the spirit may betray its presence by the marks of a bird's claw is of far greater antiquity than the 'Scottish folk-lore superstition' to which Mr. Andrew Lang, in your issue of the 19th inst., refers. It is, in fact, a very ancient Eastern custom, well known to all students of magical lore and the Jewish Kabbala. It arose, of course, from the belief that a demon's body had cock's feet, which would leave their prints where he trod, though the demon was himself invisible to human eyes; and an old Rabbinical legend relates, as a proof of the wisdom of Solomon—who was well versed in demonology—that by this means he detected an evil spirit which, though unseen, was suspected of visiting one of the wise King's wives."

A. L. MAYHEW.

HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE IN 1906.—"Tis amazing what a polish the world have been brought up to," as Humphrey remarks in 'The Return of the Native'; and it is also amazing to note the effect of the polish on material that has been inadequately prepared to receive it. One marvels at a person sufficiently educated to think of writing to the editor of a county *Notes and Queries* putting the following question :—

"York and Lancaster.—What was the origin of the dispute between these two counties? I hope the editor will give plenty of space for a lengthy reply."

The italic type is due to me.

ST. SWITHIN.

AN EXPLICIT TESTATOR.—If all will-makers would only be as clear as the following, it would prevent much genealogical doubt :—

"Will of William Scott, Mariner, Batchelor, who leaves all to his landlady, because he has no father, mother, brother, or sister."—Proved 1706/7, P.C.C. 46 Poley.

GERALD FOTHERGILL.

11, Brussels Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.

"TANTASLAM."—The word *tantaslam* is the general name for the many little knick-knacks made and given to be disposed of at bazaars and sales of work. A *tantaslam* is something of little value, more for ornament than use. "O! it's only a *tantaslam*,"

is an expression often used. Some very small tartlets, also made for the same purpose, are called *tantaslams*.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

INSCRIPTIONS AT ANGORA.—'A Voyage into the Levant,' by M. Tournefort (Joseph Pitton de Tournefort), translated chiefly by John Ozell (London, 1718, ii. 349), states that in the churchyard of the convent of St. Mary of the Armenians, without the city of Angora, are the following inscriptions:

"Hic iacet interratus | D. Ioannes Roos | Sotus qui obiit in An | gora die 22. Junii anno | domini M.DC.LXVIII. | ætatis sue XXXV. | annorum | hodie mihi : cras tibi."

"Hic iacet | Samuel Farrington | Anglus, Acid-walli | Farrington Merca | toris Londinensis | Filius : obdormivit | in Christo, anno | ætatis XXXIIII | salutis MDCLX."

Tournefort gives pages of ancient Greek and Latin inscriptions which he found at Angora. He says (p. 343) :—

"The whole first Enclosure [i.e., in the Castle] is full of Pedestals and Inscriptions : but what part of Angora is without them? A good Antiquary would find what would employ a whole Year to transcribe."

He tells of "the Life of Augustus in fine Latin, and handsome characters," "cut above seventeen hundred years ago," on the side of the door of the Vestibulum in Angora. He does not give it, but says that it is to be found in "Monumentum Ancyranum Gronovii, and in Gruter." He says:

"Leunclave had it of Clusius [Charles de l'Escluse].....and Faustus Verantius, who communicated this valuable Piece to Clusius, had it from his uncle Antonius Verantius, Bishop of Agria, and Ambassador of Ferdinand ii. to the Porte. This Prelate caus'd it to be transcrib'd as he pass'd by Angora. Busbequius took a Copy of it."—Pp. 335-6.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

A SHAKESPEARIAN CONJUNCTION.—It may be worth recording in these columns that the arms of Poyntz and Bardolfe are portrayed on the same page, viz., fo. 86, Harleian MS. 6065, Essex Visitation, A.D. 1612. The coincidence is curious.

A. TOOVEY.

BURNING CATTLE ALIVE. (See *note*, p. 240.)—With respect to your reviewer's allusion to a case of burning a calf alive, it may be recalled that some such cases of superstition were recorded at 7 S. vi. 394.

JOHN T. PAGE.

OLD WINE IN NEW BOTTLES.—The wisdom of the remark of Edward, Lord Lytton, to his son, "Do you want to get at new ideas?"



read old books. Do you want to find old ideas? read new books," has found a striking illustration in Mr. Bram Stoker's 'Reminiscences of Henry Irving.' We are there regaled with an anecdote which is said to have pleased Tennyson very much. Here it is:—

"A noble at the Court of Louis XIV. was extremely like the king, who, on it being pointed out to him, sent for him and asked him: 'Was your mother ever at Court?' Bowing low, he replied: 'No, sire, but my father was!'"

The joke is subtle, but it bears a strong resemblance to one of Bacon's apophthegms, which, presumably, Tennyson had forgotten:—

"There was a young man in Rome, that was very like Augustus Cesar. Augustus took knowledge of him, and sent for him and asked him: 'Was your mother never at Rome?' He answered, 'No, sir, but my father was.'"

RICHARD EDGECUMBE.

Edgbarrow, Crowthorne.

### Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

REV. JOHN SHARPE, D.D.—Having stayed over here all the summer from New York, I am using every effort to secure some much-wanted information before returning, and I hope you will allow me space for two or three queries, as the information is required for a literary purpose.

The Rev. John Sharpe, D.D., was son of Rev. Alexander Sharpe and Anne Douglass. Born 15 May, 1680, in Bourtie, Garrioch, Scotland. Died about 1722-5, possibly in London, where he was in 1721. (Several of this name died in Clerkenwell.) Received A.M. degree at Aberdeen about 1698; D.D. degree at King's College, Aberdeen, 1714. Ordained deacon by Right Rev. Henry, Lord Bishop of London, 15 February, 1700, and priest by the same bishop, 16 March, 1700. Set sail 3 July, 1701, from Southampton for Virginia, where he arrived 8 Sept. Thence to Maryland, N.J., and N.Y., where in 1704 he was appointed Chaplain H.M. Forces. Returned to England in 1713. His successor, Rev. Dr. Jenney, received commission in 1717 from Kensington, but I have not been able to learn date of Dr. Sharpe's resignation. I trust there may be some who can correct and add to the above sketch. Anything

regarding Dr. Sharpe or his family will be appreciated.

REV. JOHN MILLINGTON, D.D.—Vicar of Kensington 1700-28, part of which time he was also rector of Stoke Newington, after being the Prebendary of Stoke Newington. He died 25 March, 1728, at Kensington, and, about a month later, on 26 April, the records of St. Mary's Church, Stoke Newington, state that "Doctor John Millington was buried in wolen as Act directs: attested before Mr. Sear." I have been unable to find where his grave is, or even a monument to his memory. He gave a valuable library to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which in turn gave it to the oldest Library (Society) in New York. Anything of interest regarding Dr. Millington, or any information about the destruction of this library in 1778 by the British troops in New York, would be appreciated.

FULHAM MSS.: PAROCHIAL LIBRARIES, c. 1724.—A printed set of "Queries to be answered by every Minister" was apparently sent out by the Lord Bishop of London somewhere about 1724 or earlier:—

"Have you a Parochial Library? If you have, are the books preserved, and kept in good condition? Have you any particular rules and orders for the preserving of them? Are those rules and orders duly observed?"

I am anxious to find an "original" giving the date of the above for any New York churches. They were received in different parishes, but the one sent to Trinity Church in New York City is undated, as is also the reply the rector, the Rev. W. Vesey, sent.

WM. D. KEEP.

5 and 6, Haymarket.

'SAGACIOUS REMARKS.'—I should like to know to what Northern tempest, and what Northern Solomon, these remarks had reference:—

"Sagacious Remarks On the more than Sagacious and ever Memorable Speech of Solomon of the North, Vindicating him from Sundry Malicious Aspersions; in a Letter to the Rev. Mr. ——— Keeper of the Bodleian Library. To which is added, A Certain Northern Petition ..... By a Citizen of York. 12mo, wrappers. [17—]."

I find the publication in the list of a second-hand dealer.

ST. SWITHIN.

"MALE-TRAVELS."—On p. viii of the Preface (said to be by Mary Astell, who was the courageous "suffragette" of her time) to "The Third Edition" of the 'Letters' of the Right Honourable Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, one finds the term "Male-Travels" in the sense of books of



travels written by males. Was this term invented by the said "prefacer," as she is called in a note on the next page? It is noticeable that her political aspirations did not extend into the realm of grammar. "Prefaceress" is not a comely word. Moreover, she herself refers to Lady M. W. M. on p. vi as "the author." Were the first and second editions of these charming 'Letters' published, like the third, in London in 1763. EDWARD S. DODGSON.

[The 'D.N.B.' states that the 'Letters' were published in 3 vols. in 1763. "Male-Travels" does not appear to be in the 'N.E.D.' the nearest likeness to it being under II. 3, "Of or pertaining to a man or men," where "Male-Nunnery" is quoted from 'Admirable Curiosities,' by R. Burton, 1684 (not the author of 'The Anatomy of Melancholy'). The instance of "prefacer" may be useful for a forthcoming part of P.]

MARCH 25 AS NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Under what statute, or by what authority, and when, was 25 March made the first day of the legal year in England?

EDWARD WATSON.

Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.

[The date of the commencement of the year in England was discussed at 7 S. iv. 444; v. 237, 335, 398, 477; 8 S. v. 385; vi. 256; viii. 228. MR. LYNN said at 7 S. v. 477: "I believe the adoption of Lady Day as the commencement of the year in legal deeds dates from the fourteenth century, but am not aware whether this was accompanied by any legislative enactments. In a note on the 'Ecclesiastical Calendar,' published in 'N. & Q.' 7 S. i. 243, I called attention to the inconsistency of early editions of the Prayer Book in stating categorically that the year began on March 25, and yet evidently alluding to January 1 as New Year's Day."]

SIR ROBERT FLUDD.—In Chief Justice Rolle's 'Abridgments (del Common Ley,' &c.), vol. ii. p. 214, 1668 ed., Dr. Robert Fludd, 1574-1637, alchemist and mystic, is described as *Sir* Robert. The reference to him is the following:—

"Al Parlement de 18 & 19 Jac. resolve en Sir Robert Fluddes case. Et le Patent adjudge per le Parlement d'estre un grievance & Sir Robert Fludd mist hors del mele pur un projector."

In Watkins's 'Biographical Dictionary,' new ed. (1821), Fludd is described as "the son of Sir Thomas Fludd." If Sir Thomas was a baronet, no doubt Robert succeeded him. If not, it would be interesting to learn in what particular circumstances Fludd the "projector" obtained the handle to his name. J. MACFARLAN.

ROOSEVELT: ITS PRONUNCIATION.—It is a pity President Roosevelt did not inaugurate the "nu spelin" by reforming his own name. We should then have known for certain how

to pronounce it. I see a writer in *The Evening News* (27 Oct.) gives T. Ruzvelt as his idea of a suitable signature. The biographical dictionaries are not agreed. Some give Rüzvelt, but the most authoritative—Smith's 'Cyclopædia of Names'—gives Rōzvelt. The point at issue is whether the first syllable should be sounded like our word *ruse* or *rose*. Can any reader definitely solve this question? JAS. PLATT, Jun.

DICK KITCAT.—In 'The Fortunes of Hector O'Halloran,' by W. H. Maxwell, with illustrations by J. Leech (1843), plates 2-6 are signed "Dick Kitcat," but his name does not appear on the title-page. Is anything known about this artist? Did he illustrate any other books? A. B.

HALLEY ARMS. (See 10 S. v. 406.)—Mr. Ralph J. Beevor, M.A., of London, has favoured me with the information following:

"The results of my inquiry at the College of Arms have been disappointing. It appears that no grant of arms has at any time been made to a person of the name of Halley, and that no Halley pedigree is recorded at the College. I am still to learn whose were the arms borne (according to Aubrey) by Edmond Halley."

There are two or three published coats armorial of Halley families—one given, I believe, by Fairbairn.

Papworth and Morant give their authorities for the coat, Sa. fretty, and a canton arg., as follows: "Glover's 'Ordinary,' Cotton MS. Tiberius D, 10; Harl. MSS. 1392 and 1459." Will any reader elucidate this problem? EUGENE F. MCPHIE.

Chicago, U.S.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

Say well is good, but do well is better;  
Do well seems the spirit, say well is the letter;  
Say well is godly, and helps to please,  
But do well lives godly and gives the world ease.

G. H. G.

O, memories that bless and burn.

T. R. WHIPHAM.

TENNYSON AND THE SPINDLE TREE.—I believe the late Lord Tennyson, in dedicating one of the editions of his works to his wife, compared her to a spindle tree. Can you tell me the date of the edition and the actual words used? J. GOUDGE.

Swindon.

[See the last lines of 'A Dedication,' in the one-volume complete Tennyson (Macmillan), p. 240.]

BIBLIOTHECA FARMERIANA.—I should be interested to hear of any copy of the catalogue of Dr. Farmer's library (sold in May, 1798) which gives information as to the



purchasers of the items. I am specially interested in lots 7441 and \*7441, which were sold together for 5s.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.  
The University, Sheffield.

**RICHARD COWLEY THE ACTOR: WITNESSES TO HIS WILL.**—Cowley's nuncupative will is recorded in the Archdeaconry of London, vol. vi. f. 22:—

"The xiii<sup>th</sup> of January, 1617 [*i.e.*, 1618].—Memorandum that Richard Cowley, in the presence of us hereunder written, made & constituted his daughter Elizabeth Cowley sole executrix of all his goods & chattells. Witness John Heminges, Cuthbert Burbage, John Shanneke, Tho. Ravenscrofte.

"Proved in the parish of St. Leonard in Shoreditch by Elizabeth Birch, *als* Cowley, daughter of the deceased, on the 6<sup>th</sup> April, 1619."

Richard Cowley, the testator, was a fellow-actor of Shakespeare's, and is buried in the church of St. Leonard, Shoreditch. John Heminge and Cuthbert Burbage are well known; but is anything known of John Shancke and Tho. Ravenscrofte? Were they also fellow-actors with Shakespeare? Who and what was the husband of Elizabeth Birch? HENRY R. PLOMER.

**'PASSAGES FROM THE HISTORY OF A WASTED LIFE.'**—Can any of your readers inform me who was the author of 'Passages from the History of a Wasted Life'? According to the title-page of the only copy I have seen (second edition, 8vo. London, 1853), the book bears to have been written "By a Middle-Aged Man," and according to the preface it was published simultaneously in Britain and America. The preface continues:—

"It may not be amiss to say that this inimitable series of sketches is not the maiden effort of the eminent writer. His prolific pen, like a match ignited by friction, has blazed through many folios. He is the author of the 'Pen and Ink Sketches,' 'Loiterings in and about Boston,' 'Life of John B. Gough,' 'Pen Portraits of English Preachers,' and perhaps a dozen other different works."

Was 'Passages from the History of a Wasted Life' the author's own autobiography? Any particulars of, or references to, the author's life and work will be much appreciated. Communications may be addressed to

JOHN ANDERSON.

31, Whitehall Road, Aberdeen.

[The author was John Dix, *alias* John Ross. You will find a life of him, with a list of his works, in 'D.N.B.' vol. xv. p. 122. The notice closes with the words: "He is treated very severely as a literary forger by Mr. Moy Thomas in *The Athenæum* (5 Dec. 1887 and 23 Jan. 1888), and by W. Thornbury and Mr. Buxton Forman in 'N. & Q.' The references to the latter are 4 S. ix. 294, 305; x. 55.]

**ARGYLE STONE.**—Can any one enlighten me regarding the history of the "Argyle Stone," which is on the top of the ridge between the Spey and Glen Eunach, Rothiemurchus, Inverness-shire?

ADAM BLACK.

"TRUST IN GOD AND KEEP YOUR POWDER DRY."—I have recently heard this attributed to Cromwell. I should be glad to learn if there is any authority for this statement, or whether he merely made use of a saying already in existence. FREDERIC TURNER.

[Bartlett, 'Familiar Quotations,' 1891, p. 588, quotes from Col. Blacker's 'Oliver's Advice,' 1834, the words, "Put your trust in God, my boys, and keep your powder dry." A foot-note from Hayes's 'Ballads of Ireland,' i. 191, says: "There is a well-authenticated anecdote of Cromwell. On a certain occasion, when his troops were about to cross a river to attack the enemy, he concluded an address ..... with these words, "Put your trust in God; but mind to keep your powder dry!"]

**BYRON'S 'DON JUAN.'**—In 'Don Juan,' Canto viii. stanza 132, Byron writes:—

Wherefore the ravishing did not begin;

and he puts the line in quotation marks. Can any of your readers tell me the reason or purpose of these quotation marks? Is it a quotation? GEORGE STRONACH.

**"POLICE-OFFICE."**—Serjeant Ballantine, writing in 1882 ('Experiences of a Barrister') said, "Police-courts were [in the early part of the 19th c.] called [police-] offices." They were still so called in the sixties, and in some places at least in the seventies. Can any one tell us when the new name "police-court" was introduced? Was it done by statute, or how? We want one or two early instances. In some places in Scotland and the United States, *police-office* is still the ordinary name for a police-station, of which 'The Century Dictionary' (U.S.) treats it merely as a synonym. Is this the case also in parts of England?

J. A. H. MURRAY.

Oxford.

## Replies.

"STEELYARD."

(10 S. vi. 282, 331.)

WITH regard to the discussion of the name *Stilliard*, as applied to the house or "guild-hall" occupied by the Hanse merchants, I make a couple of notes.

The proper spelling of the Prov. E. word



for "handle" is *steal*, as in 'E.D.D.' The *ea* represents a lengthening of the short open *e* in M.E. *stele* and A.-S. *stela*. The alleged A.-S. *stila* never existed.

The O.F. *estille*, a loom, is merely a bad spelling of O.F. *ostille*, and is allied to mod. F. *outil*, as shown by Godefroy.

It follows that we had better not be misled by these alluring suggestions; let us rather consider the form *stilliard* as it stands.

The prov. E. *stillur* hints that the *d* is a mere suffix, as in *halyard* (from the M.E. *halier*, a hauler) and in *lanyard* (from French *lanière*); so that, in reconstituting the O.French form, we naturally arrive at the form \**stillier*. This sufficiently agrees with Cotgrave's statement that the F. *crochet* meant, amongst other things, "a Roman Beame, or *stelleere*." But O.French words do not begin with *st*; so that the word is "aphetic," and something has been lost from the beginning.

MR. MAYHEW has kindly sent me a solution of the etymology, which seems to me to be right; and I leave him to tell the story.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

I wish to offer my congratulations to PROF. SKEAT on his interesting discovery that *steelyard*, the name for the weighing instrument, is identical with *Steelyard*, the name of the Guildhall of the German Merchants in London. To have only one *steelyard* to explain is a great comfort to the etymologist. Hitherto the two *steelyards* have been kept sternly apart, and neither has been satisfactorily explained. PROF. SKEAT argues from the fact that the instrument was sometimes called a *steelyard-beam* that the beam was named after the place, and not the place after the beam. This is surely a great gain. We know now that in our search for an ultimate etymology we have to try to find out the original meaning of the name given to the Guildhall of the German Merchants. An older form of the name was *Stillyard*, as we find from the Act quoted by PROF. SKEAT. And a still earlier form appears to have been *Stilleere* or *Stelleere*. I think that such a form may be inferred from *stelleere*, the spelling of the name of the weighing instrument in Cotgrave (s.v. 'Crochet'). Perhaps some day PROF. SKEAT will in some document fortunately discover the form *Stelleere* for the name of the Guildhall. Well, what is the etymology of the word *stelleere*? I would suggest that we may find the solution of this puzzle in Ducange. I find there that *hostilaria* is a shortened form of *hospitalaria*, and that

*hospitalaria* is a very common name for "domus, domicilium, xenodochium." This is just the meaning we want for our *Steelyard*. The pedigree of the forms would be *steelyard*, *stillyard*, *stelleere*, O.Fr. *hosteliere*, Lat. *hostilaria*. The *ho-* is cut off in *Spital-fields*. For the excrescent *d* in *Stillyard*, compare the form *lanyard*, for *lannier* (*lanyer*), Fr. *lanière*.

I venture to offer this etymology for acceptance, as it seems to me to be phonetically sound, and suitable as regards meaning. It would never have occurred to me but for the help derived from reading PROF. SKEAT's article.

A. L. MAYHEW.

"MINIVER" (10 S. vi. 266, 313).—Under 'Meniver, Miniver, Minivir,' that comfortable work 'The Drapers' Dictionary' cites Cotgrave's definition, "The fur of ermines mixed or spotted with the fur of the weasel called gris," and remarks:—

"There is some diversity of opinion as to what manner of fur the old *meniver* was, but there is no reason to doubt the authority of Cotgrave, who had so much advantage over us in deciding its character."

I believe that most modern writers are of opinion that, originally, the fur was furnished by a kind of squirrel; for example, Alfred Franklin says in *Les Magasins de Nouveautés* vol. iv. pp. 275-6:—

"Le petit-gris ou *vair* est un écureuil du Nord dont les différentes espèces présentent de très nombreuses variétés de gris. Son dos fournissait le petit-gris proprement dit; quant au ventre, qui est souvent blanc comme de l'hermine, on en faisait souvent alterner la fourrure avec celle du dos, et l'on obtenait ainsi le *menu-vair*. Je crois que les mots *gris-vair* désignent une qualité moins fine de la même fourrure que le *menu-vair*."

*Vair* and our word *various* are akin, and I suppose it was because the squirrel's fur was diversified that such a name was given to it. The fact that *vair* in heraldry is represented by alternate patches of azure and argent goes to prove that the original of it was grey and white, blue being, even now, often used in referring to the coloration of animals which are, more strictly speaking, grey. In German *Grauwerk* stands for *miniver*.

We may conclude that by Cotgrave's time *menu-vair* was otherwise arrived at than through the squirrel, and that still later, as LADY RUSSELL points out, ermines and black Astrachan lambs combined to produce the varied effect. I myself think that *miniver*, of sorts, has owed something to Brer Rabbit. I am surprised that there should be any difficulty in meeting



with miniver as a contemporary commercial term, though I do not think the fur is, for the moment, fashionable. I am also stirred to hear of "the miniver trimming of a peer's mantle worn at Queen Victoria's coronation," inasmuch as Mr. W. J. Thoms's 'Book of the Court,' published in 1838, gives all the miniver to the peeresses. Here is an example from p. 93:—

"At the Coronation of a Sovereign, a Duke's robes consist of a crimson velvet mantle and surcoat, lined with white taffeta; the former being doubled from the neck to the elbow, with four rows of dark spots on each shoulder. His coronet is of gold, set round with eight strawberry-leaves of the same metal at equal distances; the cap inside being crimson velvet, lined and turned up with ermine spotted, and surmounted by a golden tassel.

"The Coronation robe or mantle of a Duchess is of crimson velvet, the cape being furred with miniver pure, powdered with four bars or rows of ermine. The mantle is edged round with miniver pure, five inches broad, and the train two yards on the ground. Her coronet is the same as the Duke's, with a cap of crimson velvet turned up with ermine, with a tassel of gold on the top."

A foot-note informs us that in a MS. in the British Museum (Harl. 1776, fol. 31b) "the black tufts of ermine on the white miniver fur" are designated *powderings*.

ST. SWITHIN.

ERIDGE CASTLE (10 S. vi. 308).—When I was a small boy I had a governess, Miss Gilbertson by name. She often talked of "my uncle Taylor," who was an architect and lived at Bayswater. I was once taken to see him, and then I learnt that he was not only the restorer of Eridge Castle, but that he gloried in his work. When grown up I saw this masterpiece, and a most gimcrack appearance he had managed to give the whole place, mainly, if I recollect right, by the fantastic battlements with which he had crowned the castle. The portal, too, through which the Lords of Abergavenny had to enter their abode, fully bore out Ruskin's complaint that English architects designed their doors as if human beings crept into their dwellings like mice or wasps.

I think Mr. Taylor must have taken Horace Walpole's round tower at Strawberry Hill as his model of an English castle. The whole place had the air of a glorified Strawberry Hill.

SHERBORNE.

"ADMIRABLE" (10 S. vi. 329).—The pronunciation of *advisable* has nothing whatever to do with that of *admirable*. The analogy wholly fails, as will be shown.

You cannot, in English, argue from one word to another in the case of borrowed words. Every word must be considered

separately, with regard to *its own history*. This is precisely the object pursued in the 'N.E.D.,' and one of the considerations that render that work so valuable.

Briefly, *advisable* is a mere modern English coinage, quite unauthorized by French or Latin. If a schoolboy were to venture to write *advisabilis* in a Latin exercise, he would probably be displeased with the consequences. *Advise* preceded *advisable* by more than four centuries.

But *admirable* is in a totally different case. It is not derived from the English verb to *admire*, but was borrowed, ready-made, from the French *admirable*, which was really a refashioning of the Old French *amirable*, which Old French form was derived directly from the Latin *admirabilis*—all without any reference to the verb at all.

Fallacious analogies lie at the bottom of our innumerable absurdities. Thus many people believe that, because *affect* gives us *affection*, therefore *connect* must give us *connection*. Even the schoolboy who is supposed to know enough Latin to write an exercise knows that *connexio* does not pair off with *affectio*. And if he reasons upon this, he will remember that *affectare* belongs to the first conjugation, with a pp. *affectatus*, whilst *connectere* belongs to the third, with a pp. *connexus*. The French write *connexion* to this day; but the English boggle over it. For many soon forget the modicum of Latin which they once knew.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

"PONY" = "CRIB" (10 S. vi. 185, 232, 294).—The passage in 'Verdant Green' about which MR. JERRAM (p. 232) was "not sure" is as follows:—

"In Oxford, a coach means a private tutor, you must know; and those who can't afford a coach, get a cab—*alias* a crib,—*alias* a translation."—'The Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green,' by Cuthbert Bede, seventh ed., 1856, p. 64, chap. vii.

The speaker is Charles Larkyns.

In a 'Guide to Eton; Eton Alphabet; Eton Block; Eton Glossary,' &c. (London and Eton, 1860), is the following:—

"Cribs.—Translations of Schoolbooks, of some use to idle and stupid boys—but do not let them ever lay the flattering unction to their souls, that the fact of their having used a Crib is a mystery unknown to their Tutor—and they are occasionally surprised by being ordered to bring down their surreptitious help," &c.

Again, in 'The Eton Glossary,' by C. R. Stone (Eton, 1902), is the following:—

"Cribs.—Translations into English of Latin and Greek books being construed in school, literal and incorrect in most instances. They save one the trouble of looking out the words one doesn't know,



but they generally translate them wrong themselves. After all, hard words break no Bohns. Cribbs are allowed, with special permission, in the First Hundred, but not lower down in the School."

It is no concern of mine to criticize the above, or to explain why "cribs" which are "incorrect in most instances," and generally "translate them" (i.e., words one doesn't know) "wrong," "are allowed, with special permission, in the First Hundred."

I have no memory of any word other than "crib" = translation, in use among the boys in my Eton days, 1858-64. If I remember rightly, one of the masters—the Rev. Augustus Birch—would sometimes say to a boy who had failed in translation "You have not read your Bohn." Cribbs were of course forbidden; but there can be little doubt that their use was "winked at"—rightly, as I think.

In my house (the Rev. Russell Day's) we had "House Cribbs"—Homer, Horace, Virgil, &c. These were kept in a cupboard, top shelf, in the biggest room, not necessarily that of the "Captain of the house," as the room had two beds, for brothers or cousins. It was an unwritten law that any boy who, having used a crib, got it "nailed," had to supply a duplicate. Though the masters' law was avowedly against cribbs, the books in many cases reached—for boys' books—a ripe old age. I remember one which, having been "nailed," was found so dilapidated by "my tutor" that he put it into his waste-paper basket. I recovered it, and restored it to the cupboard.

If my memory is right, the extracts given in 'Poetæ Greci,' 'Scriptores Romani,' &c., had their references, so that there was little trouble in getting at the translations in the "cribs."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

KEBLE PHOTOGRAPHS (10 S. vi. 250, 311, 351).—I am greatly obliged to PREBENDARY DEEDS for his valued reply at the second reference. Since its publication I have been favoured by a correspondent of 'N. & Q.' with the loan of a carte-de-visite of Keble which may possibly prove that he did, after all, face the photographer on a third occasion. The photograph is a vignette, the subject facing slightly to the right of the spectator. Keble is clad in a waistcoat buttoned high up on his right breast, and over his shoulders is loosely thrown a cloak which covers all but the collar of his coat. Round his neck is a white neckcloth. His hands are dimly seen olded in his lap. His face bears a palpable. There is unfortunately no photo-

grapher's name on the back, but my correspondent believes he bought it years ago at Cambridge.

Since writing the above I have seen the two replies at the last reference. I am grateful to those correspondents for so kindly indicating the existence of other photographs of Keble, and thus overwhelmingly proving the inaccuracy of the statement that he was the subject of but one "genuine photograph."

JOHN T. PAGE.

PRECEPT ON DRUNKENNESS (10 S. vi. 288).—Le conseil—et non pas l'—Aphorisme"—est d'Hippocrate, à qui Littré, dans une chanson de jeunesse, fait dire,

Qu'il faut à chaque mois  
S'enivrer au moins une fois.

*Semel in mense!* L'Ecole de Salerne n'est pour rien dans cette recommandation, que les circonstances rendaient d'ailleurs parfaitement inutile....

Exposition, sources, arguments et conclusions se trouvent tout au long dans des thèses anciennes de la faculté de médecine de Paris, en voici le titre:—

An singulis mensibus repetita ebrietas salutaris? Dr. Langlois, 1665.

An potibus spiritibus præparetur senectus? Dr. de la Poterie, 1665.

Non ergo unquam ebrietas salutaris. Dr. Hamet, 1666.

Ergo ut immodicus hebetat, sic moderatus acuit vini usus ingenium. Dr. Lallemand, 1643.

An vino madidis decoctum ceparum? De la soupe à l'oignon aux ivrognes. Dr. de Caën, 1660.

Au sortir du seizième, ce siècle génial autant que "boissonneux," la question, semble-t-il, hantait la Faculté: Hippocrate dit, Oui, mais Galien dit, Non! C'est dans la 'Morale de Plutarque,' les Symposiaques ou Questions de table (liv. iii. 9, 1-10), qu'il convient de chercher, en même temps, que les théories des anciens sur l'ivresse vineuse, l'éloge de l'ivrognerie, et la marche des Pochards (*acrothoraces*)—

Socrate, qui l'eût dit? ô Platon, qui l'eût cru!

POËNSIN-DUCREST.

4, rue Boursault, Paris.

I regret I cannot give the exact place where this precept is to be found, but I suggest it may be in the eleventh-century poem from which Mr. King, in his 'Classical and Foreign Quotations,' 1904 ed., cites Nos. 255, 735, 2131, 2525, and 2575. By the way, in the first line of 255,

Caseus est nequam quia concoquit omnia se quam, he prints the last two words as one, and translates it as though it had been "secum." Is not "se quam" dog-Latin for "præter se"?



I believe that the following (not included by Mr. King) also come from this poem:—

1. Nunquam lenta fuit stomacho succurrere mentha.
2. Omnis mensa male ponitur absque sale.
3. Ut vites penam, de potibus incipe cenam.
4. Vina probantur odore, sapore, nitore, colore.
5. Si sumas ovum, molle sit atque novum.
6. Regula Presbyteri jubet hoc pro lege teneri,  
Quod bona sint ova, candida, longa, nova.

Are the following to be found in the same poem?

- (a) Jus caulis solvit, cujus substantia stringit.
- (b) Cruda gravant stomachum, relevant pyra cocta gravatum.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

LOWRY (10 S. vi. 248).—Bardsley ('Dict. Surnames,' q.v.) gives as other variants Lawrie, Laurie, Lawry, Lawrey, Lowrie, Lory, and Lorey, and assigns it to a baptismal origin, "the son of Lawrence." It is a Lowlands and Border name more particularly. As in Scotland Lawrence stood sponsor to the fox (*vide* 'Lawrie,' 'N.E.D.' and cf. Reynard in England), this may be also a nickname given to a crafty person.

H. W. D.

I have met with this name as a Christian name amongst the Negroes of the U.S.A. As such names were given them by their masters in the old slavery days, it was no doubt originally an English name, though I have never met with it amongst the white people in America.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

SIR JOHN HEWSON (10 S. vi. 222, 292, 337).—I have to thank LADY RUSSELL (*ante*, p. 292) for drawing my attention to the omission of the word "grand," which, *par inadvertance*, I made in speaking of Martha Scott as daughter of the Regicide; also for naming the first owner of Longraigue.

I may here appropriately mention that my distant relative Mr. Robert Hewetson, the husband of Martha Scott, wrote from Dublin on 20 March, 1896, to the Yorkshire genealogist, the Rev. Joseph Hunter, concerning his marriage with "Martha Scott, eldest daughter of Col. Scott, who was brother to Elizabeth, wife of Richard Sykes, of Leeds," and one of the daughters of the Regicide.

I know well the old pedigrees in Trinity College Library, Dublin, but in my 'Memoirs of the House of Hewetson or Hewson of Ireland' I used Barry (not Barsey) as the name of Martha Scott's first husband, which was given me by the late Canon Hewson.

It is, I believe, generally understood that the maiden name of the Regicide's wife has never transpired: it would be interesting to

know who she was. It was not Grace, daughter of Sir Thomas Mauleverer.

JOHN HEWETSON.

Here is another association with Kent. According to Lyon's 'History of Dover,' vol. i. p. 122, John Hewson, by will dated 24 Feb., 1692, left to poor widows of St. Mary's parish the interest on 20*l.*; and at p. 132 he is described as a merchant in Dover, 1639.

R. J. FYNMORE.

DICKENS AND YORKSHIRE SCHOOLS (10 S. vi. 244).—I do not think it has ever been mentioned in 'N. & Q.' how Dickens first obtained his information about the Yorkshire schools, and perhaps, therefore, it had better be recorded in your columns.

There died in Newcastle a few years ago, at a ripe old age, my friend Mr. John Crosse Brooks, who was a native of Chatham, but came North when a young man, and, like many more, prospered. In his youth he had been at one of the Bowes schools—not Dotheboys Hall, however. On his return to Chatham he used to take walks with Dickens, who, he said, was an older lad than himself. In the course of their rambles Brooks told Dickens of his treatment at the school and how parents were gulled. Dickens used to slap his thigh when anything told took his fancy particularly. The information imparted on these evening walks must have made a lasting impression on Dickens, as in the preface to 'Nicholas Nickleby' he said he wished he could meet the boy who first told him of the schools. He further adds that the lad had a sore nose, which he had got at the school. In this, however, the novelist was mistaken, as, though the boy had a very sore nose, caused by putting ink into a slight abrasion, this did not occur until he had left Yorkshire for good. To his great regret, Mr. Brooks first saw the preface after Dickens's death. Though Dickens appeared to have forgotten the name of his youthful companion, one of the characters in the book is, oddly enough, named Brooker. Mr. Brooks published some reminiscences in two articles which he contributed to *The Newcastle Weekly Courant*. It is so long ago that I forget the dates. Of course, as is well known, Dickens in after years personally visited Bowes, and acquired information at first hand on the spot.

R. B.—R.

South Shields.

"REWMAN" (10 S. vi. 309).—In the 'Local Notes and Queries' of *The Abinger Monthly Record* for July, 1890, p. 113, &c.



is stated by your valued correspondent AYEHR, in answer to a query (No. 19, vol. ii. No. 5, p. 76) about the meaning of the word "Rew," as in Rough Rew, near Flint Hill, Dorking, that the term is given to a narrow slip of land, free of all manorial charges and claims, encompassing or bounding a manorial claim. It was applied to a long strip of parchment, thence to a roll. In 'Piers Plowman's Vision' the Pope's bull is called a *rewe*. A legate of Scotland named Ragmond compelled all his clergy to give a true account of their benefices, in order that they might be taxed at Rome accordingly. This got subsequently corrupted to Ragmond's Rewe, or Roll (AYEHR).

One is disposed to think, however, that "rewman" is the equivalent of "hedger (rew-man)," or hedger. Todd has shown that *rew* is the original word, and not an arbitrary or poetical change of *row* (Nares). It is the Anglo-Saxon *rāw*, *ræ'we*, *ra'we*, a row; *hege-ra'we*, a hedge-row (Skeat, 'Concise Dict.,' 1884).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

ST. WILLIAM OF SHERRIFIELD (10 S. vi. 190).—Where was Sherriffield? Is it possible it is to be identified with Harrietfield, a village in Glen Almond? If so, the saint will be the person better known as St. William of Perth or of Rochester, a Scots baker murdered at Rochester in 1201, and said to have been canonized in 1256, and his tomb in the porch of Hinxhill Church will be a representation of his shrine in Rochester Cathedral. For St. William of Perth see *The Month*, vol. lxxii. pp. 501-8, and vols. iii., vi., xvi., xviii., xxiii., and xxvii. of *Archæologia Cantiana*. His feast was kept on 23 May, but, so far as I am aware, is observed nowhere now.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

COURTESY TITLES AND REMARRIAGE (10 S. vi. 209).—Assuredly the rule is that the lady on remarriage should either drop her first husband's name and rank, or accept her second husband's position, as in the case of Lady Randolph Churchill, now Mrs. George Cornwallis-West. There is a well-known case of a lady mother of a late viscount, and widow of his father, who did not live to inherit the title—who on her remarriage to a commoner retained her first husband's name and rank, but added on her second husband's name with a hyphen prefixed. Of course this absurdity is not recognized at Court, and she is only received there as plain Mrs. B. It seems hard, however, that the widow of the eldest son

of a peer who predeceases his father should not be allowed the rank of a peeress on the death of her father-in-law, since her children are allowed their titles by royal prerogative as if their father had succeeded to the title.

CROSS-CROSSLET.

YATES FAMILY (10 S. vi. 230).—The late Canon C. W. Bardsley in his 'English Surnames' (fifth edition, 1897), p. 129, says:—

"A common object in the country lane or bypath would be the gate or hatch that ran across the road to confine the deer. The old provincialism for this was 'yate'.....Piers Plowman says our Lord came in through

Both dore and yates

To Peter and to these apostles.

Our 'Yates,' written once 'Atte Yate,' by their numbers can bear testimony to the familiarity with which this expression was once used."

And on p. 611 he notes the names of John atte Yate (Cal. Inquis. Post Mortem), John At-yates ('History of Norfolk,' Blomefield), Henry atte Yate (Writs of Parliament), and Roger atte Yate (Rolls of Parliament).

Sir Joseph Yates (1722-70), the judge, was the younger son of Joseph Yates, of Stanley House, Lancashire, barrister-at-law, by his wife Helen, daughter of William Maghull, of Maghull, and heiress of her brother Edward Maghull (see 'D.N.B.,' lxiii. 297).

Edmund Yates (1831-94), novelist, and founder of *The World*, used upon his book-plate the canting coat of three gates (see Mr. Egerton Castle's 'English Book-Plates,' 1892, p. 136).

A. R. BAYLEY.

Yates is probably the same as Gates, and the heraldic charges attributed to the family allusive. In Northumberland *yate* is still current; and an original holder of the name in question may have dwelt near, or have been in some other way associated with, one or more of such objects. Yates would not have been an unmerited surname for Samson.

ST. SWITHIN.

*Yate* was the provincial for "gate," and at an early period, before surnames were introduced, the title John atte Yate or John At-Yates would be used to denote the person dwelling near some gate or gates.

The arms given by MR. YATES will be, I think, as follows: Per fesse sable and argent, on a fesse embattled counter-embattled between three gates, as many goats' heads erased, all counter-changed. Crest, out of a ducal coronet or a goat's head sable, armed gold. Motto as given in the query. Burke gives them in his 'Armory' for Yates of Streetyate and Peel Hall, co.



Lancaster. According to Abram's 'History of Blackburn,' this family was originally from that town, and afterwards resided at Mellor, Manchester, Maghull, &c.

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

It is an error to describe Astbury as belonging to Sandbach, though both parishes are adjacent and in the county of Chester. In former years the first named was a most extensive parish, but is now subdivided. The fine old parish church is yet in existence, and, though a native of the parish, I never heard of its being "sacked." There was a description of it, and a record of the monumental inscriptions, in the 'History of Congleton' by Samuel Yates, published perhaps in 1819. I used to know when a boy William Lowndes Yates, who, I believe, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

As to the origin of the name, Lower quotes the following in his 'Patronymica':

"In some dialects Y and G are convertible letters, and a gate is called a *yate* or *yat*. In the North of England a gatepost is called a *yate*-stool. The name may therefore be considered another form of Gates. Sometimes *yate* appears to signify a goat."

The foregoing seems to account for the gates and goats' heads borne on the arms.

CHARLES DRURY.

MR. G. A. YATES may like to know that included among my book-plates is one of Joseph Yates, Esq. It may thus be described: Per fesse sa. and arg. on a fesse embattled, between three gates, as many goats' heads erased, all counter-changed. Crest, out of ducal coronet a goat's head. I would suggest that the date is early nineteenth century.

On p. 284 of Parker's 'Glossary of Terms used in Heraldry,' 1894, occurs the following:

"Gate (old pronunciation *yate*): a charge rarely borne, and then generally for the sake of the name." He gives these instances:

1. Arg., a fesse between three gates sable, for Yates of Lyford, Berks.

2. Per pale crenelly arg. and sa., three field-gates counter-changed, for Yate of Buckland, Berks.

3. Per fesse crenelly sa. and arg., three five-barred gates counter-changed, for Yates of Bristol.

Other references to Yate or Yates arms are recorded in Robson's 'British Herald.'

C. H. CROUCH.

A family of Gates *alias* Yates was located about Staindrop, co. Durham, say 1650-1750, from whom some of the present names are

descended. See Gainford, co. Durham, Parish Registers (published).

W. BARNES HELMEROW.

[CROSS-CROSSLET also refers to Bardsley and Burke.]

ST. PETER STEINTHEKED (10 S. vi. 309).—The word *steintheked* obviously means stone-thatched or stone-covered, and is interesting as showing that there were other churches in Lincoln which were roofed by tiles, lead, straw, or other material. The form *stancheked* is a misreading for *stantheked*, it being easy in manuscripts of the thirteenth century to mistake *t* for *c*. If St. Peter Steintheked was the church otherwise known as St. Peter ad Placita, it was a building in which courts of justice sat.

S. O. ADDY.

On the face of it one would suppose that "Steintheked" meant stone-thatched, or covered in with stone slates. J. T. F. Durham.

Permit me to suggest that the above title simply means stone-thatched, from the A.-S. *stan* and *thæc*, thatch. The form *theke* or *thæk* still occurs in Lowland Scotch. The name would readily arise as a distinction if this church were roofed with slates or split stone, and the other church—St. Peter's at Arches—were covered with straw or rushes.

H. T. W.

MLLE. C. WISLEZ (10 S. vi. 289).—The lady's name was Witt, I think Guizot's daughter. My children had the book five-and-twenty years ago, but the copy cannot now be found.

W. C. B.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS (10 S. ii. 328; iii. 392; vi. 316).—Mr. Gladstone, I have been told, in one of his speeches on finance said that the tax on armorial bearings was unjust, and that, although it could not be abolished at once, he trusted that it might be swept away in a short time. Can any one refer me to a report of what he did say?

K. P. D. E.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S WAXWORKS AT CAMBERWELL (10 S. vi. 327).—Camberwell Grove and its vicinity have several claims to distinction; but to these, so far as I am aware, there cannot be added that of association with Madame Tussaud. Inquiry at "Grove House" Tavern failed to establish the "traditions" that Madame Tussaud first exhibited in London in the upper room of this hotel; the room is not lighted by three tall windows, neither is it now the meeting-place of any piscatorial club. Mr. Snowsall,



chief of the Central Library in Peckham Road, would like to be informed as to the title of the old history of Camberwell in his library in which, as mentioned by Mr. A. C. Conrade, in his letter quoted from *The Builder* by Mr. HARRY HEMS, confirmation of the statement *re* Madame Tussaud was found. The building directly at the rear of "Grove House" Tavern, the centre of a tea-garden forty odd years ago, now a parquetry wareroom, still bears its old-time designation "Camberwell Hall." It was a popular resort after the suppression of Camberwell Fair, and at the time when waxwork exhibitions were in vogue, such a "show" may have been held in the Hall, and perhaps thus have given rise to the association of the adjoining tavern with Madame Tussaud. J. GRIGOR.

105, Choumert Road, Peckham.

DWIGHT SURNAME (10 S. vi. 208).—The following notes of persons of this name, with its variants of Dwyte, Dwoyt, and Dewight, may be of interest to our American cousin of that name.

In the first volume of the Bisham (Berkshire) parish registers, under date 1634, appears the following:—

"Joan Dwaite, the wife of Davie Dwaite, bur<sup>d</sup> 22<sup>nd</sup> Sept."

1653.—"William Dewight, of Bisham, in the county of Berks, is nominated by the parishioners, and approved by the next justices of peace of the said county, to be the parish Register according to an act of Parliament bearing date y<sup>e</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> of August, 1653, and hath taken his corporall oath for the true Registering of all marriages, births, and burials according to the said act. In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand the 14<sup>th</sup> of Dec<sup>r</sup>, 1653. —William Dewight."

"Joane daug. of William Dewight, Bapt. 12<sup>th</sup> March, 1653."

"William Dwight, Bur<sup>d</sup> 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 1671."

In the Morden, Surrey, registers appear the following:—

1657.—"William, ye son of John Dwyte & Susanna his wife, was baptized June ye eight & twentieth."

1659.—"Susanna, ye daughter of John Dwyte & Susanna his wife, was baptized December ye eighteenth."

1662.—"Susanna, ye daughter of John Dwyte & .....his wife, was buried December ye seventh."

There are also in two Essex registers (of Beaumont and of Moze) entries relating to persons of this name, of which I have no further particulars.

I suppose the name of Timothy Dwight, D.D., President of Yale College early in the nineteenth century, would be well known.

In Crockford's 'Clerical Directory' for 1895 occurs the name of William Arthur

Dwight, who graduated at Koble College, Oxford, 1890, and was in 1895 curate of Mells, Frome. WM. NORMAN.  
6, St. James' Place, Plumstead.

There are several references to this name in 'N. & Q.' particularly in the Eighth Series.

In a Recovery Roll, 16 Oct., 1708, Richard Fynmore conveys to Richard Dodwell, of Oxford, a tenement at Henley-on-Thames in occupation of — Dwight, innholder.

'The Post Office Directory,' 1845, contains a more modern occurrence of the name—William Dwight, Uxbridge, carpenter.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

This name was evidently originally De Witt, De White, or De Wytte, but I will communicate with Mr. DWIGHT direct, and give him some addresses of his present namesakes. CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.  
Baltimore House, Bradford.

In 'Suffolk Surnames,' by N. J. Bowditch, there is a note at foot of p. 431 to the effect that this surname is believed to be a conversion from De White or De Witt. In the latter case the Dutch signification would be "The White One." N. W. HILL.  
Philadelphia.

MAYALS (10 S. vi. 329).—The place sought seems to answer to Mayls Green, which lies a little south of the Swarsea and Bishopston road, about a mile from the turn up inland at Blackpill. C. S. WARD.

ROME UNDER ELAGABALUS (10 S. vi. 151).—In answer to D. M.'s inquiry for a fuller history (in English) of the reign of Elagabalus than is given by Gibbon, I would suggest the English translation (edited by Prof. Mahaffy) of Victor Duruy's larger history of Rome. ALEX. LEEPER.

Trinity College, University of Melbourne.

NAPOLEON ON THE UNDAUNTED (10 S. vi. 287).—The story that Napoleon was wounded at Toulon does not rest on the recollection alone of Emptage, the Margate man-of-war's man. Sir Neil Campbell, who accompanied Napoleon to Elba and spoke French well, wrote in his journal of a conversation with the Emperor concerning the siege of Toulon:—

"He [Napoleon] related an anecdote of one of the representatives of the people, who ordered his battery to fire, which unmasked it too soon. The only time he was ever wounded was by an English gunner at Toulon, who ran a pike into his thigh. He was endeavouring to enter a battery by the embrasure. His people got round by the rear, and



entered at the same moment. It was at this period also that, while Junot was in the act of writing, a cannon-ball struck and spattered the ground all about his party; on which he remarked that it was and for his letter."—Napoleon at Fontainebleau and Elba, p. 211.

JOHN HEBB.

BEWDLEY A HUNDRED YEARS AGO (10 S. vi. 308).—See 'Collections for the History of Worcestershire,' by the Rev. Tredway Nash, 1781-2; 'History of Bewdley,' by J. R. Burton, 1883; Leland's description of the town; 'Historic Worcestershire,' by W. Salt Brassington; Habington's 'Survey of Worcestershire'; S. H. Grazebrook's 'Heraldry of Worcestershire'; 'Diary of Richard Symonds' (published by the Camden Society, 1859); Noake's 'Guide to Worcestershire,' 1868, pp. 33-9; Cruttwell's 'Tours,' 1806, vol. iii.; and James Dugdale's 'British Traveller,' 1819, vol. iv. p. 505.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"PLUMP" IN VOTING (10 S. vi. 148, 212, 276).—Since my former communication I have come across an earlier instance of the use of the word *plumper* than the one mentioned therein.

In the "Life of Wilberforce" by his sons in 1838 there are many extracts from their father's diary, one of which I give below. As is well known, Wilberforce, after the dissolution of Parliament in 1807, was again proposed as a candidate for the county of York, having as his opponents the Hon. Henry Lascelles and Lord Milton. At the end of a prolonged contest of fifteen days, Wilberforce headed the poll by about 600 votes. The entry in his diary is as follows:—

"Owing to the assurances I had received of the friendly wishes of Lord Fitzwilliam, the Duke of Norfolk, and others, and the promised support of all the clothiers, and of nine-tenths or more of Lord Milton's supporters, I had given a pledge to remain neutral. This was quite wrong—I should have made a conditional engagement, and then the Miltonians would not have dared to act as they did. All possible tricks were played to deprive me of votes. First, I was safe. When the effect of this, which made me lose the votes both of the Lascelles and Miltonians, was expended, then my committee would not pay the travelling expenses of any of Milton's split votes. This was defeated; though positive falsehoods told, and printed in hand-bills, to colour and sustain it. And at last the cry of my having joined Lascelles was raised. This conduct of Lord Milton's friends shameful; since, by seeing the pollbooks, they must have known that I was not connected with him. Then, 'No coalition, and Milton a plumper,' was mounted; and he would bring up none else."

S. BUTTERWORTH.

HUTTON HALL (10 S. vi. 209, 276, 316).—Whatever may have been the origin of Hutton

Hall, it appears by a charter dated 1 July, 1467, and quoted by Sir Robert Douglas in his 'Peerage of Scotland,' that George Kerr of Samuelton at that date conveyed the lands of Hutton Hall to Sir Alexander Home of that ilk, and that it subsequently became the property of one of the seven spears of Wedderburne, mentioned in 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel' by Sir W. Scott as having come to the aid of Branksome against Belted Will Howard and Lord Dacre.

The seven spears of Wedderburne were the sons of that knight of Wedderburne who fell at Flodden:—

1. George, who shared his father's fate.
2. David, who succeeded and killed the Count de la Beaute, Warden of the Marches, commonly called Bawtie.
3. Alexander Hume of Manderston.
4. John Hume, who married the heiress of Blackadder of that ilk.
5. Andrew Hume, Abbot of Dryburgh.
6. Patrick Hume of Broomhouse.
7. John Hume, who married the second daughter of Blackadder of that ilk and possessed Rowanston.

It seems, so far as it can be made out, that Alexander Hume of Manderston, the third spear, became owner of Hutton Hall, and his arms appear on a stone over the door. My grandfather, Thomas Hutton of that ilk, often spoke of the Huttons having owned Hutton Hall in days of old. Evidently about 1467 it must have passed into other hands.

I hope shortly to gain some further information.

E. C. WIENHOLT.

1, Palliser Court, West Kensington, W.

STATUA: STATUE: STATUTE (10 S. vi. 326).—If Mr. BAYNE will examine any copy or facsimile of the First Folio Shakespeare, he will find that the instances he has quoted of the use of *statua* are all editors' alterations. Shakespeare never uses the word.

H. DAVEY.

BENJAMIN COOK, BOOKSELLER (10 S. vi. 308).—Would not this be Benjamin Cooke, with an e (the father of the celebrated English musician Dr. Benjamin Cooke), who was a music-seller at "The Golden Harp" in New Street, Covent Garden? In this case he must have removed from St. Dunstan's-in-the-East. He was in New Street certainly from 1733 to 1742, probably longer. By the by, does not A. S. L. mean St. Dunstan's-in-the-West? (See 'The Story of Charing Cross,' 1906, p. 136.)

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.



## Miscellaneous.

## NOTES ON BOOKS, &amp;c.

*The Totall Discourse of the Rare Adventures and Painefull Peregrinations of long Nineteene Yeares Travayles.* By William Lithgow. (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons.)

IN adding to the "Library of Travels of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries" which constitutes a valuable and an important supplement to their superb reissue of the collections of Hakluyt and Purchas, Messrs. MacLehose have been wisely inspired, and have enriched with a work of singular and unique interest the literature of travel. How to define 'The Totall Discourse,' and how to describe its author, are tasks of extreme difficulty. It may sound extravagant, and yet it is in a sense true, to say that the book has something of the charm of 'Eothen' and something of the fidelity of 'Robinson Crusoe.' In interest it is inferior to neither of these immortal works.

Who and what is Lithgow is not easily said. We may at once pronounce him the most turgid of stylists and the most crabbed of poets. One thing, at any rate, he may be called: he was one of the bravest and most adventurous spirits of Tudor and Stuart times. He was a Scotchman of the Scots, alike in his recklessness and in his prudence, not to say parsimony, in pecuniary affairs. Like many of his race, he was a man of birth, of education, a scholar, and what then passed for a gentleman. He is said (probably with truth) to have been a connexion of the Marquis of Montrose, and he speaks of the Grahams as his cousins. In his own country James I. admitted him to considerable intimacy; and abroad he was received with favour by English ambassadors, and welcomed by foreign potentates. From the ordinary heroes of Hakluyt he differs in the facts that he was not a sailor, nor in any full sense a discoverer, and that his journeys were made at his own expense, and with no direct purpose of gain. Whence, indeed, his means were supplied is a portion of the mystery in which he is enveloped. Again and again he falls into the hands of thieves who strip him stark naked and bind him to a tree. As often—naturally, since he is alive at the close—he escapes, resumes his travels, and pays ready money to his guides or the masters of vessels in which he embarks. Some of his sources of revenue were eleemosynary, yet the amount thence derived cannot have nearly met current expenses. Others, again, almost incur the charge of dishonesty. A cheery comrade and a boon companion, he did not hesitate, when any of his fellows died of indulgence or dissipation, or any other accident of the way, to rifle their pockets and annex the contents, though he once or twice, on meeting relatives of his victims, made some efforts at restitution. His theory appears to have been that if he did not rifle the pockets, some one else would, which, doubtless was true.

His explorations extended over France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Greece, the islands of the Ægean, and the littoral generally of the Mediterranean. No accessible place was left unseen, and the site of Troy, the chief cities of Palestine and Egypt, with the Pyramids and the Sphinx, or, as he calls it, the Sphings, are all visited, as are Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli. A curious anecdote (perhaps the most characteristic in the work) is that he names concerning Putzolo

(Pozzuoli). Coming with companions to the di Cane," he found extortionate the sum the dog to be made the subject of the cusperment. He offered to make trial himself, strongly dissuaded, he ventured to the cavern, and brought back in each hand a whereat the Italians "swore he was a Diva man." A second time he entered, and suffocate that he was with difficulty reco the mysty and choaking heat." One of panions, Mr. William Stydolfte, "reporti of his Countrey Gentlemen and mine of ture in Grotto di Cane, they could har swaded to believe it: But when avouch avowed I had done that (so did divers N which never man had done before me life."

One lesson of wisdom on the part of a to keep the ears open and the mouth sh unobserved. In whatever company he n openly avowed himself a Protestant, a dged in diatribes, written and spoke the Jesuits. When he went to Spain t told against him with the Inquisition clutches he soon found himself. After t indescribable torments he was, when at of death, unexpectedly rescued, and e board an English vessel, one of a fleet u Richard Halkins" (Hawkins). Fifty da was received at Theobalds by King Jame charge he was sent to Bath, where "by providence, and his Princely clemency, covered for the time, in a large measure, and strength of my body, though my l and crushed bones be encurable." It ever, all up with the voyages, principal which he had continued for nineteen which period, facing innumerable adve had tramped, by his own computation, thousand miles.

Among other things to be mentioned a shared imprisonment with George W that to his narrations we are indebted f mention of coffee and of Turkish bath women of a certain city he says that the most beautiful Dames (or rather creatures) of all the Greekes upon the fi earth," though unfortunately less happil in respect of virtue. The style is o laboured, as when it says of the Dead S "kepeth a glassie course till it salute th conspicuosity of the sabulous and stony l

Wonderfully and absorbingly interesti adventures of this brave and resolute seems at times to have imbued with a his own spirit the craven Levantine saili in a way a lovable creature enough, and of his exploits is enchanting. The val eminently desirable reprint is greatly en the facsimile illustrations, which include pages of the edition of 1632 of Nicholas C Modell of the Great City of Fez, portra author in his Turkish dress, in the Desert," beset with six murderers in Me irons in the Governor's Palace at Malag the rack at Malaga, &c.

*Catalogue of Books printed for Private C*  
Collected, described, and annotated by  
Dobell. (Dobell.)

DURING many years Mr. Dobell has b yied upon the great bibliographical lab



complete and given to the world. Parts I. and II. were noted in our columns in 1892 (see 8 S. i. 406). The entire work is now issued in a goodly shape of two hundred and one double-columned pages, alphabetically arranged, with a supplement of thirty-six pages. From an introductory note it appears that the inception of the work dates from 1884, and that the first portion was issued in 1891. Though to a certain extent a trade production, the book is as much a bibliography as are some of the compilations of Gustave Brunet. It is to be hoped that some society will seize on an opportunity not likely to recur of obtaining on advantageous terms a scarce and curious collection which, once dispersed, can never be reunited. Very far from being a dry catalogue is the work in its present condition. Almost every item is accompanied by notes, explanatory or other, which give an account (often elaborate) of the contents, and display at times a wide range of reading. Among the names classified are those of many contributors to old series of 'N. & Q.' See, for instance, under Axon, W. E. A.; Collier, John Payne; Elsworth, Rev. J. W.; Halliwell, J. Orchard; Maskell, Rev. W.; and numerous others. The book is a treasure, and should form a portion of every bibliographical library.

*The Cambridge University Calendar for the Year 1906-1907.* (Cambridge, Deighton, Bell & Co.; London, G. Bell & Sons.)

LAST year we noticed at considerable length the appearance of this indispensable annual (see 10 S. iv. 458). Our duty is discharged by announcing the reissue of a volume which fulfils admirably all academic requirements.

In *The Fortnightly* appear 'Some Thoughts on the Technique of Poetry,' by Mr. C. F. Keary, an inexhaustible subject, the last word on which will never be spoken. With much that the latest writer has to say on the subject we find ourselves in accord, but much is also said from which we heartily dissent. It is true that such rules as are touched on by Mr. Keary may be of use to the critic of verse, but can be of no use to the writer of verse. 'The Hundred Days' gives a dramatic sketch (imaginary, of course) of the coming of Napoleon on the outskirts of the Forest of Fontainebleau, and the influence of his expected arrival upon the troops sent to arrest him. A poetical and rather fantastic essay is that by M. Maurice Maeterlinck upon 'The Measure of the Hours.' Miss Evelyn March Phillips writes intelligently upon 'Bernini and the Baroque Style,' and Mrs. Flora Annie Steel in a highly sentimental style on 'Picturesque India,' concerning which she expresses feelings less prevalent than they should be. Dr. George M. Gould supplies the second part of his estimate of Lafcadio Hearn. Mr. Henry James deals characteristically with Richmond, Virginia. Mr. G. S. Street compares with ourselves the Early Victorians. Mr. Minto F. Johnston discusses 'Englishmen in Foreign Service'; and Mr. Herbert Vivian writes eulogistically and energetically on 'Mr. Churchill's Father,' i.e., Lord Randolph Churchill.

In *The Nineteenth Century* Mrs. Hylton Dale deals collectively with 'The Women of the Salons,' and dwells admiringly (as who would not?) upon Mlle. de l'Esplanade, whose letters to M. de Guibert are among the immortal utterances of passion. Mr. Norman Bentwich treats of 'The Novel as a

Political Force,' and passes from 'Vivian Grey' to 'The Jungle.' A thoughtful article on 'The Greek Mysteries and the Gospels,' by Mr. Slade Butler, is not the first that has appeared on the subject. Very interesting is the contribution of Mr. Charles Dawbarn on 'Feminism in France.' It is strange, but undoubtedly true, that the prejudice against the working woman is deeply ingrained in French society, and that 'the little functionary of the post office would be horrified if his son were to marry a girl who had some occupation of her own that took her from the domestic fireside.' 'Dawn of a New Policy in India,' by Ameer Ali, C.I.E., opens out in a very satisfactory manner an all-important subject.

In *The Cornhill* Mr. Henry W. Lucy describes metaphorical 'Bulls in the (Westminster) China-Shop.' It seems as if there were something in the House of Commons' atmosphere that led the unwary foot into stumbling. Some of the bulls exhibited are fine specimens. Mr. Laurence Gomme supplies a good article on 'York: its Place in English Institutions.' Canon Beeching contributes two excellent lectures on Shakespeare, delivered at the Royal Institution, giving a capital condensation of what is known concerning the poet's life. Mr. Haynes writes on 'Oxford and Cambridge: a Study in Types.' Of Oxford, Ruskin, Symonds, and Newman are put forward as types; of Cambridge, Wordsworth, Fawcett, and Tennyson.

'ON GROWING OLD' opens out a capital number of *The Gentleman's*. "The finest thing that God has made is a beautiful old woman" is a prose rendering of the well-known lines,

Nor spring nor summer beauty hath the grace  
That I have seen in an autumnal face.

The Lady Austen episode in Cowper's life is well told, though its mystery is left unsolved. 'Thoughts and Second Thoughts' is continued, and treats of dramatic subjects. Part IV. appears of 'Leather Drinking Vessels,' and deals with their makers, the "bottlers." 'Idleness,' a pleasant article, is followed by an illustrated account of Canonbury House, Islington. 'The Retrospective Review' is concerned with 'The Poore Man's Librarie,' by G. A., Bishop of "Exeter," 1563. Reviews, correspondence, 'A Nameless Stream,' and 'The Bolt in Tun,' are all excellent.

*The Burlington Magazine for Connoisseurs* has for frontispiece a fine portrait of a girl, attributed to Sir Peter Lely, from a drawing in the British Museum. 'Portrait Drawings of English Women,' by Mr. Laurence Binyon, is accompanied by three plates by Van Dyck, Lely, and Kneller. Sir Peter's rarer characteristics are, it is said, better seen in his drawings than in his paintings. A plate of 'London Leaded Steeples' accompanies an article on the subject by Mr. Lawrence Weaver. A striking design of Murillo's 'Portrait of a Cavalier' follows, and is in turn succeeded by three plates illustrating the study of Titian. Among other designs are a portrait by Lely of Nell Gwyn, and a throned portrait of Richard II.

*The Shilling Burlington* for 15 October, which is No. I. of the publication, contains a photogravure plate of the new Raphael in the National Gallery and eleven full-page plates.

'THE POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN KEATS' are to be added at once to the Oxford library editions of



the poets. The volume has been edited, with an introduction and textual notes, by Mr. H. Buxton Forman. It provides a handy and an authoritative text of the whole of Keats's known works in verse, including some lines which have not been printed in any other edition; and the editor's foot-notes contain a large selection of variorum readings.

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

WE have never before had such a rush of booksellers' catalogues, and we find in each some items of interest. It is evident that the second-hand bookseller pursues the even tenor of his way free from the terrors of the speculators who give so much trouble to the sellers of new books.

Mr. B. H. Blackwell, of Oxford, devotes his catalogue chiefly to General Science, including Botany, Geology, and Natural History. The miscellaneous portion is from the library of the late Dr. Monro.

Mr. James G. Commin, of Exeter, has Ackermann's 'Westminster Abbey,' 1812, 5*l.* 15*s.*; Alken's 'Popular Songs,' 1823, 6*l.* 10*s.*; *Sporting and Fancy Gazette*, 13 vols., 60*s.*; Bewick's 'Birds,' Newcastle, 1805-7, 3 vols., full reissue, largest paper, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Blake's 'Book of Job,' 1825, 18*l.* 18*s.*; and many other Blake items. There are several works on costume, including a set of those published by Miller, 7 vols., folio, 1799-1818, 9*l.* 9*s.* Numerous entries occur under Cruikshank, Hamerton, and Ruskin; and under Rossetti is Marillier's 'Illustrated Memorial,' 1899, 2*l.* 2*s.* Under Linton is a collection of fifty original pencil drawings of scenes in Italy, 1828-9, 10*l.* 10*s.*

Mr. John Jeffery has George Fox's works, 3 vols., folio, 1694-8, 1706, 30*s.*; a copy of Lowndes, Bohn's edition, 6 vols., cloth, new, 16*s.*; Anastatic Drawing Society, 250 plates, 5 vols., 1858-63, 30*s.*; and a copy of *The Court Journal* containing memoir of George IV., 1830, 2*s.* 6*d.* The short list of 388 items contains some out-of-the-way works relating to India, slavery, &c.

Mr. A. Russell Smith has a most interesting catalogue of Tracts, Pamphlets, and Broad-sides, ranging from 1519 to 1799. The tracts are arranged in chronological order, and the list forms a valuable record for reference. The first page contains a sermon "briefly comparing the estate of King Solomon and his subjects, together with the condition of Queen Elizabeth and her people"; and the last page includes the account of the battle of the Nile, from *The Times*, and pamphlets on Mrs. Fitzherbert, 'Reform or Ruin,' Cobbett's 'American Jacobins,' and 'The Rake's Progress; or, the Humours of Drury Lane.'

Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co. devote No. 666 (the mystic number so dear to some theologians) of their Price Current to the first part of their Bibliotheca Chémico-Mathematica. This contains an unusually complete collection of works not only on the exact sciences, but also on kindred subjects, such as ballooning, engineering, industrial chemistry, mining, naval architecture, photography, &c. The catalogue will be completed in three or four parts, to be issued at intervals of a few months. The arrangement is alphabetical, and this first part is from A to Gal. We note Babbage's 'Calculating Machines,' and under Bacon, Basil Montagu's edition, Pickering, 1825-34, 17 vols., 5*l.* 5*s.* The rare

first edition of Bate's 'Mysteries of Nature and Art,' 1634, is 5*l.* 5*s.* There is no copy of this edition in the British Museum, nor is the author noticed in the 'D.N.B.' Under Beaufoy, who was the first Englishman to ascend Mont Blanc, six days later than Saussure, we find 'Nautical and Hydraulic Experiments,' 1834, 15*s.* There are a number of works by Barlow, who invented a method of correcting ships' compasses by fixing a small iron plate in such a position as to compensate all other attractions. The 'D.N.B.' states that his experiments on the resistance of iron formed the basis of the design for the Menai Bridge. Berzelius supplies several entries. To him we owe the system of chemical symbols, and his setting up of a chemical mineral system created wonderful excitement. Betazzi's astronomical treatise on the determination of Easter Day is included, as well as works by Biot, who in 1840 received the Rumford Medal for his contributions on the polarization of light. There is a fine copy of the rare original edition of Copernicus, 1543, 21*l.* A set of the publications of the Chemical Society, 1841-1904, is 70*l.*; and an almost complete set of *Chemisches Central-Blatt*, 1835-1901, 57*l.* 10*s.*

Mr. Thomas Thorp sends two catalogues. That from his London house contains Holland's 'Herologia Anglica,' 1620, 18*l.* 18*s.*; Lenton's 'The Lure of Court Anagrammatist,' 1634, 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and a Flemish Missal on vellum, 1500, 4*l.* 4*s.* Under Oxford are 27 tracts, 1604-60, 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* There are items under Scotland, 1636-42; and a copy of Bacon's 'Henry VII.,' 1622, is priced 7*l.* 10*s.*

Mr. Thorp's second list is from Guildford, and contains 'The Annual Register,' 1758-1874, 118 vols., 12*l.* 12*s.*; Meyer's 'British Birds,' 1837, 9*l.* 9*s.*; White's 'Selborne,' 1789, 12*l.* 12*s.*; and a long list under Botany.

#### Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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[10 S. VI. Nov. 17, 1906.]

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## Notes.

## CALIFORNIAN ENGLISH.

when more happily placed, I have  
 read with interest in 'N. & Q.' com-  
 ations from parts remote, perhaps I  
 in turn, be allowed to write from San  
 isco on the English spoken there.  
 local idiom I find myself indeed in a  
 world.

first peculiarity to strike the ear is  
 accentuation. Our own strong and  
 ag tendency to bring the accent far  
 ed is here in remarkable relief. *Add'ress*,  
*con'tribute*, *ce'ment*, *enk'wry* (for  
 ury")—these are unvarying pronun-  
 and any number like them. And  
 the word is one of those to the two  
 les of which we are accustomed to  
 equal stress, here the second stress is  
 ed. Thus *re'cord*, *sch'e'dule*, and *fer'tile*  
 e *reck'rd*, *skeddle* (or sometimes  
 e) and *fer'tile*. Again, the round or  
 as in *can't* or *half*, is an abomination.  
 becomes *cann't*, or with the working  
*cain't*, and *haff* for *half* is universal.  
 y'to and *vaize* take the place of *tomato*  
 use; and so on right through the piece.

*Yes* and *no* conversationally one seldom  
 hears, but *ja* or *yep*, and *nope* or *nit*. Where  
 the atrocious *yep* comes from I have no idea:  
 it may be a sort of blend of *ja* and *yes*.

Words familiarly used in England in a  
 well-known sense receive here a new mean-  
 ing altogether. Thus a *husky* man or girl  
 means a big, strapping, or "bouncing"  
 person. In Alaska, it appears, the biggest,  
 heaviest dog in a team has a certain fixed  
 place in it, and he is called the *husky*; hence  
 the word in its Californian sense. The  
 other day I asked a tobacconist for a few  
 cigars—about 15 cents. "Straight?" he  
 inquired; and his contempt for one who did  
 not know that *straight* means "each" was  
 thinly veiled. What, I confess, is some-  
 what shocking is the use, even by cultured  
 people, of the words, if such they may be  
 termed, *somewheres* and *anywheres*; while  
 "a little *ways* off" is also orthodox. I  
 heard a lady the other day on Lake Tahoe  
 exclaim, at a little house amongst the trees,  
 "See! Ain't it *cunning*! Ain't it *cute*!"  
*Cunning* I understand to mean neat, dainty,  
 small. *Cute* is a word to which it is difficult  
 to give a definition not too narrow. A  
 house let off in apartments here is a "*room-*  
*ing* house," and a man is said to *room* at  
 such an address.

In the matter of coinage or currency,  
 next to the dollar—a word with which the  
 very air seems to hum, out here—the most  
 frequently used word is *bit*, an imaginary  
 coin of 12½ cents. A quarter of a dollar is  
 commonly "two bits"; 75 cents, "six  
 bits." If such a coin as a *bit* ever existed  
 here, it is beyond the memory of the elderly.  
 By the way, throughout South Africa, so far  
 as my experience goes, a threepenny piece  
 or bit or threepence is universally known  
 as a *ticky*; why, I could never learn. Can  
 any reader of 'N. & Q.' enlighten me?

Here in San Francisco the evil genius of  
 the Anglo-Saxon tongue is the press—an  
 evil genius indeed; for even in its serious  
 articles, so far as it can ever be said to  
 print such, the latest slang of the streets is  
 used, unindicated as such, precisely as if it  
 were of common literary acceptance. In  
 fact, to an English reader of Californian  
 newspapers the editorial rule, in the matter  
 of polite literature, would seem to be the  
 rule of go as you please, in which rule the  
 influence of the European continental alien  
 appears to make itself increasingly felt.  
 The population is, indeed, largely alien, and  
 the idiom of the streets as portrayed in the  
 comic press is full of quaint linguistic  
 combinations. A waiter at my hotel the



other day—a Teuton or Scandinavian speaking fluent English of sorts—replied, in answer to some inquiry of mine, “I hardly don’t think so,” and I suppose that to many here there would in such an expression be nothing noteworthy. The vocal utterance or inflection of the native-born is also not unfrequently such as to make it difficult to understand the speaker. When I first arrived here three months ago, I several times found myself under this disadvantage; but my ear has now become attuned. I can well imagine that the educated foreigner, fairly well acquainted with the English language and diction, may on his arrival in California find himself at an unexpected disadvantage. Indeed, it seems to me by no means impossible that in the days to come, for the various reasons above indicated, Englishmen coming here from the Old Country may find themselves linguistically but little better off.

DOUGLAS OWEN.

[Our West Indian correspondent the Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands mentioned at 9 S. x. 454, in the course of an interesting article on the *groat*, that the *bit* is fourpence in British Guiana, having been in 1840 a quarter of a guilder, then reckoned as 1s. 4d. The name was there subsequently transferred to the fourpenny piece, but in Trinidad represents fivepence. MR. UDAL added: “I fancy the term *bit* must originally have come from the States. It was an American lady that I first heard use the term. In England it is always prefaced by the value, as a threepenny or a fourpenny *bit*. In countries that use the term it would be taken, I imagine, to mean the smallest coin that is issued in silver.” At p. 491 of the same volume R. B. B. gave a quotation from Guthrie’s ‘Geographical Grammar,’ published in 1777, showing that at that date the *bit* in the West Indies represented 7½d.]

#### THE DOROTHY VERNON LEGEND.

(Concluded from p. 323.)

THERE seems to be no Dorothy Vernon fiction after Miss Meteyard for something like a score of years. At any rate, I have met with nothing till Mr. J. E. Muddock’s little book called ‘Doll: a Dream of Haddon Hall,’ published, I believe, some time in the early eighties. It has been reprinted many times since, and is still in print. Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, however, writing on Haddon Hall in *The Art Journal* in 1871 (articles afterwards included in ‘The Stately Homes of England,’ and separately published as an ‘Illustrated Guide to Haddon Hall’), thus speaks of the Dorothy Vernon legend:

“The story of her life, according to popular belief, is that while her elder sister, fortunate in an open attachment to Sir Thomas Stanley, the son of

the Earl of Derby, and becoming his bride, was petted and made much of, the younger, was kept in the background, formed a secret attachment to John Manners, the Earl of Rutland—an attachment opposed by her father, sister, and stepmother. She was therefore closely watched and kept a prisoner. Her lover is said to have disguised himself as a woodman, or forester, and to have been in hiding in the woods around Haddon Hall for several weeks, in order to obtain stolen glances and occasional brief meetings with Dorothy. On a festive night consequent on the death of her sister Margaret, Dorothy is said to have stolen away unobserved in the midst of the excitement, and to have quietly passed out of the ante-room on to the terrace, crossed, and having ascended the steps on the other side, or, as is also asserted, run down the steps from the terrace across the lawn, and to the foot-bridge, her lover’s arms ready to receive her. They rode through the moonlight all through the night, and were married in Leicestershire the next morning. The story, through which the heiress eloped is always told to visitors as ‘Dorothy Vernon’s

Legend.’ Here, then, eleven years after Miss Meteyard’s “first introduction of the legend into fiction,” we find it “always pointed out to visitors.” It would be interesting to know whether it was so pointed out before, and also when it began to be the object of special interest. What is the Lady’s Leap referred to by Cunningham? Where was it? and when did it cease to be shown to visitors?

In Mr. Edward Walford’s ‘Tales of Great Families’ (1877) there is a chapter entitled ‘The Heiress of Haddon Hall,’ in which the story follows the conventional lines. The opposition to the marriage is because John Manners was a young man, and the flight is said to have taken place from the ball-room, down the steps to the ante-room on to the terrace, and thence down to the footbridge.

In an article in *Temple Bar* for 1878, called ‘The Story of Dorothy Vernon,’ the anonymous author refers to ‘the library of poems’ as having been written by the clandestine love and published after marriage. Cunningham gives two poems, but I should be glad to know of others. This writer also says:

“Dorothy’s elopement has become a legend with romance writers, and lady essayists. Radcliffe, Miss Meteyard, and Mrs. Hemans followed the ruffled course of the river of love until it becomes a smooth and tranquil stream. What is here the reference to Mrs. Hemans and Mrs. Roe? I know that Radcliffe’s ‘Peak Scenery’ speaks of Manners as often visiting Haddon Hall for the purpose of storing her imagination



romantic ideas," but I have no note of anything written by Mrs. Radcliffe about the Dorothy Vernon story. And who was Mrs. Roe? and what did she write? I should be glad of information on these two points. I believe that a story concerning Dorothy Vernon appeared in *The People's Magazine* for 1870 or 1871, but I cannot come across a copy. To call Dorothy's elopement a "stock-piece with romantic writers" in 1878 would seem to point to more printed versions of the story than I have named.

Mr. Muddock's 'Doll,' before mentioned, brings us to the first of the more recent versions of the tale. The characters are Sir George and Lady Vernon, the latter proud and scornful, a typical stepmother of romance; Margaret and Dorothy, their daughters, the former affianced to Sir Thomas Stanley; Madge, the nurse, a variant of Miss Meteyard's Luce; and John Manners, second son of the Earl of Rutland. The objection to the match arises from the religious difficulty, and mention is made here, as in Lee Gibbons's version, of the proposed marriage of Dorothy to Edward Stanley. Dorothy now escapes from the ball-room, though the ante-room, and down the steps on to the terrace. John Manners waits for her on the terrace (now known as Dorothy Vernon's Walk).

In Mr. Muddock's larger book, published in 1903, called 'Sweet Doll of Haddon Hall,' the dramatis personæ are more numerous, but the essentials of the story are the same. The details of the escape are slightly different, and Sir George Vernon is now personally friendly to John Manners. But Mr. Muddock insists on the religious difficulty, and seeks to prove his case in a rather elaborate introduction. As no sources of information are given, however, it is impossible to follow him in his strictures on those who doubt the truth of the "sweet old love story."

'The Heiress of Haddon,' by W. E. Doubleday, a popular shilling book sold in the district, gives yet another version of the story. When it first appeared I do not know, but the copy before me is marked "seventh edition." The author has sought to incorporate "the essence of nearly all the legends concerning not only Dorothy, but also Sir George Vernon." Dorothy's marriage is here simply regarded by her father as a matter of making the best match. Sir George is on good terms with John Manners, and actually first introduces him to Dorothy. Dorothy, however, he has arranged, is to marry Sir Henry de la Zouche;

but he being killed, a husband is thought of in Edward Stanley. Manners is here described by Lady Vernon as a "soldier of fortune," and so he is out of the running. But there is no religious difficulty. The escape takes place down the steps.

Perhaps the best of all the Dorothy Vernon romances from a literary point of view is Mr. Charles Major's 'Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall' (1902). Here both Lady Vernon and Margaret are left out. Dorothy is the only child of her father, and has a companion, Madge Stanley, living with her at Haddon. There is a feud between the Vernons and the Rutlands, but there is no religious difficulty. John Manners is here "Sir" John Manners, and is the only son of the Earl of Rutland. And there are other and more amazing perversions of history, such as the visit of both Queen Elizabeth and Mary, Queen of Scots, to Haddon at one and the same time. But these modern versions of the story are only interesting as showing how the legend grows and changes with each new writer. Mr. Major's Dorothy escapes from the ball-room, through the Dorothy Vernon Door, along the terrace, and down the terrace steps. Manners awaits her in the upper garden, and they fly together down the seventy steps to the footbridge.

A play called 'Dorothy o' the Hall,' by Paul Kester and Charles Major—founded on Mr. Major's book, though not strictly following it—was produced at the New Theatre, by Miss Julia Neilson and Mr. Fred Terry, on 14 April last.

In the opera 'Haddon Hall,' by Sir Arthur Sullivan and Sydney Grundy, produced at the Savoy Theatre, 24 September, 1892, the Dorothy Vernon legend is once more pressed into service, but the action is put forward a whole century. Sir George Vernon, Dorothy, and John Manners all find themselves living and acting in the days of the Civil War.

Regarding the truth of the legend, I think we can only adopt the attitude of the open mind. Probably there were floating legends in the neighbourhood during the eighteenth century differing considerably in detail. The tradition is certainly not clearly defined, and its age is difficult to determine. The fact that Haddon Hall has no "history," in the commonly accepted and popular meaning of that term, doubtless helped to perpetuate this sentimental and romantic story. It is significant, at any rate, that the popularity of the legend has been coincident with the popularity of Haddon.



Hall as a show place. The Romantic Revival created the taste for old buildings, and people going to see old buildings require a story with them. So round this central tradition of Dorothy Vernon's elopement has grown a thick crust of sentiment and fancy.

The late Mr. W. A. Carrington, who was the keeper of the Rutland manuscripts at Belvoir and Haddon, in a paper contributed to the *Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society's Journal* in 1900 writes:—

"Whether the popular legend of the elopement has any foundation or not will probably remain an unsolved problem. It is a tradition in the family that the marriage was celebrated at Aylestone, near Leicester. If it was a clandestine marriage, it seems rather singular it should have been celebrated at Aylestone, as it was one of the Rutland manors, where John Manners would surely be known, as the family had a residence there long before that time."

The household account books, which give records of payments made in connexion with the marriage of Margaret Vernon, unfortunately stop at the year 1558, and are not resumed till 1564, between which dates the marriage of Manners and Dorothy most likely took place. The fact of the wedding being at Aylestone (if it were: for this, too, is only a tradition) has, however, been used as an argument for the elopement story, and, indeed, can hardly be brought as evidence against it. Had everything been right and proper, Dorothy would have been married, one would have thought, from her father's house, either at Haddon or Bakewell. Still, there may have been private reasons of which we know nothing. The Rutland family is, of course, not too ready to believe that the match was a clandestine one; and the old story that John Manners was not a sufficiently good match for the daughter of the King of the Peak must, I think, be once and for all abandoned. Many of the romance-writers who have used the story have recognized this, and the religious difficulty and the theory of a mere private quarrel between the two families have been pressed into service. A great deal has been made of the fact that John Manners was only the second son of the Earl of Rutland. But it should be remembered that Sir Thomas Stanley was, too, only the second son of an earl. Further, what seems to have been overlooked by nearly all writers on the subject, at the time the elopement is supposed to have taken place the first Earl of Rutland had been dead some years, and John Manners was either brother of the then earl, or else uncle. The first Earl of Rutland died in 1543, the second Earl (John Manners's elder

brother) in 1563. If John and Dorothy were married between 1558 and 1563, which is very likely, Dorothy would be marrying the brother of the Earl of Rutland, who could scarcely be termed a mere soldier of fortune. Sir George Vernon died in 1565, and Dorothy was married before that date. If the marriage took place between 1563 and 1565, Dorothy would be marrying the Earl of Rutland's uncle. The late Duchess of Rutland wrote:—

"It is only right to say that there is no proof whatever that the tradition about Dorothy's flight is true; on the contrary, there is reason to believe that the King of the Peak was well satisfied with the alliance of the Vernons and the Manners."

And in another place she said:—

"The well-known and romantic story of the elopement of Dorothy with John Manners will hardly bear the test of criticism, at all events in its details, though it may have some historical foundation."

But to Mr. J. E. Muddock the tradition is so true that "no argument he has ever come across in the course of his research has ever seemed to be worth serious consideration." A very few facts, however, make it difficult to receive the tale as usually told. From *Inquisition Post Mortem*, 8 Elizabeth, we know that Sir George Vernon died in 1565, and that his daughters Margaret and Dorothy were then aged twenty-five and twenty respectively. Margaret was married in 1558, when she was eighteen. If, therefore, Dorothy eloped on the night of her sister's wedding, she must have been only thirteen at the time. If that were so, as Mr. Carrington used to remark, she was a very forward minx. Mr. Muddock says that the date of the birth of Dorothy and John Manners's first child shows that the marriage must have taken place about the same time as Margaret's. But Sir George Manners, who, so far as I know, was Dorothy's first child, is described on his tomb at Bakewell as being fifty-four at the time of his death in 1623. He was therefore born in 1569, or eleven years after Margaret Vernon's marriage. This looks more like Dorothy's having been married at a reasonable age. And so one might go through Mr. Muddock's arguments.

But the fact that there is a legend cannot be disputed, and such old tales generally have a central point of truth in them somewhere. What I wish to ascertain definitely is when the legend is first heard of, and whether there is any mention of it in print before 1822. Lysons's '*History of Derbyshire*' (1817) is silent concerning the tradition.

F. H. CHEETHAM.



## THE GREAT HOUSE, CHESHUNT.

MR. JOHN T. PAGE'S interesting query on hatchments (*ante*, p. 290) reminds me of a reference I intended to make some time back in the columns of 'N. & Q.' to the sale of the historical paintings, furniture, and armour at one time housed in the above mansion, occasionally the residence of Cardinal Wolsey, and given to him by Henry VIII.

The sale took place on 18 June last, by order of the executors of the Rev. Herbert Harman Mayo, B.A., for the purpose of division. The building is still owned by the Mayo family, it having been willed by William Shaw in 1783 to the Rev. Chas. Mayo, B.D., grandson of Rebecca, daughter of Sir John Shaw and Sarah his wife.

The portraits—many of royal and family interest, including ten of the Shaw family—comprised works by, or attributed to, Hogarth, Kneller, Lely, Hudson, and Van Dyck. The largest amount realized was 150 guineas, that sum being given for a portrait of Meliora, wife of John Shaw, Esq., and daughter of Thos. Huxley, Esq., of Eaton Park, Beds, attributed to Hogarth; while a portrait of the second Sir John Shaw, Bt., his second wife, and nine children, by Schoeffler, was sold for 122 guineas. Royal portraits included James II., Queen Elizabeth, Charles I., Charles II., and Queen Mary, the last named, by D. Mytens, fetching 60*l.* Of the furniture a carved frame grandfather's chair, supposed to have belonged to King Charles I., realized 9*l.* 10*s.*; while an old wooden rocking-horse, known as King Charles's rocking-horse, said to have been used by the same king, was sold for 5*l.* 10*s.* Cardinal Wolsey's chair fetched 25*l.* An old English harpsichord, or spinet, with date 1750, by Jacobus Kirckman, in inlaid walnut case, sold for 36*l.*; and for an early chamber reed organ, supposed to have been made by one of Cardinal Wolsey's monks, the sum of 12*l.* 10*s.* was given.

It may be of interest to note that an illustration of King Charles I.'s rocking-horse appeared in *The Daily Graphic* of 20 Sept., 1905, and one of the organ on 30 Sept., 1905. On 3 Nov., 1905, the same paper gave a short account of the house, with illustrations of the exterior and the banqueting hall, also of Cardinal Wolsey's three-legged chair and the harpsichord.

Everything was sold except ten armorial hatchments, which still adorn the hall, or did when I was there a week after the sale. I understand these are to be retained by

the present representative of the Mayo-family, Mr. C. E. Mayo, of Port Elizabeth, South Africa. It is a great pity the fine series of Shaw paintings should have been dispersed.

The following description of the hatchments is copied from a brief history of the building written by a member of the Mayo-family, and formerly to be bought on the premises:—

1. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Arg., a chevron between three fusils erm. (for Shaw); 2 and 3, Gu., two chevrons arg. (for Fettiplace). Over all, on an escutcheon of pretence, Erm., a bend cotised gu., charged with three crescents or (for Huxley).

2. Gyronny of eight az. and or [an escutcheon arg.] (for Landon), impaling Or, two bars gu., each charged with three trefoils of the field; in chief, a greyhound courant (for Palmer).

3. Az., a pale engrailed ermineo between four unicorns' heads erased arg. (for Gwilt), impaling Shaw.

4. Or, a bordure engrailed gu. and three griffins' heads erased of the second (for — ?), impaling Per chev. sa. and arg., three elephants' heads erased counterchanged (for Saunders).

5. Shaw, on an escutcheon of pretence (for Huxley).

6. Az., a lion rampant or (for — ?), impaling Sa., a chevron between three escallops arg. (for — ?).

7. Landon impaling Palmer.

8. Gu., a lion passant regardant between two mullets or, as many flanches arg., each charged with a lion rampant sa. (for — ?), impaling Arg., a chev. sa. between three storks ppr. (for — ?).

9. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Arg., a chevron sa. between three torteaux, each charged with an escallop of the first (for Daeres); 2 and 3, Arg., a chevron cotised sa., charged with three escallops (for — ?). Over all an escutcheon of pretence bearing quarterly, 1 and 4, Arg., a fesse between three — sa. (for — ?); 2 and 3, Sa., on a bend or, between two — heads erased arg., three — sa. (for — ?).

10. Gwilt impaling Shaw.

I shall be pleased to have the queried arms identified.

In conclusion, I may say that the sale does not appear to have been noticed in the London press. CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

5, Grove Villas, Wanstead.

TZERCLAS SURNAME.—Lovers of picturesque nomenclature must feel indebted to Mr. Weyman for introducing into 'My Lady Rotha' a character bearing the weird surname Tzerclas. I am one of those to whom a name out of the common never fails to appeal, and I cannot help thinking that it is worth while explaining here exactly what Tzerclas means. Mr. Weyman seems to suggest that it is a Walloon name; but as a matter of fact it is Flemish. It is a compressed form of the three words "des Heer Clas," the word "son" being understood. The sense is "(son) of Master Clas."



(i.e., Nicholas). The name is still in use, though rare. I believe there is nothing of like form in any other language. We have Masterson and Nicholson, but no compound of the two.  
JAS. PLATT, JUN.

COLERIDGE'S 'THE WANDERINGS OF CAIN.'—In the notes to the late Mr. Dykes Campbell's edition of Coleridge's poetical works it is said that the verses on this subject were first printed in a note to the 'Conclusion' of 'Aids to Reflection' in 1825, and that the prose was first printed in the "Bijou" for 1828. In Messrs. Taylor & Hessey's list of "works nearly ready for publication" bound up with the number of *The London Magazine* for January, 1824, is included "The Wanderings of Cain. By S. T. Coleridge, Esq." Presumably the separate publication was not then made, but the announcement of it, which does not seem to have been known to Dykes Campbell, is perhaps worth recording.

WALTER JERBOLD.

Hampton-on-Thames.

WILLIAM FERRAR.—The following note, written from Hobart, Tasmania, on 17 September, may be of interest to readers:—

"A little fact may interest you: old Mr. William Ferrar, a collateral descendant of the Ferrars of Little Gidding, died at his place here up country the other day. We knew him well, such a bright, active, interesting man, very old, but took so much interest in everything."

FRANCIS EDWARDS.

MARLBOROUGH WHEELS.—In the most delightful book I have read for some time, Frédéric Mistral's 'Mémoires et Récits,' translated from Provençal into French, I find a reference (p. 269) to, as I suppose, the great Duke of Marlborough which may be as new to other English eyes as it is to mine. The carriers of Provence, in olden times, used to sing to the accompaniment of their horses' steps and to the jingling of the bells on their harness:—

Un roulier qui est bien monté  
Doit avoir des roues  
De six pouces, à la Marlborough:  
Ça, c'est à la mode!  
Un essieu de dix emfans  
Et un petit bidet blanc  
Pour le gouvernage  
De son équipage.

I presume that the "six pouces" had reference to the width of the tires.

ST. SWITHIN.

MILTON'S 'L'ALLEGRO.'—The passage concerning the lark has exercised commentators, and no explanation proposed seems entirely

satisfactory. I take it as certain that "to come" (l. 45) carries on the construction of "to hear" (41), and that it is L'Allegro who comes to the window (not the lark), whether "to hear the lark...." continues the construction of "to live with...." (39), or is in apposition (as also "to come") to "pleasures," I leave open, slightly leaning to the latter. But I take it that L'Allegro comes *from the inside*, from his bed, and salutes the new day (or, if "bid good-morrow" will not bear so much, greets any one who may be about), looking out through his bedroom window, which is partly screened by foliage, while the cock, &c., often hearing the distant clamour of the hunt (still from his bedroom window), but sometimes going out for an early walk.

H. K. ST. J. S.

MARSTON, 'WHAT YOU WILL,' V. i. 241-2.

Duke. Darest thou then undertake to suit our ears

With such rich vestment?

Qua. Dare! Yes, my prince, I dare;—nay, more, I will.

And I'll present a subject worth thy soul:—

The honour'd end of Cato Utican.

Duke. Who'll personate him?

Qua. Marry, that will I, on sudden, without change.

Duke. Thou want'st a beard.

Qua. Tush! a beard ne'er made Cato, though many men's

Cato hang only on their chin.

The italicized words, though not noticed by Mr. Bullen, are stark nonsense. We should read, I feel sure, "though many *munchados* hang on the chin." For our "mustachio" we have in old spelling "munchato" and "mutchado." Cp. 'How to choose a Good Wife,' 1634, quoted by Halliwell.

'Arch. and Prov. Dict.' :—

Now in my two *munchatoes* for a need,

Wanting a rope, I could well hang myself;

Higgins's 'Induct. to Mirr. Mag.,' quoted by Nares :—

Of some the faces bold and bodies were

Distained with wood, and Turkish beards they had;

On th' over lips, *mutchados* long of hair;

'Arden of Faversham,' II. ii. 52-4 :—

Long hair down his shoulders curled;

His chin was bare, but on his upper lip

A *mutchado*, which he wound about his ear.

As the rest of Quadratus's speech is in verse, we should probably read :—

Duke. Thou want'st a beard.

Qua. Tush! a beard ne'er made Cato.

Though many, &c.

R. D.

MILITARY OR MARTIAL LAW.—In the twenty-third edition (1904) of Haydn's



\* Dict. of Dates, military law and martial law are spoken of as identical. This is not the case. Sir D. Dundas, Judge-Advocate-General in 1850, explains the difference thus :

"Military Law" is to be found in the Mutiny Act and Articles of War. Those, and those alone, it is which are properly called the Military Code, and by which the land forces of Her Majesty are regulated. 'Martial Law' is not a written law; it arises on a necessity, to be judged of by the Executive, and ceases the instant it can possibly be allowed to cease. 'Military Law' has to do only with the land forces mentioned in the 2nd section of the Mutiny Act. 'Martial Law' comprises all persons, whether civil or military.—Tovey, 'Martial Law,' p. 68, who cites Clode, 'Martial and Military Law,' p. 157.

See also 'Manual of Military Law,' 1894, p. 6, note. M. J. D. COCKLE.

Walton-on-Thames.

AUCTIONEERS' CHARGES, 1761.—I do not remember to have seen this subject dealt with, partly, perhaps, because it has never been the custom for auctioneers to publish their scale of charges. I find, however, a very full enumeration of such fees on the last page of Samuel Paterson's auction catalogue of the library of Thomas Clerke, barrister-at-law, late of Chancery Lane, dispersed by him on Monday, 6 April, 1761, and six following evenings. It was, by the by, the usual thing at that time for sales of books to be held in the evenings—a custom long since obsolete in England, but still quite common in the United States. Paterson's charges, which were doubtless the same as those of other auctioneers of his day, were thus arranged (I have suppressed the superfluity of capital letters):—

"Estates, freehold, copyhold, and leasehold, reversions, perpetuities, advowsons, annuities, company shares, &c., worth from 100*l.* to 500*l.*, at five per cent. From 500*l.* to 1,000*l.* at four per cent. From 1,000*l.* upwards, at two and a half per cent. Printed particulars, advertisements, and all other expenses attending the said sales included.

"Stocks in trade, viz., woollen, linen, mercery, haberdashery and millinery goods, hard wares, bankrupts' effects, &c., wines, rum, sugar, brandy, tobacco, drugs, hemp, flax, raw silk, cotton, indigo, iron and importations of all kinds, prize goods, &c., worth from 100*l.* to 300*l.*, at seven and a half per cent. From 300*l.* to 1,000*l.*, at five per cent. From 1,000*l.* to 3,000*l.* upwards, at one and a half per cent. Printed catalogues, advertisements, and all other expenses attending the said sale included.

"Stocks in husbandry, viz., corn, hay, hops, cattle, timber, utensils in husbandry, arts, and commerce, at ditto.

"Household furniture and moveables of all kinds worth from 100*l.* to 500*l.* (if in London or 10 miles round), at seven and a half per cent. (if more remote in the country, at ten per cent.). From 500*l.* upwards (in London), at five per cent., in the country, at seven and a half per cent.

"Plate and jewels, from 100*l.* to 500*l.* at five per cent. From 500*l.* to 1,000*l.*, at four per cent. From 1,000*l.* upwards, at two and a half per cent.

"Pictures, sculptures, bronzes, coins and medals, china and curiosities of all sorts, from 100*l.* to 500*l.*, at seven and a half per cent.; from 500*l.* upwards, at five per cent.

"Natural rarities, viz., fossils, shells, &c., at ten per cent.

"Books, manuscripts, prints, &c., at ditto."

Paterson in a note reiterates the announcement that in the sales of the above goods "advertisements, printed catalogues, and all other expenses" were included in the commission,

"save in the articles of books, manuscripts, and prints, in which the extraordinary time and trouble in taking catalogues must be a separate charge; and wherever a double portion of time and an unusual length of catalogue are necessary, a reasonable allowance must be made; as also the extra charge of engraving plans, surveys of lands, &c., where such are required."

W. ROBERTS.

47, Lansdowne Gardens, Clapham, S.W.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

'WESTWARD FOR SMELTS': DORRILL.—I should be thankful if any reader of 'N. & Q.' could tell me the exact meaning of the two following sentences in 'Westward for Smelts,' and give some example of their occurrence in other works:—

1. "Shew as vild as a paire of Yorkshire sleeves in a goldsmithes shop." (Wife of Stand on the Greene's Tale.)

2. "He slept for sleepe." (Wife of Richmond's Tale.)

Is Dorrill (Wife of Stand on the Greene's Tale) a form of Dorothy?

Is there any copy of 'Westward for Smelts' known except the one in Trinity College, Cambridge, which Halliwell reproduced for the Percy Society, 1898, and which is supposed to be unique?

HELENE RICHTER.

Vienna.

ANDRÉ: INGLIS: DOWNIE: BARCLAY: KEMPT.—I should be extremely obliged if some of your readers would kindly put me in communication, for historical purposes, with the representatives of the following officers:—

Major John André.

General Inglis, of Lucknow fame.



Capt. Downie, R.N., killed at Plattsburg, 1815.

Capt. Barclay, R.N., engaged in the same war.

General Sir James Kempt, d. 1855.

DAVID ROSS McCORD, K.C.  
Temple Grove, Montreal.

NICOLAAS VAN RUIVEN.—Is anything known of this man? I have an engraved portrait of him, with Dutch description, which I translate thus:—

"Portrait from the glass, in memory of the 'Heere Nicolaas van Ruiven,' placed above the choir of the Great Church at Haarlem, after a rare print, printed at Hamelen in the year 1616, copied by the artist Tako Jelgersma, A° 1739, now committed to copper by C. van Noorde, 1764."

He is drawn as a knight in armour, spurs, and mantle, kneeling at a table, with helmet and sword beside him. On each side of his head are two heraldic shields, with helmet, crest, and mantling. The mantle has an ermine collar, and on the back is a bend chequy, corresponding to a bend on the first shield. It begins at the right shoulder, and so to a spectator behind would resemble a bend sinister.

No books within reach mention Van Ruiven, not even those which mention Jelgersma and Van Noorde. I note that Knight's 'English Cyclopædia' gives the former's first name as Jako, but my print has Tako. The Dutch description seems to leave it uncertain whether Jelgersma copied the rare print for the design of the glass, or copied the glass already copied from the print, or the glass came before the print.

E. H. BROMBY.

University of Melbourne.

FITZGERALD'S 'OMAR KHAYYAM.'—Can any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' give me some information with respect to FitzGerald's translation of the 'Rubáiyát' of Omar Khayyám? The several editions that are published now seem to differ in the number of their quatrains and arrangement. Why is this? and where can I obtain a version as FitzGerald produced it?

E. V. ANSON WILLETT.

[Messrs. Macmillan publish in several forms FitzGerald's final version, which is not yet out of copyright.]

JACQUES DROZ AND HIS SPECTACLE MÉCANIQUE.—Can any of your readers inform me where I shall find a description of the Spectacle Mécanique held by Jacques Droz in the Great Room of King Street, Covent Garden? To this show George III. and Queen Charlotte paid a visit during Feb-

ruary, 1776, when his Majesty "amused himself by trying to find out (without effect) the principle on which a small figure was enabled to write whatever was dictated." We are told that "another figure drew portraits of their Majesties in a most masterly manner, which they did Mr. Droz the honour to accept." According to this account, the Spectacle Mécanique anticipated several curious exhibitions of modern times.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

Fox Oak, Hersham.

"IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY."—What is the source of the saying "In things essential, unity; in things doubtful, liberty, in all things, charity"? I believe that the schoolmen used a similar sentiment: "In necessariis, veritas; in dubiis, libertas; in omnibus, caritas"; but I do not know where it is to be found.

W. LAWRENCE SCHROEDER.

Salce, Cheshire.

[ST. SWITHIN, whose gentle humour still entertains the readers of 'N. & Q.' had a characteristic note on the English form of this saying in 1879 (5 S. xii. 45). The classical form is dealt with at some length by Mr. King in the third edition (1904) of his invaluable 'Classical and Foreign Quotations,' No. 2556; but for "veritas" he reads *unitas*, as did ST. SWITHIN.]

"MONY A PICKLE MAKES A MICKLE."—Is this the correct rendering of the Scotch proverb? I have sometimes seen it quoted as "Mony a mickle makes a muckle" but this must be wrong, for "mickle" and "muckle" both mean "much" and are so used in Sir Walter Scott's works. A. B.

[It was pointed out by E. McC— at 7 S. vi. 38 that "Mony a mickle makes a muckle," though often used, is self-contradictory. The writer addeth "I have often heard 'Many a little makes a mickle,' which is perfectly intelligible."]

RICHARD HUMPHREYS, THE PRIZEFIGHTER.—When did this worthy die? What was his age at the time of his death? I know the notice of him in Egan's 'Boxiana,' vol. i., from which I learn that when he gave up prizefighting he became a coal-merchant and lived almost in an odour of sanctity.

W. ROBERTS.

47, Lansdowne Gardens, Clapham, S.W.

SIR THOMAS DAVIS, LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, 1677.—Can any of your readers kindly supply information about the above named Thomas Davis and his family?

ARNOLD DAVIS.

'DEATH AND THE SINNER.'—A few days ago I met an old woman, a tramp, who, in the course of a personal history recounted



to me in the roadway, happened to say that he was good at speaking. Upon my asking her what she meant by speaking, and that she spoke about, it turned out that he meant reciting. She offered to recite me something. I accepted, and, standing at the roadway, she recited a piece she called 'Death and the Sinner.' It was in verse, and sounded like a bit out of an old morality play. She must have recited over 100 lines. They were very beautiful. Can you help me to the source of a poem or lines with this title? She said she learned it as a child of eight "in an old book of mother's—sixty-two years ago now."

ARTHUR BLACKWOOD.

"ROMELAND."—At the west end of St. Alban's Abbey Church, in Hertfordshire, is an open space surrounded by houses, the name of which is "Romeland." At Waltham Abbey also there is a space with the same name. Does the name occur anywhere else? Is its origin or history known?

G. A. M.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Can any one tell me the author of the following lines, that appear over the door of a church in Essex?

So might I, toiling morn till eve,  
Some purpose in my life fulfil,  
And ere I pass some work achieve  
To live and move when I am still.  
I ask not with that work combined  
My name shall down the ages move;  
But that my toil some end shall find  
That man may bless and God approve.

W. N. SLADE.

1. Then live we mirthful while we should,  
And turn the iron age to gold;  
Let's feast and frolic, sing and play,  
And thus less last than live our day.
2. There is a lady sweet and kind,  
Was never face so pleased my mind;  
I did but see her passing by,  
And yet I love her till I die.
3. O ye who patiently explore  
The wreck of Herculean lore,  
What rapture could ye seize  
Some Theban fragment, or unroll  
One precious tender-hearted scroll  
Of pure Simonides!

R. L. MORETON.

Who is the author of these lines?

If what seemed afar so grand  
Turn to nothing in the hand,  
On again; the virtue lies  
In the struggle, not the prize.

Learn under the impression that the lines are by Lord Houghton (Monckton Milnes), while a friend tells me they are by Longfellow.

W. B. H. M.

"NEAR THE CHURCH AND FAR FROM GOD."  
—Kindly indicate, if possible, the source or authorship of the following quotation which occurs in chap. i. of Scott's 'Heart of Midlothian':—

Making good the saying odd,

"Near the church and far from God."

I have been able to find an old Scotch proverb, "The nearer the kirk the farther frae grace," which seems to be the original of the above quotation, but so far have not been able to trace the authorship of the quotation itself. Possibly it may be a metrical version of the proverb made by Scott.

J. H. B.

LIVINGSTONE FAMILY.—James Gordon of Ellon married Elizabeth Livingstone in 1708. Did she belong to the Saltcoats family?

J. M. BULLOCH.

PITT CLUB.—Can any one tell me whether the Pitt Club still exists? If so, has the club a local habitation, a secretary, or any address to which an inquiry might be directed?

ERNEST LAW.

[Pitt Clubs and Pitt Medals are discussed at 7 S. v. 187, 357; vi. 89; 8 S. viii. 108, 193; ix. 13, 116; x. 461; xi. 15; 10 S. ii. 149, 210.]

POST BOXES.—Will some obliging correspondent tell me when post boxes were first put up in the London streets, and when they were first painted scarlet?

SIBYL GREY.

MR. PITT'S FINGER-RINGS.—On p. 153 of vol. ii. of the third edition (London, 1763) of the 'Letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu,' in which she (p. 60) describes the Turkish habit of engraving small-pox, one reads: "She wore large diamond bracelets, and had five rings on her fingers (except Mr. Pitt's) the largest I ever saw in my life." Though grammatically she might mean "on each finger except that known as Mr. Pitt's finger," we must understand a reference to some ring belonging to Mr. Pitt which was famous for its size. Has that ring, or have those rings, been preserved? The letter in question seems to have been written in 1718.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

[Is an allusion intended to the famous Pitt diamond?]

LINTOT SOCIETY.—Can any one supply information about the formation, rules, list of members, &c., of the Society of Lintot, founded in London in 1708? Levesque was secretary. It is referred to in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' vol. ix. p. 781.

A. S. L.



**ANTIQUITY OF THE RAILWAY.**—On p. 126 of 'The Coucher Book of Whalley' (Chetham Society) we have "inter stratum ferream et terram Siwardi"; and on p. 132 we have "stratum ferream versus Cliderhou." In the article on tramways in 'Chambers's Encyclopædia' it is said that "the first recorded use of iron for this purpose was in 1738, when a 'plate-way' was laid at Whitehaven." Was this *strata ferrea* a tramway laid with iron rails, or have the words another meaning? S. O. ADDY.

**'FAUBLAS.'**—In 'Mr. Gilfil's Love-Story,' chap. ii. occurs this passage:—

"They both now took up a book. Mr. Gilfil chose the last number of *The Gentleman's Magazine*; Capt. Wybrow, stretched on an ottoman near the door, opened 'Faublas.'"

I shall be much obliged for information about the novel (?) Capt. Wybrow read: author, date, &c. A. E. A.

['Faublas' is the celebrated erotic novel of Louvet de Couvray, the eminent Conventionnel. It was published in 1787-9, was translated into German by Wieland, with a preface by Kotzebue, sprang into immediate popularity, and is, in its objectionable line, a masterpiece.]

## Replies.

### DICKENS AND SCOTT.

(10 S. vi. 346.)

I SHOULD hold that Boz did not copy anything from Scott, but that he had so deep and fervent an admiration for Scott, and was so permeated with his creations, that he unconsciously reproduced them. I have heard him speak with extraordinary praise of Scott; and once, when he was ill and lying on a sofa, he sent out for a copy of his favourite, 'The Bride of Lammermoor.' Here are a few similarities. Scott, by the way, names one of his characters Dickens. Your readers must guess where.

The scene in the wood in 'Barnaby Rudge' where Hugh seizes on Dolly, who is rescued by her lover, recalls 'Woodstock,' where we have Tomkins waylaying Phoebe at the fountain and seizing on her, when she is similarly rescued.

The unhappy Clara Mowbray, when her secret was about to be revealed, flew away into the night, visited a cottage, and died there. Lady Dedlock's fate was much the same.

Mr. Pickwick, anxious to see his solicitor, is taken to a tavern, where he finds Lowten

presiding at a Bacchanalian revel. Man-nering finds Pleydell in similar case.

John Browdie suggests Dandie Dinmont, and both talks and behaves like him. After he and Nicholas had a quarrel, they met on the road, when John gave him money. Adam Woodcock and Roland Graeme had a quarrel, and also met on the road, when Woodcock advanced Graeme money.

When Sir Arthur Wardour's effects are seized by the sheriff's officer, the hot M'Intyre threatens him, on which he calls on all to witness that he was "deforced" in the exercise of his duty. We think of the sheriff's officer who arrested Mr. Pickwick, and whom Sam interfered with, and when Mr. Pickwick was called on to witness, &c.

The Bill Stumps tablet is matched by "Aikin Drum's lang ladle" in 'The Antiquary.'

'The Bagman's Story' is in principle the same as Wandering Willie's, and as a similar one in 'The Antiquary.'

'Nicholas Nickleby' has many suggestions of 'Guy Mannering'—the lost heir, the wicked usurper. Folair's diverting beating of the challenge to Nicholas recalls Wildrake's bearing of Everard's challenge to Kerneguy.

Haredale was very like Bridgenorth. Sir John Chester and Haredale, with their son and daughter, recall Bridgenorth and Peveril with their children.

Jarndyce v. Jarndyce, with its entourage of half-cracked suitors, recalls Peebles v. Plainstones and the eccentric distraught plaintiff.

Glossin visits Dirk Hatteraick in his prison to encourage him, exactly as Squeers is visited by Ralph Nickleby with the same view. PERCY FITZGERALD.

The coincidence referred to by Mr. FIRMAN has more the appearance of what is sometimes called a plagiarism, or, more properly speaking, a suggestion. Of course it is perfectly legitimate—at any rate, when thoroughly assimilated. It is only when material is "conveyed" without being understood, and spoilt in the conveying, that it is objectionable. All great writers, including Shakespeare himself, have worked from suggestions. All depends on the way in which the suggestions are worked. The example quoted by Mr. FIRMAN is not the only suggestion from Scott contained in 'Pickwick.' Surely "Bill Stumps, his mark" had its origin in "I mind the bigging o't" of the old Blue-gown in 'The Antiquary.' With ill-worked suggestions like



aulay has made us familiar in one of his essays, in which he compares them to a stolen bunch of keys, "of no use to any but the rightful owner," and concludes, "So may such ill-got gains ever prosper!"

J. FOSTER PALMER.

8, Royal Avenue, S.W.

A PUGGING TOOTH (10 S. vi. 342).—Please let me say that the expression "a crumbling tooth" in my note, p. 342, col. 2, line 4 from the bottom, is a misprint. What I meant was "a crunching tooth," and I think it would have been better if I had said "a punching tooth"; but I could not think of the word *punch* at the moment.

It is more important to say that I have only just discovered that Mr. John R. Wise said much the same thing more than forty years ago, at p. 106 of his excellent and interesting book entitled 'Shakspeare: his Birthplace and its Neighbourhood.' Here are his words:—

"All the commentators here explain 'a pugging-tooth' as a thievish tooth, an explanation which certainly itself requires to be explained; but most Warwickshire country-people could tell them that pugging-tooth was the same as pegging or peg-tooth, that is, the canine or dog-tooth. 'The child has not its pegging-teeth yet,' old women still say. And thus all the difficulty as to the meaning is at once cleared."

The only comment I have to make is that *pugging* and *pegging* are not quite the same word. The former is, so to speak, a heavier word with a vocalic variant, and means the canine or "punching" tooth of the grown-up man, as distinct from the canine tooth of the young child. By the way, the 'E.D.D.' records only the form *peggens*, as thus: "*Peggens*, sb. pl. Nhp. War. Children's teeth. Come, let's feel of your little peggens." And further: "*Peg*, sb. (5). A tooth, esp. a child's tooth; gen. in pl. N. Cy. Cum. W. Yks. Essex."

It does not appear that Mr. Wise had heard *pug* as well as *peg*; and this perhaps accounts for the fact that he has excluded the word from his Glossary at p. 149. The form is probably obsolete, but is sufficiently vouched for by related words.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

It may interest PROF. SKEAT to know that my mother, who was born in Central Perthshire, and has lived there for something more than three score and ten years, habitually uses *puggy* in the sense of steal, usually as a euphemism. Of a person's unaccountable opulence the explanation would be, "It was said he *puggied* it."

When, however, she addresses her grandchildren as *puggies*, she does not mean to call them thieves, but monkeys = mischief-makers.

ST. EWART.

Glasgow.

HAD PROF. SKEAT had the *pug-mill* of a brickyard in his mind, he would probably have quoted it; but he could not have better described its "business" than "to thrust, to pierce, to pound, and the like."

H. P. L.

"RIME" v. "RHYME" (10 S. v. 469, 514; vi. 52, 90, 132, 192, 233, 332).—I must confess to a mistrust of modern reprints, and I have therefore employed an hour or two in verifying from the original editions some of the quotations given by MR. JOHN T. CURRY in his valuable reply at the last reference. I find in Herrick's 'Hesperides,' 1647, p. 157:—

Which gave me honour for my Rhimes.

At p. 330:—

Stand by the *Magick* of my powerfull Rhymes.

And in 'Noble Numbers,' 1648, p. 1:—

For Those my unbaptized Rhimes.

The second quotation is important, as it is the earliest instance I have found of the modern spelling, and will to a small extent answer PROF. SKEAT's appeal (*ante*, p. 90).

MR. CURRY's quotations from Cleveland are correct, but the volume from which they are taken is not the 1659 edition of that author's 'Poems,' but 'J. Cleaveland Revived,' 1659, which is altogether a different book. Only one or two poems in this collection are by Cleveland. The elegies on Ben Jonson at pp. 20 and 43 are respectively by Jasper Mayne and Richard West, and were first printed in 'Jonsonius Virbius,' 1638. The poem at p. 69, 'On the May Pole,' I have not been able to trace, but it is almost certainly not by Cleveland.

Sir Henry Wotton is a favourite of mine, and I have the four editions of the 'Reliquie.' In the first edition of 1651 the poem on Sir Albertus Morton was not inserted by Walton in the 'Life,' but it will be found on p. 528, among the 'Poems.' The line quoted by MR. CURRY runs:—

But, is He gon? and live I Ryning here?

In the second edition of 1654 the 'Life' by Walton is considerably enlarged, and while not withdrawing the verses from the 'Poems,' he also inserted them at p. 69 of the 'Life,' where the line in question runs:—

But is he gone? and live I rining here?

This version differs slightly from that given in the 'Poems,' p. 503:—



But, is He gone? and live I Ryiming here?

The third edition of 1672 differs from that of 1654 by the addition of the letters to Sir Edmund Bacon, which had been separately published in 1661. Both in the 'Life' and the 'Poems' the line runs:—

But is he gone? and live I rhyming here?

The edition of 1685 is a reprint of that of 1672, with the addition of the letters to Lord Zouch. The line is identical with that in the 1672 edition.

At p. 132 *ante* Mr. C. S. JERRAM said we find in Carew "ballad rhyme." On looking at the first edition of Carew's 'Poems,' 1640, I find on p. 130

Above the reach of our faint flagging ryme.

I have not had time to search Donne through and through, but I doubt very much if the spelling *rhyme* will be found in his works. I have the editions of 1633, 1635, 1650, and 1669, and if Mr. JERRAM will give me the exact reference, I will look.

Such examination as I have made of these poems leads me to conclude that in Elizabethan and Jacobean times *rime* and *ryme* were equally employed, that *rhyme* came in with the early Carolines, that *rhyme* was probably first employed by Herrick's printer in 1647, and that by 1672 it was in common use. I have noticed that the Editor of 'N. & Q.' has adopted the spelling *rime*; why, I know not, nor why he prefers it to *ryme*, which was equally common in the days of Elizabeth and the early Stuarts. Personally, I see no more reason for spelling as Shakespeare's printers did than for walking down Regent Street in a doublet and trunk-hose.

The law of evolution is a law of nature on which human effort can make but scant impression. Words were spelt, as well as pronounced, differently a hundred years ago from the way in which they are spelt and pronounced now; and they will be differently spelt and pronounced a hundred years hence. On turning over some old letters the other day, I saw that John Payne Collier spelt "choose" *chuse* to the end of his life. No one writes *chuse* now. And our knowledge goes through its periods of evolution also. Even PROF. SKEAT, to whom every student of English in general, and every reader of 'N. & Q.' in particular, is under the deepest obligations, has made advances in his theories on the origin of *rhyme*, as may be seen by a comparison of his papers at 3 S. ix. 102, 264, and 7 S. iii. 370, with the last paragraph of his reply at 10 S. v. 515.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

The extract from Todd's edition of Milton's works quoted by MR. GILLMAN at the last reference contains a mistake which should be corrected. In his verses addressed 'To the right honourable the Lord of Buckhurst, one of her Majesties privie Counsell,' Spenser does *not* spell the word with an *h*. Here are the first two lines of the sonnet (Globe ed., p. 9):—

In vain I thinke, right honourable Lord,  
By this rude rime to memorize thy name.

Bishop Pearce's attempt to show, on the authority of Spenser, that Milton made a difference between *rime* and *rhyme* is therefore a failure, because the former poet does not employ the second spelling either here or anywhere else. *Rime* is simply the equivalent of *verse* in this particular place. Spenser was acquainted with the Italian language, but Milton was a master of it, so when he cries ('Paradise Regained,' &c., printed by R. Bensley, London, 1796, p. 242),

Who would not sing for Lycidas? he knew  
Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme,

he was employing the last word as Dante had done hundreds of years before in his 'Divina Commedia.' In the fourth edition of the 'Vocabolario Dantesco' (Florence, 1890) we are told on p. 294 that *rima* is used as a synonym of *verse* four several times; Virgil also speaks of his own poetry as "la mia rima" ('Inferno,' xiii. 48); and, lastly, it is beautifully applied, I think to the songs of birds ('Purgatorio,' xxviii. 18). Therefore our great epic poet, when he wrote

Things unattempted yet in prose or rime,

had excellent reason for using the last word as another name for poetry. Hence it is that Guido Sorelli, the translator of 'Paradise Lost' ('Il Paradiso Perduto,' third ed., London, John Murray, 1832, p. 2), has this version:—

E trattar cose non discorse ancora  
In prosa ò in rima.

Milton's great poem was published in 1667, when the absurd spelling *rhyme* had begun to appear. He composed it when he was blind, but used other hands than his own to write it. He was therefore at the mercy not only of his amanuensis, but also of his printer. I should be much astonished to learn that he uses any other spelling than *rime* in his 'Lycidas,' first "printed at Cambridge, 1638," according to Lowndes. Our learned Editor, whose admiration for Milton is so well known to every reader of this paper, will be able to give us the two lines already quoted as they stand in the



tion of the poem, which I have no ability of consulting.

JOHN T. CURRY.

It is likely that Bishop Pearce must have been wrong when he said that Milton meant the jingling sound of like endings, *rhime* verse in general. In Sir H. Hall's notes to his translation of Tacitus, 1622 (a work that I quoted I find on p. 49 the words: "If *rhymes* have in them any reason," *rhyme* is referring to some verses of the *rhyme* in the original Greek; and when he mentions the word *rime*, he is referring to Greek or Latin verse, where, of course, no jingling sound of like endings, *rhime*, therefore, to me that Milton did not intend to make any distinction between *rhime*; for he must have known that other writers used *rime* to express a regular succession of sounds as well as he contemptuously calls jingling.

E. YARDLEY.

It corresponds to Italian and French. *Ryme*, for *rime*, seems a mere printer's variant.]

INTERJUNCTION SLANG: "WHAT?" (10 S. vi. 7. C. J. observes:—

Interjection at the end of a sentence of the sort—"not so much an interrogation as an exclamation with no definite meaning—seems to be

remark is the more interesting some sixteen years ago this particular was publicly declared to be out. The *Standard* of 24 April, in its criticism of the production at the Theatre of Mr. Pinero's comedy 'The Minister,' wrote:—

Mr. Aynsworth furnishes a clever sketch of a man of the day, though the interjection 'what?' at the end of sentences is now out of date. Some time back the trick of exclaiming, but it would hardly be heard now as 'Drumdundis.'

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

DOVER CASTLE (10 S. vi. 289).—In his 'Annals of Portsmouth' Mr. Hall gives the following:—

"The Pharos were some very old bells that rang at matins and vespers for centuries. Sir George Rooke, knowing that these bells had long ceased to be used, thought they would be better at Portsmouth in ringing his victorious shout than hanging dumb-mouthed in the tower on the heights of the Kentish sea. He conceived the idea of bringing them down thereupon, as the Dover people say, 'the bells from the old Pharos,' and brought them to Portsmouth. The liberal-minded consort Anne, Princess George of Denmark, who had interest in the navy, and was constantly at the castle, had the five Dover bells recast, 'with

many quaint inscriptions and devices,' at his own expense. Old authorities say that the 7th bell cost 45*l.*, and 5*l.* for having it proved of good tone by a professor of music. The bells were then hung in the belfry of St. Thomas's Church, which had recently been rebuilt. The following are the inscriptions and dates on the bells: On the 1st, 'Prosperity to all our benefactors'; on the 2nd, 'Peace and good neighbourhood, A.R. 1703'; on the 3rd, 'God save Queen Anne, A.R. 1703'; on the 4th, 'I was cast by Joshua Kipling, in the year 1737. John Prior, William Snook, churchwardens'; on the 5th, 'Abra Rudhill of Gloucester cast us, 1703'; on the 6th, 'God save our Queen, Prince, and Fleet, Anno Domini 1703'; on the 7th, Thos. Mears, of London, 1794'; on the 8th bell, 'W. Bartlett, R. Phelps, Fecit 1730. Messieurs James Yeatman and Nicholas Horwood, Churchwardens. We good people all to prayers do call; We honour to King, and bride's joy do bring, good tidings we tell, and ring the dead's knell."

H. and J. Slight in their 'Chronicles of Portsmouth' (1828) say that on a copper plate in the framework is the inscription:—

"The frame and hanging the bells and chimes were made by Samuel Shepherdson, of Spoondon, near Derby. James White, Samuel Henty, churchwardens, Anno Domini 1703."

They also refer to the estimated expense of the 7th bell as 24*l.*, the money actually paid (45*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*) including 5*l.* to a professor of music for proving it to be well toned.

F. PAUL.

In 'The History of the Castle, Town, and Port of Dover,' by the Rev. S. P. H. Statham (1899), p. 215, it is stated:—

"The Pharos served as a bell tower until the desecration of the church in 1780, when, according to the usual belief, the bells were transferred by a Government order to Portsmouth. Local tradition says this order was never carried out, and the bells were placed in the church tower of St. Margaret-at-Cliffe [near Dover]."

At St. Margaret-at-Cliffe there is one bell, dated 1696.

In 'Church Bells of Kent,' by J. C. L. Stahlschmidt (1887), it is said that probably the Dover bells were broken up, and the metal sent to Portsmouth Dockyard for casting purposes. ARTHUR HUSSEY.

Tankerton-on-Sea, Kent.

Montagu Burrows, R.N., in his 'Cinque Ports,' p. 146, states that the bells carried off by Sir George Rooke to Portsmouth were "subsequently melted down."

The Rev. — Lyon in his 'History of Dover,' vol. ii. p. 25, published 1814, says:

"When this building became useless as a place of defence, a set of bells were hung in it, which Sir George Rooke, by his influence, had removed to Portsmouth."

Mackenzie Walcott says in 'A Guide to the Coast of Kent,' p. 67:—



"Sir George Rooke removed a 'pleasing peal of eight bells' from the Pharos to Portsmouth, 'since which time,' says Defoe, 'this rare piece of architecture, by order of the officers of the Ordnance, was barbarously stripped of the lead roof.'"

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

THOMAS DE SCALES (10 S. vi. 268).—B. W. should consult 'The Complete Peerage,' by G. E. C., under 'Scales.' He seems to have been murdered 25 July, 1460. The inquisition taken after his death will probably state what property he held. Newcells is in the parish of Barkway, Herts. G. E. C. states that it was his brother Robert, sixth Lord Scales, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Bardolph, not his father Robert, fifth Lord Scales.

E. A. FRY.

124, Chancery Lane.

The following information may help B. W. In 9 Edw. II. (1315-16) Robert de Scales (the second Baron Scales) held

"Rowenhale manor, Bonon' honor, in Essex. Neweseles [Nucelles] manor, co. Herts. Heselingfeld manor in Cambridgeshire. Hoe, Islington, manors, Bonon' honor, Dovor Castle, Middleton manor, Foulton terr' it'm, all in Norfolk."—*Calendarium Inquis. ad quod Damnum.*

"Robert de Scales, ch'r, held Neweseles [Nucelles] manor in villa de Berkway, Hertford."—*Calendarium Inquis. post Mortem.*

I cannot find definitely the place of burial of Lord Thomas. According to Dugdale's 'Baronage,' Blackborough Priory, which is in the same parish as Middleton Castle, their chief seat, was founded by this family. Roger his grandfather and Robert his brother in their wills ordered their bodies to be buried in that priory, so it is probable he is interred there.

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

SANTISSIMO CRISTO OF BURGOS (10 S. vi. 309).—The passage in the *Intermédiaire* which speaks of a figure of Christ made of animal's hide occurs in the number dated 20 juillet, 1906. It runs as follows:—

"Christ et saints empaillés (LIV. 7).—Dans la cathédrale de Burgos, la chapelle 'del Santissimo Cristo' renferme un Christ en peau de bête, flexible à la pression du doigt. Il proviendrait de l'Orient et serait attribué à Nicodème qui l'aurait modelé d'après le corps du Sauveur lorsqu'on le descendit de la croix.—P. Joanne."

M. P.

HUITSON FAMILY (9 S. vii. 129, 218, 314).—John Huitson, Esq., of Cleasby, in the county of York, was a colonel of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards to his Majesty King Charles II. On 17 June, 1675, he being then a captain, and described as residing in the parish of St. Andrew, Hol-

born, married Martha Cowper, ascribed as of the same parish (daughter of Sir William Cowper, Bart., of Colne county of Hereford; Ratling Court, of Kent; and Stroud, county of Gloucester, by licence, by Dr. John Meriton, Michael's, Cornhill. His wife Martha died on 8 November, 1680, and was buried in the cloister of that church, where her husband had been interred in 1659.

The colonel himself, dying in 1680, was also buried in the same spot, on 10 November of that year. He bore for arms, a star of sixteen points or. Crest, a hand clenched, and arm erect, vested. This crest forms part of a mural tablet in his memory placed immediately within the right side of the back entrance to St. Michael's, Cornhill, depicting him in colours impaling those of his wife's. Having upon the top of the shield a superimposed by a torse, gules and supporting the crest above described.

JOHN HEWITT.

SANTA FÉ (10 S. vi. 310, 353).—No need to go into account Spanish and Portuguese America, where the name is common. There are many places, written either in one or two words, so spelt in the United States. The best-known one—at least to the English-speaking American people—is the capital of New Mexico, the last two letters representing a vast south-western territory whose industries are protected by the Mexican flag. All my days I have been associated with this particular Santa Fé, through the relative the late Dr. George Cupple (1891), of Texan Confederate military note, and he invariably accented the name here to rhyme with *hay*, and surely I have heard it voiced in any other style. He was who made me treasure the fine Saxon spirit found in that admirable far too scarce piece of frontier Americana, viz., Kendall's 'Texan Santa Fé Express' printed some sixty years since at the request of its author, a once brilliant New York journalist, hailing as a Yankee, but emigrated, from the State of Vermont.

It can be said without any sense of exaggeration that the American of to-day has no whatsoever for the anciently proper pronunciation of his geographic names, in contrast with the forgotten Spanish, French, or Dutch explorer.

J. C. BROOKLINE, Massachusetts.

Santa Fé is pronounced both *San* and *Santa Fee*, but the former is the more polite and correct. The whole sub-



the pronunciation of foreign names in the States is rather a wide one; but generally, I think, though no hard-and-fast line can be laid down, French and Spanish words are given very nearly, if not quite, as they ought to be in those languages. In many cases there is a way that the educated use, and another that comes easier to the working classes. The following examples will show how this is borne out: St. Louis (in the Eastern States as in French, at the place itself St. Lewis), Des Moines (De Moin), Butte (Bute), Terre Haute, Baton Rouge, and Saugerties as in French; but Detroit (Detroyt) and Sault Ste. Marie (Soo Ste. Marie); Puerto Rico (Porto Rico generally), Colorado and El Paso (the *a* as *ah*); so also Rio Grande, Los Angeles (Anjeless). On the Pacific and in the South-Western States down to Texas, where there is a perceptibly Spanish element pervading, they say "San Hoose" and "San Hooan" for San José and San Juan, as in Spanish. N. W. HILL.  
Philadelphia.

I have been in Bejar, formerly Bexar, in Spain, and must contradict MR. PLATT's assertion that its name, if it "is called Bar," in America, as he tells us, "is approximately the Spanish sound." This is, on the contrary, *Békkar* or *Békkhar*, with the *jota*, which only born Spaniards pronounce Spanishly, the sound having been taken into their language from Arabic. When the name was written Bejar, it would have been pronounced Beehar, or perhaps it were better to transcribe it Beshar. All the Romance dialects of the Peninsula, except the official, modern, Castilian, have kept this old sound of *x*, the *chuintant*, as certain French philologists have called it. To English ears, moreover, "Arkansaw" does not resemble the French pronunciation of Arkansas. MR. PLATT would learn much from a walking tour through "Las Españas." E. S. DODGSON.

"BANANA": ITS ETYMOLOGY (10 S. vi. 325).—I have read with interest MR. PLATT's remarks about the word *banana*. He mentions a book I should like to read, viz., 'El Castellano en Venezuela,' 1897, by Calcaño. Can he inform me of a lending library of Spanish books in London? Mudie's has Spanish books, but does not appear to take many recently published works. What paper here reviews current Spanish (or Italian and Portuguese) literature?

As regards the word *banana*, generally in Spanish people use *platano*, which is similar

to our "plantain." The plantain, I believe, is the larger fruit, but *platano* is used irrespective of the size of the fruit.

VIRGIL BOYS.

SHAKESPEARIAN VOWEL-SOUNDS (10 S. vi. 281).—I have read with much interest MR. MAYHEW's synopsis of Prof. Viëtor's conclusions. Here many of the old sounds still survive; for instance, "flee" for *fly*; *a* as in *father* in *all*, *straw*, *fault*, &c. (except *daughter*, which is pronounced "dowghter"); "wetter" for *water*; "bowt" for *bought*, &c., "grund" for *ground*; *learn* is pronounced "larn" (the *a* as in *father*); "deevil" for *devil* (a well-known character was named "Jack the deevil"); *want*, *watch*, *swan*, the *a* as in *man*; *father* is pronounced as "fayther" or as "feather." There are doubtless other instances, but at the moment I do not remember them.

R. B.—R.

South Shields.

'AULD ROBIN GRAY' (10 S. vi. 284, 355).—It would be very interesting to know why Lady Anne Lindsay was for so long a period anxious not to be known as the author of this beautiful poem. Is it now too late to inquire?

Many instances could be given of persons who are known to have kept back, so far as they could, the intellectual side of their nature, and as a consequence their literary work, from their friends, because they had learnt from sad experience that any signs of thought or culture beyond that which is given in the ordinary school course would be highly distasteful to those in power, almost always producing friction, which not infrequently degenerated into absolute cruelty. Lady Anne Lindsay, I imagine, can never have suffered from this dire form of persecution.

Some people, who must have but a limited experience, question the truth of the undoubted fact that many persons who have had the charge of young people have strenuously endeavoured to stunt the intellect in all but the regulation lines marked out by school teachers. A friend, writing about eight years ago, told of the case of a gentleman losing an important borough appointment because he was addicted to archaeological studies, and had a good library; and I have heard on trustworthy authority of an eminent lawyer being much hindered in his profession because he writes books of a serious nature, well known though they be throughout Europe and America.

ASTORKE.



**LITTLEMONELIGHT: PLACE-NAME** (10 S. vi. 349).—We ought to have the text, in its Latin original, of the passage in which the word occurs, and the date. There is a place in Ecclesfield, near Sheffield, known as Moonshine, and it is so described on the Ordnance maps. Eastwood, in his 'History of Ecclesfield,' 1862, p. 389, mentions it as a "clump of houses distinguished by the singular name of Moonshine." To judge from the maps, the site of these houses, which adjoin the road, was formerly a piece of waste land.

It is very likely that the names Littlemonelight and Moonshine arose from the fact that a squatter's hut was built on a moonlight night in each of those places. I observe that Littlemonelight in Oxfordshire was an "encroachment." It was believed in Yorkshire and Derbyshire down to modern times that if a man could build a house on the waste in one night, and kindle a fire in it, he could not be lawfully ejected. There was a house in Sheffield by the roadside known as Mushroom Hall—a name which is still used. "So," says the Rev. Joseph Hunter,

"a cottage was called which was built upon the waste or common called Crookes Moor when unenclosed. The story was that it was built, covered in, and a pot boiled *between sunset and sunrise*, and this it was alleged gave a right to the ground on which it stood, according to the custom of the manor.....I believe it occasioned some trouble to the commissioners when these commons came to be enclosed."\*

The story is still told in Sheffield. On such an occasion, it is obvious, moonlight would be necessary or desirable. It is not, however, easy at first sight to understand why a place should be called simply Moonshine, and not Moonshine Hall, or something of the kind. But, according to Halliwell, smuggled or illicit spirits were known in the south of England as "moonshine." There is, therefore, no reason why a strip of land filched from the waste on a moonlight night should not have borne that name, or have been called Littlemonelight, if the piece was little.

S. O. ADDY.

**Mlle. C. Wislez** (10 S. vi. 289, 375).—After much research, I am now able to answer my own query. The lady was born in Belgium about 1806, and died in Paris in 1865. She came to England when about eighteen, and was engaged by Mr. Lewin (father of Mrs. Grote, the wife of the his-

\* This passage is taken from Hunter's MS. additions to his 'Glossary' in the British Museum, the book itself having been published in 1829.

torian) to teach French to his daughter. She afterwards went to Paris and became a companion to the daughters of M. Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs to King Philippe. At the time of the Revolution in 1848 she secured the escape of M. Guizot's daughters to London, where they found refuge in the house of Mr. H. F. Broad and were soon afterwards joined by her father.

Mlle. Wislez returned to France in 1856, but fell ill soon after, and was unable to continue her teaching. She tried to sustain herself by writing, and 'Les Aventures d'une Chatte écrites par elle-même,' one of the children's tales which she wrote for this purpose. It was published in London in 1856 at the expense of Mr. I. Wood, who, with other of her old friends, assisted her when she fell upon hard times.

**FUNERAL GARLANDS** (10 S. v. 427, 155, 254).—MR. HOLDEN MACMILLAN has sent me a list of reference to the above subject which is useful and helpful, and one reader, I think, of 'N. & Q.' is grateful for it. Perhaps I may be allowed to add an item from my own collection.

The *Strand Magazine* for October, 1891, contained notes on the seven 'Funeral Garlands' at Minsterley, Shropshire, illustrated from a photograph by Mr. Reid.

Washington Irving's 'Sketch-Book' contains an allusion in the paper on 'The Old Village,' and also in that on 'Funerals.'

Hone refers to funeral garlands in his 'Table Book,' pp. 467, 550, and 'The Book,' p. 602. (This pagination is the reprints of 1891 and 1892.)

The subject was mentioned on pp. 126 of the first volume of *The Reliquary*.

I have notes (which may or may not be complete) of the following references in early volumes of 'N. & Q.': 4 S. xi. 480; 5 S. i. 12, 57; vi. 317; 8 S. ii.

JOHN T. P.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

**EPITAPH IN COURTEENHALL CHURCH** (10 S. vi. 346).—This epitaph was shown in MS. by the late Sir F. Ouseley, Bart., of Michael's College, near Tenbury, and was copied down from his copy. We were puzzled as to the meaning of the word "ruen" in the second line, and I have not yet been able to discover it. Can any correspondent help me to a solution? I rather think, but am not sure, that it



Frederick's copy the word was spelt "rewen," but this does not make it any clearer.

C. S. JERRAM.

For this see Bridges's 'Hist. of Northamptonshire,' i. 354. The pedigree of Ouseley (see Vis. of Northants, 1564 and 1618—Appendix) shows two marriages with Wakes.

The following entries in the Courteenhall registers help to explain the inscription:—

1508/9, Feb. 10.—"Rychard Oseley, esq. was buried 10<sup>th</sup> die."

1607, Sept. 10.—"Magdalen Oseley (ye Widd: of Richard Oseley, Esquier, late deceased) bur."

H. ISHAM LONGDEN, M.A.

[Reply from MR. J. T. PAGE next week.]

"NOTHING" (10 S. vi. 350).—I heard DEAN GOVETT preach in the Anglican Cathedral of Gibraltar, in 1888, on 'The Grand Old Words of Scripture,' wherein Moses describes the *genesis* of our world out of "nothing," if it is not irreverent to use such an expression about the great mystery of origins. It may interest him to know, or to be reminded, that in 'The Works of the Earls of Rochester, Roscommon, and Dorset,' &c. ("London: Printed in the Year M.DCC.XXXI."), the first of those writers is credited with a poem of seventeen stanzas of three lines 'Upon Nothing.' It begins thus:—

Nothing, thou elder Brother ev'n to Shade,  
Thou had'st a Being e'er the World was made,  
And (well fix'd) art alone of Ending not afraid.

Of other editions of these verses other pens can tell.

E. S. DODGSON.

The *roué* Lord Rochester wrote a poem with this title, which Addison (*Spectator*, No. 305) declared to be "an admirable poem on a barren subject."

R. L. MORETON.

I do not remember a monologue (using the word in its present signification of a scene or entertainment by a single person) on "Nothing," but I can recall hearing a song, set to a rather lively air, beginning

From Nothing we came, and, whatever our station,  
To Nothing we owe an immense obligation;  
Whatever we do and whatever we learn,  
In time we shall all unto Nothing return.

This may perhaps be the composition referred to.

JOHN HEBB.

[T. M. W. and the REV. J. PICKFORD also thanked for replies.]

CHRISTINA ROSSETTI (10 S. vi. 328).—The fragment quoted by MR. BAILEY-KEMPLING is not American. It is a very characteristic bit of William Watson, and

will be found in his 'Selected Poems' (Macmillan). I refrain from quoting it in full, lest by doing so I should incidentally deprive MR. BAILEY-KEMPLING of the pleasure of reading the other poems of this too little appreciated poet.

A. MORLEY DAVIES.

Winchmore Hill, Amersham.

MAZES (10 S. vi. 209, 313).—To what edition of Grimm's 'Teutonic Mythology' does MR. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL refer when he promises information about labyrinths in vol. ii. p. 893? I have just consulted Stallybrass's translation, and have been disappointed, as vol. ii. p. 893 merely makes mention of "a *frowe Mæze* (modus, meetness)" who "occurs in Walth. 46, 33," and does not touch on puzzle-ways at all.

ST. SWITHIN.

MEAUX ABBEY (10 S. vi. 248, 290, 354).—When I was a boy in East Yorkshire—now, alas! fifty years ago and more—Meaux Abbey was pronounced "Mewce."

T. M. W.

HUTTON HALL (10 S. vi. 209, 276, 316, 377).—I am most grateful for both the printed and privately sent references to this roofless piece of Berwickshire antiquity, but not one of them throws light upon "Lady Ruchlaw of Hutton-hall," to whom, according to the 'Fasti Ecclesie Scotice,' 6 vols., Edinb., my forbear Rev. Robert Waugh (1684–1756) of Hutton acted as chaplain from 1713 to 1730. I possess his very lengthy will; also his autograph, which has come down to me. In 1730 he secured the parish itself under difficulties painful to Robert Wodrow, in whose 'Analecta,' with much more matter besides bearing upon the affair, I read:—

"When the day of ordination was come, the church doors was barricadoed—the people as ever as ever; and the Sheriffe of the Shire, with upwards of 100 armed men, were present to force on the Settlement, and protect Mr. Waugh. Such procedure as this will be a blot on our history, when it comes to be writt; and I, no doubt, before that, the enemies of the Church will make a sport of us and our settlements of the sort."

Who might this Lady Ruchlaw have been?

J. G. CUPPLES.

It is unnecessary to follow MRS. WIENBOLT concerning the Homes of Hutton Hall, but I must protest against a sentence at the end of her reply. She says: "My grandfather, Thomas Hutton of that ilk, often spoke of the Huttons having owned Hutton Hall in days of old." Now this grandfather was presumably living in the



last century, and there have certainly been no Huttons at Hutton Hall since some date before 1467. Is not this straining somewhat unduly the interesting designation "of that ilk"?

M.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*The Diary of John Evelyn.* With an Introduction and Notes by Austin Dobson, Hon. LL.D. Edin. 3 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

UNDER the care of Mr. Austin Dobson a new and, as circumstances may well prove, definite edition of the 'Diary' of Evelyn appears in sumptuous shape, and with every enhancement of typographical luxury, from Messrs. Macmillan & Co. Some surprise will possibly be felt at the substitution by Mr. Dobson of a period of civil broil for that, a century later, of "beau brocade," the laureate as well as the historian of which he has long been acknowledged. For manifestations of this the editor is prepared. There is justice, indeed, in the plea—supposing such to be necessary—advanced that, "by his very cast and complexion of mind, he [Evelyn] prefigures and foreshadows many eighteenth-century characteristics in a way which is extremely interesting to the eighteenth-century student." Rather, however, may it be urged that the qualities which make for research are rarely confined in their exercise to a single epoch, and that the successful annotator of Madame D'Arblay is likely to be a fully qualified commentator upon Evelyn. So it has proved in the present instance, and this incursion into the literature of the seventeenth century displays in Mr. Dobson the same qualities of research, width of range, and judgment in selection to which, in his editorial capacity, he has accustomed us. Abundant use has been made of the labours of predecessors. Less than a century has elapsed since Evelyn's "unique and memorable" chronicle was given to the world. Its publication in 1818 anticipated by seven years that of Samuel Pepys, to which in public estimation it stands as a companion, and in some respects as a supplement. About the middle of the last century John Forster, the biographer of Goldsmith, issued a revised edition, which has since been more than once republished. The text of this, which is "demonstrably the fullest," and is accepted as adequate in most respects, has been followed in the present. By the modernized spelling almost alone it is distinguishable from the first edited by Bray with the assistance of Upecott. In the present edition are preserved also, though sometimes in a modified shape, the notes of Bray and Forster, to which Mr. Dobson has added a large number of fresh notes, easily to be told from those of his predecessors, contributing also a valuable and an important introduction.

A feature of special value and significance consists of the illustrations, which are numerous and admirable. Those which refer to persons or places mentioned in the text are, so far as is possible, contemporary. Three portraits of Evelyn are by Nanteuil, by Robert Walker (Cromwell's portrait painter), and by Sir Godfrey Kneller. One of his father-in-law Sir Richard Browne, English resident

at the Court of France, is also by Nanteuil. Other portraits are of Charles II. and James II., Henrietta Maria, the Duchess of Portsmouth, Thomas Howard, second Earl of Arundel, Catherine of Braganza, Mary Evelyn, Louis XIV., and the first Earls of Clarendon and Sandwich. In addition there are many views, not only domestic, of Wotton House and Church, Old St. Paul's, the Banqueting House at Whitehall, and other spots of interest, but of foreign scenes to illustrate the portions of the 'Diary' occupied with travel. Maps, facsimiles of title-pages, an autograph, and a pedigree of the Evelyn family also appear.

Among the notes are many of extreme interest. One only, to vol. ii. p. 271, we regard as unjust. It mentions with implied approval Pepys's censure of that profoundly interesting character Margaret Cavendish, the great Duchess of Newcastle, as "mad, conceited, ridiculous woman." That she was regarded as such by the corrupt Court of Charles from which as a rule she held aloof, is true. Her life of her husband, somewhat contemptuously referred to, is a masterpiece frequently reprinted and her fairy poems are comparable with those of Drayton and Sir John Mennis. Her husband the Duke "is said to have taken particular pleasure in 'Horses of Mamage.'" To this note, vol. i. p. 6 might be added, "He wrote 'La Methode et l'ordonnance nouvelle de dresser les chevaux,' 1657, folio translated into English," the beautiful illustration to which consisted of the Duke and members of his family. It appears that in Puritan times the value of "palm oil" was thoroughly understood in England; see the Canterbury and Dover experience, 12 August, 1650. Mr. Dobson quotes in the note to 5 November, 1655, the very just comment, Pepys upon Evelyn, allowing for a little conceit, pardonable in "a man so much above other men." Pepys adds: "He read me, though with too much gusto, some little poems of his own, that were transcendent; yet one or two very pretty epigrams."

To the booklover as well as the student it is a boon to have within reach in an attractive shape a work which, apart from its personal interest, is of the highest historical importance. To the trouble of the latter days of Charles II., to the period of the Oates, to that of Monmouth, and to the reign generally of James II., the 'Diary' forms an invaluable guide. Equally noticeable for the light they cast in the first volume upon the records of travel and for the supplemental information shed upon home affairs, the notes now first add constitute this an ideal edition. It is pleasant to congratulate Mr. Austin Dobson upon this successful breaking of new ground, and the reward upon possessing for the first time an edition of 'Diary' which fulfils all conceivable requirements.

*The Poetical Works of William Blake.* Edited and annotated by Edwin James Ellis. 2 vols. (Clarendon & Windus.)

VERY welcome to lovers of poetry is this volume (equally handsome and commodious) of Blake's poetical works. Since the middle of last century the sense of the position of Blake as a poet has sprung up, and editions of his 'Poetical Sketches,' 'Songs of Innocence,' and his 'Songs of Experience' have multiplied. By these works which included with others in the first volume of the present edition, Blake as a poet is still popularly known. A full amount of enthusiasm on the part of the editor, coupled with a corresponding







the poem should ever have been attributed to Byron, for an editorial note at the foot of Mr. Coleman's communication gives a full account of the volume in which the poem first appeared, published by Longmans in 1823. The poem, with nine others, is ascribed to F. It originally began, "'Twas in heaven pronounced."

*The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal.* Part 73. (Leeds, J. Whitehead.)

CANON FOWLER contributes an interesting paper on the great Cistercian abbey of Clairvaux. This mother of abbeys was secularized at the time of the French Revolution, and has become a prison, so when the Canon paid his first visit he was forbidden to enter what had once been the monastic enclosure; but with the zeal of a devoted antiquary he was not repelled. He returned to England saddened, but not disheartened; and having made a formal application to some prison authority in Paris—the Minister of the Interior, we believe—he received an order by means of which he was permitted to see nearly everything he desired, and to wander about at his own good will as freely as if he had been on a visit to St. Bernard himself. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that, so far as English readers are concerned, he has made an important discovery. It is an account of what the abbey was like in the early part of the sixteenth century, which is reproduced by him both in the original Latin and in an excellent rendering into our own vernacular.

The paper on the ethnology of West Yorkshire, by Dr. John Beddoe and Mr. Joseph H. Rowe, is of great importance, but the subjects treated are so complex that until much more light is thrown on heredity than we possess at present it is not safe to come to any definite conclusion.

Mr. T. B. Whitehead gives an account of discipline carried out in 1730 in the church of South Cave in regard to a husband and wife who had offended. He furnishes also two other documents of the same character of the following year. Mr. Whitehead regards these penances as offensive. We by no means desire to call his opinion in question—such penances are assuredly unsuited to these times; but when he goes on to suggest that "the more ancient discipline would be the rack and the fagot," we can assure him that he is mistaken.

Mr. William Brown supplies an account of the monumental brass of Elizabeth, widow of Anthony Catherick, of Stanwick, who died in 1591. As was natural at this date, there is not in the original text any invocation such as would almost certainly have occurred in a mortuary inscription of earlier time, but some one in after years has added in small Roman capitals

CVIVS ANIMÆ DEVS MISEREATUR.

Perhaps this was engraved after the brass had been removed from the grave and become a household possession. The lady was almost certainly an adherent of the ancient faith. Several persons bearing the name of Catherick and Caterick occur in the list of Yorkshire Roman Catholics of 1604.

Mr. T. M. Fallow contributes from the original in the Record Office the names of Yorkshire ex-religious who were drawing pensions in 1573. Even when allowance is made for the value of money in those times, Purselove, once Prior of Guisborough, afterwards Bishop of Hull, was amply rewarded. He

received 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* It is fair to assume Mr. Fallow points out, this large yearly pension was awarded on account of the service rendered during the suppression of the mona-

*Photograms of the Year 1906.* (Dawbarn &

THIS admirable publication receives our tribute as supplying irrefragable proof of position among the fine arts that must be a photography. Eminently satisfactory is the volume, which furnishes abundant evidence of the progress that is made in this type. Wonderfully beautiful is the plate of 'Colchester Roses.' Reproduced and by Hentschel colourtype. These are in all a triumph. Meanwhile one hundred and fifty specimens of the year's work in English colonies, and America, are given on art separate from the text. Many of these are tender, and the composition is in some cases lent. Some of the best are landscapes, but and even nudities are accomplished, while the portraits are specially life-like. The creditable in all respects.

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We cannot undertake to advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects, or the means of disposing of them.

R. L. MORETON ("Un sot trouve tonjo plus sot qui l'admire").—Boileau, 'L'Art Poétique,' l. 232.

JAS. CURTIS ("Old Postage Stamps").—No satisfactory reason appears to be known for the use of stamps in large quantities.

MISTLETOE ("Submarines Anticipated").—White's lines were discussed at 10 S. iii. 89, 1

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## Notes.

## ROBERT, JOHN, AND WILLIAM PETRIE.

IN the course of somewhat extensive researches concerning a Mr. Petrie whose portrait was painted by both Romney and Hoppner, I have accumulated a quantity of interesting material which may be useful to future inquirers in 'N. & Q.' The facts and particulars which I have gathered were much too voluminous for the particular purpose I had in view when I started; but as the three brothers whose acquaintance, so to speak, I had made in my researches were all more or less eminent men, I may perhaps be excused for not offering any further apology for this note. The three brothers were Robert, John, and William Petrie, and were probably natives of Scotland.

1. Robert Petrie, M.D., graduated at Edinburgh in 1756, was F.C.P. Edin. in 1762, and was in practice at Lincoln; from 1775 to 1782 he was Physician to the Tower of London. He retired to Reigate, where he died on 11 Sept., 1803, aged "about 76," which would place the date of his birth about 1727.

2. John Petrie entered the Bengal Civil Service, and I am indebted to Mr. William

Foster, of the India Office, for the following chronological arrangement of his various appointments: 1773, arrived 18 Aug. as factor. 1774, Collector of Customs and Secretary to Board of Customs, Calcutta. 1778, Junior Merchant. 1779, Collector of Government Customs. 1782, Senior Merchant (without employ). 1783, Compiler of Standing Orders. 1788, out of the service.

John Petrie sat as member of Parliament for Gatton, Surrey, from 1796 to 1802, and was D.L. for Surrey. The estate of Lower Gatton was bought by him, but he appears to have been unable to complete the purchase, and it passed into the possession of Col. Mark Wood, who was created a baronet in 1808, and who had been in the Engineers in Bengal, "where he amassed a considerable fortune." From the 'Ambulator, or a Pocket Companion in a Tour round London,' 1796, I take the following passage:

"At the entrance of this place [Gatton] from London, is Upper Gatton House, the property of William Petrie, Esq., and residence of Mark Currie, Esq. This is surrounded by fine plantations, and commands rich and extensive prospects. A mile further is Gatton Park, or Lower Gatton House, a new and beautiful structure. This is the mansion-house, which carries with it the entire property of the borough, and was purchased by Mr. Petrie of Robert Ladbroke, Esq., for 110,000*l.*,"

and so forth. The "William" Petrie in the above extract is doubtless an error for John, who apparently lived out of England for some years after he retired from Parliament. He died at Calais on 5 Feb., 1826, aged 84.

3. William Petrie, whose portrait was painted by both Romney and Hoppner, is the brother in whom I am more particularly interested. I have also to thank Mr. Foster for the following schedule of William Petrie's progress in the Madras Civil Service, &c.: 1765, writer. 1768, proceeded on a voyage to Bombay. 1770, clerk to a Committee of Inquiry. 1771, factor. 1772, Paymaster to the Army. 1773, Secretary in the Military Department and translator. 1774, Junior Merchant, with the same duties. 1776, Senior Merchant, at home. 1778, in India again. 1782, at home. 1787-92, temporary Member of Council at Madras (18 June to 31 July, 1787; and 19 June, 1791, to 25 May, 1792). 1793, at home. 1799, Member of Council at Madras (took his seat 2 Jan.). 1807, acted as Governor of Madras on the recall of Lord William Bentinck (11 Sept.) until the arrival of Sir George Barlow (24 Dec.), when Petrie resumed his seat on the Council. 1810, retired from the Council (31 August). 1811, ap-



pointed Governor of Prince of Wales Island (29 Nov.), where he died on 27 Oct., 1816, aged 68, having been in the service of the Company for fifty-one years.

It will be seen from Mr. Foster's record of his movements that William Petrie was "at home" during a portion of 1776. In the Court Minutes for May, 1776, he is recorded as seeking permission to remain a while in England on the score of his health; and under date of 4 June, 1777, he was given leave to return to Madras. Romney's 'Diary' (Ward and Roberts's 'Romney: Catalogue Raisonné,' p. 122) shows that Petrie sat to that artist for his portrait from 25 April to 2 July, 1777, his address in London being 58, Broad Street, Golden Square. The portrait was a half-length, *i.e.*, 50 in. by 40 in., for which the artist received 35*l.* or 35 guineas. This portrait, "the property of the late Miss M. H. A. Ferguson Abbot," to whom it was bequeathed by Miss Evelyn Portal, was sold at Messrs. Christie's on 25 June last, when it brought 830 guineas. From 1793 until the end of 1798 William Petrie was again in England; and I find that in 1796 he represented East Retford, Notts, in the House of Commons. It was at about this period that Hoppner painted his portrait, which Petrie bequeathed to an old friend and kinsman, whose grandson now owns it.

W. ROBERTS.

47, Lansdowne Gardens, Clapham, S.W.

#### DODSLEY'S FAMOUS COLLECTION OF POETRY.

(See *ante*, p. 361.)

THE following bibliographical details of the various sets in the library of the British Museum have been drawn up, under my direction, by Mr. E. J. Byard, of that establishment. There are certain small variations in the earlier impressions which it is hardly worth while setting out in detail.

A | Collection | of | Poems. | By Several Hands. |  
| In three volumes. | [Vignette of three Graces.]  
London: | Printed for R. Dodsley at Tully's Head  
in Pall-Mall. | MDCCXLVIII. — 8vo. B.M. press-  
mark 11602 c. 6-8.

Collation—Vol. I.: preliminary leaf, Vol. I.; title, 1 leaf; Advertisement, pp. iii-v, 2 leaves; and text, pp. 1-286. Vol. II.: preliminary leaf, Vol. II.; title, 1 leaf; and text, pp. 1-332. Vol. III.: preliminary leaf, Vol. III.; title, 1 leaf; and text, pp. 1-336.

This is a copy of the first edition. Four editions of this impression were issued, and

with the fourth edition there appeared for the first time Vol. IV. See the next entry.

A | Collection | of | Poems | in four volumes. |  
By | Several Hands. | [Vignette of musicians.]  
London: Printed by J. Hughes, | For R. and J.  
Dodsley, at Tully's Head in Pall-Mall. | M.DCCLV.  
—8vo. B.M. press-mark 902 d. 8-11.

Collation—Vol. I.: preliminary leaf, Vol. I. The Fourth Edition; title, 1 leaf; Advertisement, pp. 1-2, 1 leaf; and text, pp. 3-341. Vol. II.: preliminary leaf, Vol. II. The Fourth Edition; title, 1 leaf; and text, pp. 1-336. Vol. III.: preliminary leaf, Vol. III. The Fourth Edition; title, 1 leaf; and text, pp. 1-348. Vol. IV.: preliminary leaf, Vol. IV.; title, 1 leaf; text, pp. 1-363 (one page of index being unpagged); Musick, 1 leaf.

[Vols. I-III.] A | Collection | of | Poems | in three volumes. | By | Several Hands. | [Vignette of musicians.] London: Printed by J. Hughes, | For R. Dodsley, at Tully's-Head in Pall-Mall. | M.DCCXLVIII.

[Vol. IV.] A | Collection | of | Poems | in four volumes. | By | Several Hands. | [Vignette of musicians.] London: Printed by J. Hughes | for R. and J. Dodsley, at Tully's-Head in Pall-Mall. | MDCCLV.

[Vols. V-VI.] A | Collection | of | Poems | in six volumes. | By | Several Hands. | [Vignette of musicians.] London: Printed by J. Hughes | for R. and J. Dodsley, at Tully's-Head in Pall-Mall. | MDCCLVIII. — 8vo. B.M. press-mark 11602 b. 6-11.

Collation—Vol. I.: preliminary leaf, Vol. I. The Second Edition; title, 1 leaf; Advertisement, pp. 3-4, 1 leaf; title, A Poem [to the Privy Seal], 1 leaf; and text, pp. 5-341. Vol. II.: preliminary leaf, as above; title, 1 leaf; and text, pp. 1-336. Vol. III.: preliminary leaf, as above; title, 1 leaf; and text, pp. 1-348.

Vol. IV.: preliminary leaf, Vol. IV.; title, 1 leaf; text, pp. 1-363 (one page of index being unpagged); and Musick, 1 leaf.

Vol. V.: preliminary leaf, Vol. V.; title, 1 leaf; and text, pp. 1-336. Vol. VI.: preliminary leaf, Vol. VI.; title, 1 leaf; and text, pp. 1-336.

This was Horace Walpole's copy, no doubt bought at the different dates of issue, *viz.*, 1748, 1755, and 1758.

A | Collection | of | Poems | in six volumes. |  
By | Several Hands. | [Vignette of musicians.]  
London: Printed by J. Hughes, | For R. and J.  
Dodsley, at Tully's Head in Pall-Mall. | MDCCLVIII.  
—8vo. B.M. press-mark 902 d. 12-17.

Collation—Vol. I.: preliminary leaf, Vol. I. The Fifth Edition; title, 1 leaf; Advertisement, pp. 1-2, 1 leaf; and text, pp. 3-335. Vol. II.: preliminary leaf, Vol. II., &c.; title, 1 leaf; and text, pp. 1-336. Vol. III.: preliminary leaf, Vol. III., &c.;



title, 1 leaf; and text, pp. 1-351. Vol. IV.: preliminary leaf, Vol. IV. Second Edition; title, 1 leaf; text, pp. 1-360; Musick, 1 leaf. Vol. V.: preliminary leaf, Vol. V.; title, 1 leaf; and text, pp. 1-336. Vol. VI.: preliminary leaf, Vol. VI.; title, 1 leaf; and text, pp. 1-336.

A | Collection | of | Poems | in six volumes. |  
By | Several Hands. | [Vignette of musicians.]  
London: Printed by J. Hughes, | For R. and J.  
Dodsley, at Tully's-Head in Pall-Mall. | MDCCCLXIII.  
—8vo. B.M. press-mark 673 c. 18-23.

Collation—Vol. I.: preliminary leaf, A  
Collection of Poems, Vol. I.; title, 1 leaf;  
Advertisement, pp. 1-2, 1 leaf; and text,  
pp. 3-335. Vol. II.: preliminary leaf;  
title, 1 leaf; and text, pp. 1-336. Vol. III.:  
preliminary leaf; title, 1 leaf; and text,  
pp. 1-351. Vol. IV.: preliminary leaf;  
title, 1 leaf; text, pp. 1-360; and Musick,  
1 leaf. Vol. V.: preliminary leaf; title,  
1 leaf; and text, pp. 1-336. Vol. VI.:  
preliminary leaf; title, 1 leaf; and text,  
pp. 1-336.

A | Collection | of | Poems | in six volumes. |  
By | Several Hands. | [Vignette of musicians.]  
London: Printed by J. Hughes, | For J. Dodsley,  
in Pall-Mall. | MDCCCLXV.—8vo. B.M. press-mark  
77 i. 17-22.

Collation—Vol. I.: preliminary leaf, A  
Collection of Poems, Vol. I.; title, 1 leaf;  
Advertisement, pp. 5-6, 1 leaf; and text,  
pp. 7-383. Vol. II.: preliminary leaf;  
title, 1 leaf; and text, pp. 5-400. Vol. III.:  
preliminary leaf; title, 1 leaf; and text,  
pp. 5-399. Vol. IV.: preliminary leaf;  
title, 1 leaf; text, pp. 5-398; and Musick,  
1 leaf. Vol. V.: preliminary leaf; title,  
1 leaf; and text, pp. 5-400. Vol. VI.:  
preliminary leaf; title, 1 leaf; and text,  
pp. 5-400.

A | Collection | of | Poems | in Six Volumes. |  
By | Several Hands. | [Vignette of musicians.]  
London: | Printed for J. Dodsley, in Pall Mall. |  
MDCCCLXX.—8vo. B.M. press-mark G. 18414-19.

Collation—same as in edition of 1763.

A | Collection | of | Poems | in six volumes. |  
By | Several Hands. | [Vignette of musicians.]  
London: | Printed for J. Dodsley, in Pall-Mall. |  
MDCCCLXXV.—8vo. B.M. press-mark 238 f. 1-6.

Collation—same as in edition of 1763.

A | Collection | of | Poems | in six volumes. |  
By | Several Hands. | With notes. | [Vignette of  
musicians.] London: | Printed for J. Dodsley, in  
Pall-Mall. | MDCCCLXXII.—8vo. B.M. press-mark  
902 d. 19-24.

Collation—Vol. I.: preliminary leaf, A  
Collection of Poems. | A new Edition Cor-  
rected: | With Notes. | Vol. I.; title, 1 leaf;  
Advertisement, pp. 1-2; and text, pp. 3-

368. Vol. II.: preliminary leaf; title,  
1 leaf; and text, pp. 1-352. Vol. III.:  
preliminary leaf; title, 1 leaf; and text,  
pp. 1-366. Vol. IV.: preliminary leaf;  
title, 1 leaf; text, pp. 1-387; and Musick,  
1 leaf. Vol. V.: preliminary leaf; title,  
1 leaf; and text, pp. 1-360. Vol. VI.:  
preliminary leaf; title, 1 leaf; and text,  
pp. 1-380.

My set of volumes bears the date MDCCCLXVI;  
with that exception the collation is identical  
with that of the 1763 edition. No copy of  
this edition is in the British Museum. It did  
not contain any variation from its predecessor,  
and under the Copyright Acts the sending of  
a copy there was not compulsory.

W. P. COURTNEY.

### SPELLING CHANGES.

I do not write "spelling reform," because  
*reform* generally implies improvement, and  
might thus seem rather to beg my point.  
Can it be shown in 'N. & Q.' that the meta-  
morphosis of the English language, so far  
as writing it, which has been authorized by  
President Roosevelt, and advocated by  
distinguished etymologists on both sides of  
the Atlantic, would be an improvement—a  
permanent benefit to all, present and future,  
who use and will use the language? I  
discount the trouble, irritation, and even  
torture the introduction of the new system  
of spelling would cause. Any change in  
things we are accustomed to must create  
temporary discomfort; but when the change  
is wise, the sacrifice of present ease will be  
rewarded by future advantage. For in-  
stance, the change in our money system and  
that of weights and measures by the estab-  
lishment of the decimal theory would at  
first, and for a period, cause considerable  
dislocation and harassment; but we—at  
least those of us who have practised the  
method—can see beyond the temporary  
trouble the permanent gain of arithmetical  
facility. But do we see a like recompense  
for the revolutionary turmoil which this  
proposed momentous alteration of our  
English would work? Would the trouble be  
only temporary? Have we not rather a  
horrid vision of two literatures, the old and  
the new?—the old spelling which grew for  
centuries until it attained maturity, and  
which we even loved for the contortions and  
eccentricities which marked its age and  
origin; the new spelling after the manner of  
*The Phonetic Nuz* (remembered by some of us),  
which, as we did not take it seriously,  
amused us.



What are the advantages offered?—that our children shall more easily and quickly learn their mother-tongue, and more easily remember through life its representative spelling; that greater facility be offered to our friend the foreigner? Well, if we admit the awkward stumbling-blocks that lie in their paths, it nevertheless cannot be said that the acquirement of English symbols approaches in any sensible degree the difficulty of mastering Chinese. That is said to be the work of a lifetime, whereas the average English boy or girl at the age of fifteen is equipped for life, that which he carries in his head needing only the occasional assistance of his friend and companion the dictionary. But, oh! should two dictionaries be needed!—one as auxiliary to Macaulay's 'Essays,' the other to interpret President Roosevelt's latest utterance. Then there will be two spelling systems to bear in mind, unless, indeed, part of the scheme be to re-edit all the English classics in the new form.

I am not quite sure, for it has been disclaimed, that the main advantage offered is phonetic accuracy, the writing of words strictly, or so far as practicable, in accordance with their sound in speech. But as the sound or pronunciation varies throughout the island, written words cannot be, even in England, universally phonetic; the phonetic expression of London will not suit the speech of Newcastle, and much less that of Glasgow. And if words cannot always be phonetic symbols, then they must be regarded as tokens—tokens agreed on to represent things, as coins in various metals are tokens for what they purchase. If this be so, then there seems to be little reason for altering the shape of the tokens.

I am loath, however, to oppose reform of any kind that can be shown to be reasonable and profitable, and I greatly desire that the remarks now ventured may draw forth in 'N. & Q.' a defence of the proposed spelling change. And phonetic spelling having my sympathy, it is with regret that I cannot recognize it to be practicable, or think that the great alteration in spelling proposed would be consistent with a jealous preservation of our noble, expressive, and venerable language. It is, too, an enjoyable language. What pleasant dissertations on its words and their roots occupy these pages! how pleasant the digging for, finding, and disclosing of these! And is this pleasure to be lost or diminished to our successors by the imparted obscurity of strictly phonetic spelling? A *silent, unobtrusive* change has always been

going on. Useless *k's* have been expunged; *x* has sometimes given place to *c*, and *z* to *s*; *u* is sometimes omitted in *colour*, and the change might be beneficially applied to the same termination of other Latin-derived words. And betterment (a new word) might be obtained from the Spanish dictionary in the adoption of *f* for *ph*, and the suppression of double consonants. But Spanish and other tongues have troubles of their own. Let us hope no disfigurement of our English will be permitted, or the "Nu Spelin Buk" tolerated. The old language, we know, is permeated with blemishes, the accumulation of centuries, but many of them cannot be removed without injury to the structure; so let us "rather bear those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of."

W. L. RUTTON.

ISEULT: ITS PRONUNCIATION.—I am sorry to observe a tendency to gallicize this name. In the drama recently presented at the Adelphi Theatre by Mr. Comyns Carr it was pronounced in the French manner, with stress upon the last syllable, riming approximately with "result." There is no trace of this tendency in Matthew Arnold's 'Tristram and Iseult.' Arnold follows quite the opposite course; for instance, in the lines

There were two Iseults who did sway  
Each her hour of Tristram's day.

From an historical point of view there can be no doubt that Arnold is right. The name was anglicized at a very early period, and underwent accentual shift in accordance with the usual English practice. One popular form in English with stress upon the first syllable was *Izod*, whence is derived the place-name Chapel *Izod*, in county Dublin. Sir Walter Scott uses the spelling *Isolde*, with stress upon the first syllable:—

No art the poison might withstand  
No medicine could be found,  
Till lovely Isolde's lily hand  
Had probed the rankling wound.

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

SUB-TITLES FOR SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS.—When any list is compiled of the changes made in Shakspeare's original titles by literary stage-carpenters, there should be included the added sub-titles for some of the plays. A number of these would seem to have specially flourished in the early part of the eighteenth century; and I will take four examples from a single year. *The Daily Courant* of 27 April, 1717, advertised a performance, "for the Benefit of Mr. Bickerstaff, by His Majesty's Company



of Comedians, at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane," of "the Tragedy of Julius Cæsar; With the Death of Brutus and Cassius. Written by Shakespear." With the sub-title 'The Inchaned Island,' 'The Tempest' was performed at the same house on the following 10 June, and two evenings later, according to an advertisement in *The Daily Courant* of 11 June, was presented at the Theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, "for the Benefit of Miss Smith, and others," "a Comedy call'd, The Taming of the Shrew; or, Sawney the Scot"; while the same journal of the following 26 December announced that,

"at the particular desire of several Ladies of Quality, will be presented by the Company of Comedians, at the Theatre, in Little-Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, this present Thursday, being the 26th of December, a Play call'd Cimbeline; or, The Fatal Wager."

The one play among these which appears doubtful is 'The Taming of the Shrew,' for the sub-title 'Sawney the Scot' sounds impossible as applied to Shakspeare's work; but some of your readers may be able to supply information concerning it.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

[Sawney [or Sauny] the Scot; or, the Taming of the Shrew, is the title of a version of Shakspeare's play by John Lacy, 4to, 1698, acted at Drury Lane c. 1667. 'The Injur'd Princess; or, the Fatal Wager,' is that of a play by Dufey founded on 'Cymbeline'.]

NEW RIVER VOTER: THE LAST.—In *The Daily Telegraph* of 2 October was a paragraph recording the doings in the Revisions Courts. It stated that

"on the St. Pancras list of voters for the Hallow Division of Middlesex was the name of a gentleman living at Chard, Somerset, whose qualification was stated to be the ownership of a freehold share in the New River Company. It was thought that all such claims were dealt with last year, but this one was overlooked. It was now struck out."

The name of the claimant was not given in the report, but it would appear that this was the last of such claims, and so worthy of being noted in 'N. & Q.' for future reference.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

"NICKING" LEAD MINES.—For a long account of the revival of this old mining custom at Bradwell by the present Baroness see *The Manchester Guardian* for 2 November.

L. L. K.

ST. THOMAS'S, CHARTERHOUSE. — The demolition of this uninteresting church is impending, its small congregation having been driven from the neighbourhood by the

encroachments of warehouses and factories. The only association worthy of note is that the Rev. William Rogers was the incumbent 1845-63, and I quote from his 'Reminiscences' (London, 1888), p. 48:—

"The site of the church was a spot originally known as 'The Wilderness,' an out-of-the-way corner of the Charterhouse Playing-field, principally devoted to the pugilistic encounters of the boys. Here Bishop Blomfield, who had a mania for erecting churches in all sorts of inconvenient places, planted the church of St. Thomas. He could not in this particular instance have chosen a much less favourable situation, but, as Governor of the Charterhouse, he got the land for nothing, and other considerations had to give way."

*The Daily Graphic* of 27 October provides a view of the exterior, inaccurately referring to it as a "City" church, and adds: "There are supposed to be some hundreds of bodies in the crypt." If this is more than supposition, it is evidence of interments before the present church came into existence.

ALECK ABRAHAM.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

[The crypt of St. Thomas's was used as a burial-place. The entrance was from the outside of the church, the iron grating covering the steps being still there. So we are told by one who, more than half a century ago, lived close to the church. He says he has seen many bodies taken there for burial.]

"BUTTON-MAN."—I have not been able to find this combination in any dictionary, but it occurs in 'Friendly Cautions and Advices,' by an Old Officer, London, 1760: "This Prover, this Button-man" (p. 164). An Edinburgh edition of 1777 has few variations from the text of the first edition, and part of the passage is quoted, under 'Provers or Tryers,' in James's 'Military Dictionary,' 1816, without assigning authorship.

"Button-man," as well as "button," seems to have been a name in use during the last half of the eighteenth century to signify one who acted in a way to ensnare or entrap another.

W. S.

"THE FAIRY STONE."—A correspondent of *The Yorkshire Herald*, 22 October, gives an account of a recent interview with an aged man whom he calls the king of dry-stone-wallers in Wensleydale. He was working at a gap in a wall which had so often needed repairs in the same spot that popular opinion had pronounced "t' deevil's in the lile bit o' wall." "It's been down," declared the artist,

"nobbut a dussin times it' yecar, an' nane on em can mak 't stand. If it win't hauld efter me, then it isn't i' men et dry-walls ti mak 't stand.... Naay, thur's nae fawt i' t' steans; but it xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx."



t' thrufs been laid. Hy'e that 's it—it 's t' thrufs—if it tummels effer me, then thur 's nae dowl thur 's sumat unnatal abowt it."

"The next day," says the narrator,

"I found myself on the same spot, but when my old friend espied me over the wall he shouted with all the force of his mountain-air-primed lungs: 'Ah 've fun't it, ah 've fun't it! Fules! How cud t' wall stan' wi' a fairy-steen in 't?' and he held up a long rounded stone, a splendidly weathered encrinite, which I at once appropriated. 'Now yer 'll see t' wall 'l stand reet enough!' The next few weeks will test the point whether t' deevil amang t' steans has been removed."

I venture to think that the pronunciation of Wensleydale is not very accurately represented, but dare not attempt to emendate.

ST. SWITHIN.

CLERICAL COSTUME IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—The writer of the reply on portraits of Keble (*ante*, p. 311), when referring to the garb of English clergymen in 1864, says that a swallow-tail coat was "the usual costume of the Tractarians." My recollections of clergymen of that period in the dioceses of York and Chichester enable me to add to the information given by PREBENDARY DEEDES that the swallow-tail coat was then also the usual costume of the older clergy of the Evangelical school. It was about that time that among the younger clergy styles of dress became significant of particular opinions, and the M.B. ("Mark of the Beast") coat and waistcoat were introduced.

F. JARRATT.

SOUTH ITALIAN INSCRIPTIONS.—The following are from Cava dei Tirreni. They are all together near the S.E. corner of the cemetery.

1. George Albert Macdonnell, Lieutenant, 18th Royal Irish Regiment, *ob.* at La Cava, 29 July, 1872, a. 29. R.I.P.

2. Guglielmo Ashmead, 16 March, 1891. (This is all the inscription, which is on a terra-cotta bust. The remainder of the tomb is much dilapidated.)

3. Henry George Woods, Lieutenant-General Retired, late of the 8th King's Regiment, Liverpool, *ob.* in Cava, 26 Feb., 1899, a. 73.

4. Natalie Woods, born Goubau, *ob.* in Cava, 12 Feb., 1901, a. 81. These two within one railing.

5. Abraham Stoker, of Dublin, *ob.* 12 Oct., 1876, a. 78. "This stone records the love and sorrow of his wife and children."

The following are from Sorrento, the first two under the north wall in the Catholic portion of the cemetery. They are all in English:—

1. Frances Milton Martin, widow of Major Alexander Martin, and d. of John Miller, of Murshiels, Scotland, *ob.* 5 Sept., 1878.

2. George Persico, born in Sorrento, 17 Aug., 1873, *ob.* 6 May, 1876, a. 2 yrs. 9 months.

3. Mary, w. of Staff Surgeon W. R. White, R.N., *ob.* 20 March, 1892, a. 27.

4. Percy Close, M.R.C.S., b. at York, 8 Aug., 185[6?], *ob.* at Sorrento, 5 June, 1881.

5. The Ashes of J. L. D. Borthwick, Commander, of United States Navy, *ob.* in Florence, 22 Oct., 1904. (He was cremated in Florence.)

6. Jessie Louise Reid, w. of Commander J. L. D. Borthwick, *ob.* 5 Jan., 1902. (On a separate headstone within the same enclosure.)

7. Alfred J. H. G. Markheim, M.D., *ob.* 11 March, 1879, a. 38.

The above abstracts of inscriptions were taken down in April, 1905.

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

"BLATHER": "BLADDER."—In the 'Pontefract Chartulary,' ii. 529, we have "caput stagni quod vocatur blather." Here the head of a piece of water which supplied a mill is called a *blather*, or bladder. Cf. the place-name Blatherwick.

S. O. ADDY.

ST. LEGER FAMILY.—In 'Leeds Castle,' by C. Wykeham Martin, F.S.A., there is a pedigree of the St. Legers. William, the eldest son of Sir Anthony, the Lord Deputy of Ireland, is stated to have been disinherited; see also Harleian MS. 1425, f. 54. Mr. Wykeham Martin in a foot-note remarks that instead of William being disinherited he may have been sufficiently provided for in Ireland, as his descendants continued to flourish there for many generations in the male line. However this may have been, I find the following in the Cal. State Papers, Ireland, 1580, 24 April: "Valour of young Warham Sentleger. Great pity he was spoiled of his birthright."

I suppose "young Warham" to be son of William and Isabel Keys, who was killed in an encounter with Maguire in 1600.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

"CHEP."—This word, which is but seldom heard in the Midlands, is connected with "cheap," "cheapening," or making an allowance over bargaining. One reason of its use was in a transaction where a farmer had bought a horse from a dealer, and the



proved to be not up to specification. The dealer wanted the dealer to take back the horse, and, to induce him to do so, the dealer said "chep," or take back less than he paid. The farmer's wife in telling a story about it said: "We *chept* it till we *hept* no more." I might add that people say *chep* for "cheap."

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

### Queries.

Must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest their names and addresses to their queries, so that answers may be sent to them direct.

AL (PLANTAGENET), COUNTESS OF HANTS AND EU.—Having completed the copy of 'The Plantagenet Roll of the Kings' dealing with the descendants of the Duchess of Exeter, I am now on that dealing with those of her sister the Countess of Essex, and I subjoin a list of those persons and families concerning which I am seeking information. I should be extremely obliged for any information whether they have issue surviving, and so, where and from whom I should be able to obtain particulars. The figures in parentheses indicate the sections, and my guidance alone.

I take this opportunity of thanking those correspondents who so kindly replied to the query at 10 S. iv. 528.

Bunbury (9).—Henrietta Eleanora, d. 1841; m. Rev. Walter S., m. Rev. G. B.

Watfryn (9).—Anna Augusta S., sister to d. 1840; m. G. M.

Notes (11).—Lady Dorothy S., d. 1721; m. C. of Woodcote, Salop, and had issue 9 and 4 das. The pedigree in 'Landed Gentry' shows only the descent of the present Woodcote.

Bathurst-Bulkeley (12).—Selina Mary, da. of Fred. A. H.-B., 1st Bt.; m. as 2nd wife, Capt. Thomas B. of Clewer Lodge, J.P. Wayte-Collier (13).—Catherine T., d. 1894; m. Admiral Sir Francis Collier, d. 1849.

Wayte (14).—Alex., brother of Robt. T. of Bulwick, who d. 1802.

Langton (16).—Charlotte, d. 1757; da. of B. of Clarendon Park, M.P., m. Joshua son of Newton St. Low, co. Som.

Byam and Yalden (18).—Louisa and Mary sisters of above, m. respectively George B. Atigua and the Rev. Yalden.

Tryon (19).—Lady Mary S., d. 1771; m. les T. of Bulwick. They are mentioned in 'Landed Gentry' under Tryon of Bulwick, in connexion with present family is shown.

Dillon (22).—Lady Margaret Augusta de la. 1785 Luke Dillon and had issue the Rev. Luke Dillon of Lytchett Maltravers

('Landed Gentry,' art. Dillon-Trenchard). Was he an only child?

Daly (24).—Arthur Henry D., b. 1768, d. 1826; 2nd son of Michael Daly of Longhrea; m. three times and had issue ('Irish Landed Gentry').

Persse-Wade (24).—Eliza P., d. 1896; m. Samuel W. of Fairfield Park, co. Galway, and had issue.

Eyre-Roberts (24).—Jane, da. of Col. Giles, of Eyrecourt Castle, who d. 1830; m. the Rev. Samuel Roberts of Coote Hill.

Eyre-Disney-Mahood (24).—Eleanor, sister of above, m. 1st Col. Arthur D., H.E.L.C.S.; 2ndly, 1843, Geo. M., and had issue by first husband.

Browne-Power (25).—Margaret, and Anne (wife of Capt. Power), the two elder das. and coh. of Sir Geo. B. of the Neale, 6th Bt., who d. 1765.

Blake (25).—Denis John B. and Martin Kirwan B., cadets of B. of Coolcon, m. in 1831 and 1835 respectively, and had issue.

Bingham-Jennings (26).—Harriet B., niece of 1st B. Clanmorris, m. Benjamin J.

Bingham (26).—Major Denis B. of Bingham Castle, co. Mayo, m. and had issue. Anne his eldest da. m. 1817 Rob. Aug. Bingham, who d. 1828.

St. George-Cuff (26).—Mary, da. of A. F. St. G. of Tyrone, who d. 1844; m. Francis C. of Creagh, co. Mayo.

St. George-Bingham (26).—Louisa, da. of A. F. St. G. of Tyrone, who d. 1844; m. Col. H. Bingham, 60th Rifles.

St. George-Kelly (26).—Letitia St. G., aunt of above, m. James Kelly.

Bingham (26).—Frances, Letitia, Charlotte, Harriet, and Louisa B., sisters of 1st B. Clanmorris, who d. 1821.

Blake-D'Arcy (27).—Frances, da. of Charles B. of Coolcon, who d. 1769; m. John D'Arcy of Houndswood and had issue.

Bourke-Jennings (28).—Lady Mary B., m. George J. of Newcells, Herts, and had issue. A da. Hester Eliz. m. 1784 the 2nd B. Selsey.

Bourke (29/30).—Hon. John B. of Clondragoff, co. Galway, d.s.p.m. Aug. 1718, and m. Hon. Thos. B., afterwards (1752) De Burgh of Lackam, co. Roscommon, d.s.p.m. 1763.

Bourke-Kelly (31).—Lady Honora B., sister of above, m. John Kelly of Clonllyn.

Bourke-Moore (31).—Lady Mary B., a sister of above, m. Garrett Moore.

Spencer (35).—Fred Wm. S., b. 1807, bro. of the Bishop of Jamaica.

Spencer-Canning (35).—Louisa Georgina, d. 1854; sister to above, m. Edw. C.

Spencer-Westerholt (35).—Harriet Caroline Octavia, sister to above, m. 1810 her cousin Chas., Count W.

West-D'Arcy (38).—Lady Catherine Georgiana W., d. 1824; m. 1817 Lieut.-Col. Joseph D'Arcy, R.A., and had issue.

West-Bulkeley (38).—Lady Georgiana W., d. 1832; m. 1782 Edw. Percy B. and had issue (Brydges's 'Collins,' v. 27).

West-Wynyard (38).—Lady Matilda W., d. 1843; m. 1793 General Hy. W.

West-Johnston (38).—Lady Hen. Cecilia W., m. 1763 General Jas. J., Col. Enniskillen Dragoons.

Townshend-Hudson (39).—Lady Anne T., d. 1826; m. 1775 Harrington H. and had issue.

Townshend: (1) Wilson. (2) Tempest (39).—Hon. Anne, da. of the Right Hon. Charles T. and Lady Greenwich, m. 1st, 1779, Rich. W. of Tyrone, 2ndly John T. and had issue.



Townshend-Orme (39).—Hon. Audrey T., d. 1781; m. Robert Orme of Devon and had issue.  
Cornwallis-Singleton (39).—Lady Mary C., m. 1785 Mark S., M.P., Principal Storekeeper to the Ordnance, d. 1840.

Cornwallis-Southwell (39).—Lady Eliz. C., d. 1796; m. 1753 Bowen S. (? nephew to 1st Lord S.).

Madan (39).—Charles and Charlotte, yr. son and da. of the Bishop of Peterborough, who was m. 1756.

Grey. (1) Mason. (2) Grey (39).—Mary, da. of the Hon. Sir Geo. G., 1st Bt., m. 1st, 1823, Capt. Thos. Monck M., 2ndly, 1840, Hugh Grey.

Grey-Jenkinson (39).—Harriet Caroline Augusta G., sister to above, m. 1830 Rev. John Sam. J., Vicar of Battersea, and had issue.

Poole (42).—Sir Hy. P., 4th Bt., m. 1772 — White, and d.s.p.m. 1804.

Pelham. (1) Montagu. (2) Woodecock (44).—Eliz. P., m. 1st, 1878, Edw. M., M.P., 2ndly Thos. W., First Commissioner of the Salt Duties. Her children by 1st marriage are in Clarence vol. Is it known if there was issue of the 2nd marriage?

Sydney-Cart (45).—Lady Anne S. (temp. 1700), m. the Rev. Joseph C.

Rich-Franklin (46).—Lady Anne, née Rich, widow of Thos. Barrington, m. 2ndly Sir Rich. F., 2nd Bt., who d.s.p.m. 1695. ? Name of da.

Montagu (48).—Chas. M., M.P. for St. Albans (? temp. 1730).

Montagu-Edwin (48).—Lady Catherine M., d. 1733; m. Sam. E. of Lanvihangel, co. Glamorgan, s. and h. of Sir Humphrey E., Lord Mayor of London.

Montagu-Saunderson (49).—Lady Frances M., m. (? 1650-60) Hy., s. and h. of Rob. S., D.D., Bishop of Lincoln.

Edwardes-Meyrick (50).—Lucy, sister to 1st B. Kensington, who d. 1801; m. Essex Meyrick of Bush.

Please reply direct.

(Marquis de) RUVIGNY.

Galway Cottage, Chertsey.

MANOR COURT ROLLS: WYNDRYNGE.—I have a series of Manor Court Rolls, extending over a period from about 1337 to 1450, of a place called Wyndrynge or Wyndrugge. Can any one tell me the whereabouts of this manor?  
A. H. B.

'ECHO'S LAMENT OF NARCISSUS.'—I have seen this poem, commencing "Slow, slow, fresh fount, keep time with my salt tears," attributed to Ben Jonson. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' say where it occurs? I cannot find it among the poems.

L. A. V. SCHANK.

"PAIL": "BUCKET."—Have the uses of these words been fully recorded for each dialect? Wright and Murray seem content to say there are great differences. Is it not always in educated speech a milkpail, a slop-pail, a fire-bucket (at a station, e.g., holding water), a bucket of water for a horse, a housemaid's pail? But if this pail is

used without reference to the housemaid, e.g., to carry water in the garden, would it not be called a bucket? Or would the educated in any counties use these words differently? But is the nursery rime 'Jack and Jill' in that case antiquated? or is "a bucket of water" wrong when the water is not intended for an animal? T. N.

ROME: VERSES BY WISEMAN?—Does any reader remember some few lines of verse, attributed, I believe, to Cardinal Wiseman, but as yet untraced?—

Then asked I, "What of Rome?" Time stood aside,  
And in his place Eternity replied.

F. L. S.

HEREWARD, THE LAST OF THE SAXONS: JOHANNIS DE BURGO.—I should be much obliged if you could obtain for me the following information:—

What chroniclers mention Hereward? Which of them call him the Wake or Wac (other than Ingulf)?

When did Johannis Abbatis S. Petri de Burgo write; and is he considered trustworthy? MERYON WHITE-WINTON.

Athenaeum Club.

[For Hereward the Wake see 6 S. iii. 268; iv. 9, 69, 136, 456; v. 257, 313; vi. 30, 190.]

VOLTAIRE ON THE BASKS.—In which of his writings did Voltaire say that the Basks were a small tribe which danced on the top of the Pyrenees? and what were his exact words on the topic in any edition published during his life? The Basks do still dance a great deal.  
E. S. DOUGSON.

DR. ARTHUR CHARLETT.—It seems reasonable to suppose that this personage, who appears to have carried on a correspondence with Dr. Edmond Halley, may have attempted to determine the latter's ancestry. The basis of this supposition is given at 9 S. xii. 185.

In the 'Diet. Nat. Biog.,' x. 120, it is said of Dr. Charlett:—

"His correspondence, now in the Bodleian, is among the Ballard MSS. There is a curious account of him in Rawlinson MSS., at the Bodleian."

I should be glad to have the address of any person in Oxford who, having access to the aforesaid manuscripts, would be willing, for a consideration, to elucidate this question. EUGENE FAIRFIELD McPIKE.  
1, Park Row, Room 607, Chicago.

INGRAM SALE, 1896.—Where and when did this sale take place? It included a drawing by Sir John Gilbert, R.A., of 'Hudibras in the Stocks,' which, according



o 'The Year's Art,' sold for 310 gs.; but the sale was not held at Messrs. Christie's or Messrs. Foster's, and so it probably took place out of London. I want to know the exact date and the auctioneer's name.

W. ROBERTS.

MAURICE AND ROBERT AMYRANT were admitted to Westminster School in February, 1729/30, aged eight and seven respectively. Particulars of their parentage and career are desired.

G. F. R. B.

STANHOPE ASPINWALL was admitted to Westminster School in June, 1722, aged eight. Can correspondents of 'N. & Q.' give me any information about him?

G. F. R. B.

SPLIT INFINITIVE IN MILTON.—I should be glad if any of your readers could give me examples of the "split infinitive" in the works (prose or poetry) of Milton.

SPLIT.

SIEGE LITERATURE.—The list which follows is extracted from an interesting article entitled 'Battlefield Newspapers,' written by the Mafeking correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, and reprinted in *The Morning Post* of Delhi, 2 Feb., 1900. Can any reader kindly give the title under which each was issued, and where copies can be seen?

1. Peninsular War.—A newspaper in MS., circulated from hand to hand.

2. First Afghan War.—During the siege of Jellalabad a manifold publication was issued. Havelock was a contributor.

3. Crimea Campaign.—An occasional photographed publication. A set is said to be in the possession of Sir Astley Corbett.

4. Indian Mutiny: Siege of Lucknow.—MS. record, some copies of which were written by a lady.

5. Abyssinian War.—Issued by General Napier's force on their way to Magdala.

6. Second Afghan War.—Single-sheet siege journals printed on brown paper at Shawee and Kandahar.

7. Soudan Campaign.—Single-sheet publication, Suakin; many copies are on brown paper.

8. Transvaal War, 1880-81.—During the siege of Standerton the besieged published newspaper chronicling the events within the fort.

9. South African War.—Siege of Pretoria: *the Siege Journal*.—Siege of Leydenburg.

10.—Siege of Wakkerstroom: MS.—Siege of Mafeking: *The Mafeking Mail*, siege journals.—Siege of Ladysmith: *Ladysmith Lyre*,

edited by imprisoned War Correspondents; *Ladysmith Bombshell*, edited by the townspeople.

M. J. D. COCKLE.

Walton-on-Thames.

BEGGEARN-HUISE.—Can any one explain the first part of this name—the name of a hamlet in Somerset? Is it the genitive plural of a tribe or family name? It dates from before the Domesday Book.

E. H. BROMBY.

University, Melbourne.

SCARGILL'S 'ESSAYS AND SKETCHES.'—Can any of your readers inform me where I can get a copy of Scargill's 'Essays and Sketches,' 1858, published at five shillings? I have lately acquired the copyright of compilation, and intend, if possible, to issue a shilling edition of the same.

WALTER SCARGILL.

60, Albert Street, Colchester.

ST. COLUMBA'S WELL.—At Abriachan, the landing-place at the widest part of Loch Ness, on the Caledonian Canal route between Inverness and Fort-William, there is situated near the roadway, and amid a wealth of bracken and young hazel trees, a number of old graves, marked generally by huge flat stones, but without any distinguishing boundary line. Further up the hill-side I came upon what is locally known as St. Columba's Well, a smooth circular stone, with two or three inches of water in the cup-like cavity in the centre. There was no perceptible inlet, and no evidence of a spring in its vicinity, and I was informed that if the water were lifted from the cavity, there would speedily, by some invisible means, be a fresh supply. Being without sufficient time to examine the tomb-stones, I hope some reader of 'N. & Q.' will be able to supply particulars regarding this old and neglected burial-place, as well as a few facts concerning the well—if anything is known about it, and if there are similar wells in the North associated with the name of "The Apostle of the Highlands."

J. GRIGOR.

105, Choumert Road, Peckham, S.E.

EDWARD KENT was one of the witnesses to the will of Charles James Fox, dated 21 July, 1802. Can any of your readers give information as to this Mr. Kent? I have a pastel drawing of him which bears characteristics of Rowlandson's work, and I have heard that he was in some way associated with the Court of George III., and that he subsequently held some office as Ranger of Greenwich Park. BLUE MAN.



BISHOP BERKELEY: 'ADVENTURES OF SIGNOR GAUDENTIO.'—I possess a copy of the following work:—

"Adventures of Signor Gaudentio di Lucca. His Examination before the Inquisition at Bologna. Account of an Unknown Country in Africa. From a MS. in St. Mark's Library, Venice. Notes by Signor Rhedi. Translated from the Italian. The Phoenix Library. London, Gilpin, 1850." Post 8vo, pp. 297.

Reprint of a work originally published in 1803, "attributed to Bishop Berkeley." Fraser, in his memoir of Berkeley, says this work appeared in 1737, and is ascribed to him, "apparently without foundation" (Waller, 'Imperial Dict. of Univ. Biog.', i. 432). Has it now been definitely settled whether this singular production is actually the work of the learned bishop? If not, who was the real author? H. H.

[See *Retrospective Review*, vol. iv. p. 316.]

ST. HUBERT AND CANINE MADNESS.—It appears from a communication printed in the *Intermédiaire*, 20 Mars, 1902, col. 404, that the Abbey of Autrey, in Vosges, possessed a finger-joint of St. Hubert, and that people came from Alsace, Lorraine, and Switzerland to be cured of madness by it.

The Abbey of St. Hubert d'Ardennes contested the authenticity of the relic at Autrey by a lawsuit which lasted twenty years. A legate sent by the Pope at last settled the conflict, and the genuineness of "l'article du corps de St. Hubert" was recognized. This finger-joint is the only relic which exists of the saint. There has been none for centuries in the celebrated abbey which bears his name.

It is said that in 1568 the Huguenots destroyed the monastery of St. Hubert d'Ardennes. There was, indeed, time to hide the precious remains of the saint, but they were so successfully concealed that they have never come to light again.

For three centuries they have been sought, and sought in vain. An *appel à la prière* was organized to find them, and Pius IX. gave the apostolic benediction to every one praying for the discovery of the place of concealment, "qui est le secret de Dieu."

"It is for this reason that at St. Hubert d'Ardennes madness is cured by the stole of the saint, while at Autrey it is by the relic itself."

People visited or visit Autrey, not only to be cured of rabies, but also to be preserved from it. *Confréries* were organized, and in consideration of an annual payment one placed oneself for life under the safeguard of St. Hubert. In each group of the population the *confrérie* had a delegate keeping

the blessed keys or *cornets* of St. Hubert to mark animals placed thus under the protection of the saint.

I am anxious to learn what other instances there are of a saint healing, or warding off, sickness by means of three different objects, as St. Hubert did, or does, with his finger-bone, stole, and keys. S. S.

PLEBEIAN ANCESTRY OF GEORGIAN NOBILITY.—*The Athenæum* of 10 November says: "Charles Fox... was the grandson of a valet; Lord Melbourne of a country attorney." Who were the valet and the attorney whose progeny were ennobled in the peerages of Holland and Melbourne respectively? B.

[The grandfather of Charles James Fox was Stephen Fox, for whom see the 'D.N.B.' Stephen Fox was knighted by Charles II. 1 July, 1685. Lord Melbourne's grandfather was Matthew Lamb, of whom the 'D.N.B.' says that he "was educated to the law, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn." He was created a baronet 17 Jan., 1755.]

## Replies.

### DAFFODILS.

(10 S. vi. 347.)

THE Anglo-Saxon name for March was *Hly'd mōnād*, which in the west of England was corrupted into Lide. A Lide lily was the daffodil or Lent lily. "Butter-and-eggs" is a rustic name for the daffodil as well as for the lady's slipper (*Lotus corniculatus*). In Sussex, says the Rev. Hilderic Friend in his 'Flowers and Flower-Lore' 1884 (p. 482), the daffodil used to be called butter-and-eggs; and in Devonshire the pretty narcissus with white petals and yellow nectary is so called. There is "the great yellow incomparable daffodil, which, when double, is called by gardeners butter-and-egg narcissus," says one writer. In Somersetshire they sometimes turn the name about and call the narcissus eggs-and-butter. Herrick in his 'Hesperides' (p. 40) has the following divination by a "daffadill":—

When a daffadill I see,  
Hanging down her head t'wards me,  
Guess I may what I must be:  
First, I shall decline my head;  
Secondly, I shall be dead;  
Lastly, safely buried.

I have heard of country people using the daffodil medicinally, and I once actually saw an old person *eating* the flower—whether in a moment of aberration or with a consciousness of its medicinal properties, I



cannot say. In the 'New London Dispensatory,' by Salmon (1676), the daffodil is said to be

"one of the greatest Traumaticks and Vulneraries. It glews Sinews and Tendons together, it attracts or draws strongly, and therefore most excellent to be outwardly applied in Ruptures. Stamped with Honey, and applied, it helps Burns and Scalds, wrenches of the Ancles, Pains and Aches of the Joints: it is a Cosmetick, and in a Cataplasim of Rye-bread, it ripens Imposthumes, and draws Thorns out of the Body: the Essence taken inwardly helps the Cough, Phthisick, and Cholick, and cures spitting of Blood: you may take the Herb, but the Root is most usual; it is Emetick."—Lib. i. cap. 4, p. 80, No. 433.

However, the root of the daffodil, and perhaps also to some extent the whole plant is poisonous, yet a useful spirit is distilled from it; and so lately as 1855 a decree was published in the *Moniteur* whereby alcohols distilled in Algeria from the daffodil were ordered to be admitted duty free into France. A distillation of the daffodil has also been beneficially used as an embrocation in dropsy and palsy (Lady Wilkinson's 'Weeds and Wild Flowers,' 1858, p. 87).

The children in some parts of Lancashire barter the daffodil for pins, because it is unlucky to take money. In Gloucestershire there is no scruple, on this score, among the striving poor. In Daffodil-land, between Gloucester and Ledbury, the flower, sent thence in huge quantities to the towns, is briefly known as a "daff"; but this is a business abbreviation, for the rustic mind so far loved to dwell on the beautiful flower as to make "daffy-down-dilly" out of "daffodil," perhaps on account of its religious associations. The flower is supposed to be one of those which Proserpine was gathering when she was seized and carried off by Pluto (Dis). The earth, at the instigation of Jupiter, had brought forth the lovely blossom for a lure to the unsuspecting maid (see further Folkard's 'Plant-Lore,' 1884, p. 458). Later the French give it the name of *pauvre fille de Sainte Claire*; and the Italians call it the *fiore di Santa Caterina*. In modern mythology the common daffodil is sacred to St. Perpetua, the pretty little hoop-petticoat daffodil to St. Catherine, and the *Narcissus nutans* to St. Julian (Wilkinson, 'Weeds and Wild Flowers,' 1858, p. 85). "Daffydowndilly" and variants of it are common to almost every county in England ('Eng. Dialect Dict.,' by Dr. Wright). Skinner derives the name "daffodil" from the family resemblance of the plant to the asphodels, Latin *asphodelus*, whence *affodilly*, "said to be

the name of it in all the older writers" (Prior).

In Devonshire the daffodils are Lent roses, Lents, Lent lilies, Lentils, Lent rosen, Lent cocks; but a daffodil in Devonshire must not be carried into a house when first in season. Why is this? In 1877 a gentleman wrote to a Devonshire paper stating that a friend staying at a farm-house near Christow plucked one day a daffodil and placed it in his buttonhole. On his return he laid the flower on the table; but the servant, coming in soon after, demanded who had brought in that daffodil, adding, "We shall have no ducks this year." The writer adds that "a single flower is unlucky for the ducklings; but if a handful is brought in, it is in their favour, and the season will be fortunate."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Deene, Tooting Bec Road, S.W.

THE MAGNIFICAT (10 S. vi. 348).—In 'The Primer set furth by the Kinges Maiestie & his Clergie' in 1546 the words "humble and meke" are used, as in the Prayer Book of 1549; also "the lowlynesse of his handmayden." In the Sarum Use the latter expression is found; but only the word "humble" as the translation of *humiles*.  
J. DE BERNIERE SMITH.

I understand—information most probably gathered from Procter or some similar source years ago—that the Prayer Book version of the Magnificat is a translation directly from the Vulgate, by the compilers of the Prayer Book of 1549. The rubric appointing its use suggests this: "After this" (the lesson from the Old Testament), "Magnificat anima mea dominum, in Englishe as foloweth." MR. LYNN has no doubt noted that there are a number of verbal differences in all the canticles as they stand in the first Prayer Book of Edward VI. from the form they assume in our modern Prayer Books.  
F. A. RUSSELL.

"PAAUW" (10 S. vi. 28, 237).—From MR. HILL's interesting reply it seems that this name, which of course was familiar to me in Dutch, is applied to a species, not to all or any species, of bustard in South Africa. The 'H.E.D.' left that point doubtful.

E. S. DODGSON.

Strictly speaking, the bustards constitute the family Otididae in natural history. In South Africa the true paaus form one genus, while another includes the smaller members of the group, the korans. In the



extract given (*ante*, p. 237) from Bryden's 'Kloof and Karroo,' "gour paauw" is a misprint for *gom paauw* (gum peacock).

N. W. HILL.

Philadelphia.

MAYALS (10 S. vi. 329, 376).—If DUH AH COO will write to Col. Morgan, The Rhyd-dings, Swansea, I am sure he will get to know all there is to know about "Le Mayals" or "The Mayals," as it is generally called. At present it is a residence at the top of a rise three and a half miles south-west of Swansea, and about three-quarters of a mile off the main road between Swansea and the Mumbles. According to Clark's 'Cartæ et Munimenta Glamorganisæ,' referred to in Col. Morgan's 'Antiquarian Survey of East Gower,' the name Mayals is found as early as 1650.

IVOR B. JOHN.

RIGHT HON. WILLIAM CONOLLY (10 S. vi. 268, 354).—There is a biographical notice of Speaker Conolly in 'The History and Antiquities of Tallaght,' by William Domville Hancock, second edition, Dublin, 1899, p. 152. Further information about him will be found in the *Journal of the County Kildare Archaeological Society*, vol. ii. pp. 361-78; vol. iii. pp. 113-17, 194, 342.

F. ELINGTON BALL.

Dublin.

LUNAR HALO AND RAIN (10 S. vi. 265, 338).—The following extract from *The Yorkshire Post* of 29 October is worth a place in 'N. & Q.':—

"When the Moon-Ring Appears. (From a Correspondent.)—A large lunar halo was visible from Leeds on Saturday night [27 Oct.]. The weather at the time was misty and raw, and this detracted somewhat from the impressiveness of the spectacle. It was scarcely so impressive, for instance, as at least two other great lunar haloes which I have seen this year. One of these appeared at the beginning of February, on an evening clear enough to show that the ring enclosed the Pleiades, Jupiter, Aldebaran, and the Hyades, and the Orion star Bellatrix. The other occurred on 9 March, and enveloped in its circumference the Sickle of Leo, of which, however, only Regulus, its brightest star, could be seen with real distinctness, as the moon was nearly full. These apparitions were succeeded by stormy weather. It was in the great gale which followed the March halo that the Goole steamship *Colne* foundered in the North Sea. And the weather in Leeds as I pen these lines is not of the gentlest. There is a blustering, unsteady wind from the south or south-south-west, more typical in its mildness of mid-April than end-of-October. Dense sheets of rain are being driven against the window-panes; are howling among the wet-gleaming chimney-stacks overhead, and making the street gutters gush like miniature mountain torrents. So Saturday night's halo added another instance of the con-

nexion between these phenomena and what a Hartlepool or a Bridlington fisherman would call 'dirty weather.' It was a sign in the sky for all to read who would. But if the halo failed to show any star whatever, great or small, within or near its spacious area, and lacked to some extent the impressiveness of those to which I have alluded, it yet was invested with a certain novelty. Instead of the complete circle being visible from my particular point of view, there was only one half of it—a vast, broad misty bow projected upon a darker background of haze. It was like a magnificent portal to the regions of space. The inside edge of the arch was sharply defined, but the outer melted gradually into the surrounding wilderness of mist. Below was a deep belt of impenetrable murk, and on that ugly-looking base the immense arch seemed to rest. The moon, about two hours past the meridian and four days from the full, looked imposing."

ASTARTE.

DATED STONES IN BUILDINGS (10 S. vi. 349).—Stones showing the names of streets in London, which frequently give the date as well, have been discussed in various illustrated articles in *The Home Counties Magazine*, as well as in its forerunner, *Middlesex and Herts Notes and Queries*. Several of these stones are preserved in the Guildhall Museum.

For the inscribed stones—which grace so many of the old houses in Edinburgh, consult Sir Daniel Wilson's 'Memorials of Old Edinburgh' and Robert Chambers's 'Traditions of Edinburgh.' The former work is well illustrated.

R. L. MORETON.

So far as London is concerned, Mr. HEAPE will, I think, find several drawings in water colour of such stones in the Archer Collection (Print Department, B. Mus.). Mr. Frederick Cornman, second-hand bookseller, now of 12, Red Lion Passage, Red Lion Street, Holborn, published a booklet which was a compilation by himself of such dated stones, signs, dates on water-spouts, &c. This would, I think, have been about 1890. See also Mr. Philip Norman's 'London Signs and Inscriptions,' 1893, pp. 160-79, 'Miscellaneous Signs, Dates, Inscriptions.'

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"STEELYARD" (10 S. vi. 282, 331, 369).—I would reply to PROF. SKEAT's criticism of some points in my note drawing attention to the tangled meanings of this place-name and balance-name. I admit one error: I wrote A.-S. *stila* instead of *stela*. But in rendering the acknowledged Teutonic name for the Steelyard (mentioned by Mr. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL in 9 S. xi. 209), G. *Stahlhof*, Du. *Staalhof*, by Stamp-Hall, I have committed no error. I gave the earlier meaning of *stahl* or *staal*, the stamp, presumably of



with which the *Staalmeester* put a seal on the cloth, whence the further meaning "sealed-pattern." Let *Staalhof* be an Iron Hall; my hypothesis that *Steel* was a rough translation of it remains unrefuted.

My second hypothesis, that the balance was originally "stail-yard," is only confirmed by the remark that *stilliard*, *stullur*, *stall*, *stall*, are obviously distinct from "steel," *metel*, and "steal," a handle, on the ground that the *i* in *stilliard* is short, that initial English preserves old sounds well, that the proper spelling of the word for the scale is *steal*, as in 'E.D.D.' Reference to that work refutes these objections. In it *stail* is also given as *still*, "stale" as *stele*, *stil*, *stail*; and no preference is given to *steal* over *stale* or *stail* (which is sometimes *steighl*) for a long handle. One objection among many: "Hoo went at wi' th' mop stail."

I am also told that O.F. *estille* is merely an old spelling of O.F. *ostille*, allied to modern *outil*. It is quite different from *outil* (1). In Provençal *estille* has the form *est*, exactly the equivalent of our *stail* in sense of a stalk. *Estille* is connected with *estalon*, both being French forms of our *steighl*. Littré derives *estalon*, *étalon*, from the old High German *stihil* (*stiel*), a stem or stake; this in French was *estail*, whence *estaillon*, *estalon*, *étalon*, at first a "stail" taken as a standard of weight, and then a standard of measure or height.

PROF. SKEAT is glad at having now only one word to deal with, and MR. MAYHEW congratulates him on his discovery and on the comfort of having only one *steelyard* to deal with, the two *steelyards* having hitherto been kept sternly apart. I rub my eyes, and read again this astonishing statement, then I refer to PROF. SKEAT'S 'Etymological Dictionary' and find that twenty years ago the two *steelyards* were regarded by him as one word, the name of the place being taken from that of the place. The only change is that, instead of the place meaning "a yard in which steel was made," it is now *Stelleere*, that is, *hostilaria* *hosteliere*, with the loss of the first syllable, then corrupted by an excrescent *d*. I refrain from any criticism of this hypothesis; it is to a great extent met by the 'Spittle' in PROF. SKEAT'S 'Etymological Dictionary,' to which I will only add that the loss of the *ho* in the trisyllabic *spital* may be largely due to the blending of the word, bringing it to a form

convenient to the popular tongue and familiar to the popular ear.

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Liverpool.

Since the appearance of my letter at the last reference I have had the good fortune to meet Mr. Whitwell, who has made a special study of the history of European commerce. He kindly recommended me to consult the volumes of that magnificent work the 'Hansisches Urkundenbuch,' edited by Dr. Höhlbaum and others, and published at Halle and Leipzig from 1876 onwards. Nine volumes have been published, containing documents ranging from 26 June, 975, to 30 December, 1470. In examining this work I found numerous references to another very important book, a treatise by Dr. J. M. Lappenberg, entitled 'Urkundliche Geschichte des Hansischen Stalhofes,' Hamburg, 1851. This work contains a very full account of the community of German merchants in London, and a number of interesting documents ranging from 978 to 1691. I have carefully searched these two authoritative works for references to the *Steelyard*, the centre of the activity of the German merchants. It is a pity that they were not consulted before my letter was written. They contain ample proof that the obvious etymology is the correct one. The property is known as "the Steel yard" when it first appears in the records of the community. A derivation from a French *hosteliere* is thus out of the question. It is clear from the documents that "the Steel yard" was not synonymous with the *Gildhall* *Teutonicorum*. The German merchants had an *Aula* (the *Esterlyngeshalle*) by the Thames many years before the messuage called "the Steel yard" came into their possession. Later on "the Steel yard" was the name given to the whole of the ground and buildings owned by "the men of the Emperor," the *Gildhalla* *Teutonicorum* standing in one corner of the "yard." The Guildhall is mentioned in a document dated 15 June, 1260 (Höhlbaum, i. 193): "Mercatores regni Allemannie illi videlicet qui habent domum in civitate nostra que *gildhall* *Teutonicorum* vulgariter nuncupatur." The first reference to "the Steel yard" that I can find is in a document dated 13 March, 1394 (Höhlbaum, v. 86), in which a sum of money is to be paid to the German merchants "in civitate Londonia in Anglia in *Curia Calibis*." In the German documents printed by Höhlbaum and Lappenberg the place usually appears as "der stalhof," rarely as "Stalhave." In the fifteenth century the English form of the name is generally



"the Stileyard," more rarely "Steljarde." Lappenberg prints the Act of Parliament (23 March, 1475) referring to "the Steel yard," from which the following words may be cited:—

"The merchauntes of Almayne, hauyng an hous in the cite of London, comunly called *Gildhalla Teutonicorum*.....shall haue hold enyoie and possede.....the said place called the *Stilchofe* otherwise called the *Stileyard*....."

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries we find *Steelyard*, *Stillyard*, and *Stilliard*.

With regard to the etymology Lappenberg (p. 70) makes the following observation:—

"Wenn gleich die Etymologie des ersten Wortes nicht ganz klar ist, so scheint es sich dennoch auf das Stählen oder Färben von Tüchern zu beziehen."

A. L. MAYHEW.

The word *halyard* used to be pronounced amongst the pilots here, and I dare say still is, "halyar." R. B.—R.

South Shields.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10 S. vi. 368).—"O, memories that bless and burn," is from 'The Rosary,' a poem by Robert Cameron Rogers, set to music by Ethelbert Nevin.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"POLICE-OFFICE" (10 S. vi. 369).—In Scotland generally the ordinary name for a police-station is "police-office." When some belated roisterer in Glasgow becomes obstreperous, the Highland guardian of the peace threatens to "give him the offish"—*Anglice*, take him to the police-station. The "police-court" is the place—attached to the "police-office" or not—where he has to appear next day before the magistrate.

T. F. D.

'SAGACIOUS REMARKS' (10 S. vi. 367).—The title of Solomon of the North was bestowed on Frederic the Great by Voltaire in an 'Ode to the King of Prussia' on his accession to the throne. From an edition of his 'Épîtres, Satires, Contes, Odes,' &c., Londres, 1771, p. 407, I quote the stanza in which the expression is contained:—

Il n'en est point pour vous, âme stupide et fière.  
Absorbé dans la nuit, vous méprisez les cieux,  
Le Salomon du Nord apporte la lumière;  
Barbare, ouvrez les yeux.

Perhaps the author of the pamphlet was one of those described by Macaulay:—

"The enthusiasm was strong among religious people, and especially among the Methodists, who knew that the French and Austrians were Papists,

\* The spelling *stīle* for "steel" represents the West-Saxon form *stiel*; Modern English *steel* is due to the Mercian form *stīl*.

and supposed Frederic to be the Joshua or Gideon of the Reformed Faith. One of Whitfield's sermons on the day on which thanks for the battle of Leuthen were returned at the Tabernacle, made the following exquisitely ludicrous entry in a diary, part of which has come down to us: 'The Lord stirred up the King of Prussia and his soldiers to pray. They kept three fast days, and spent about an hour praying and singing psalms before they engaged the enemy. O! how good it is to pray and fight!'—'Essays,' vol. ii. p. 280.

If Voltaire had read these words!

JOHN T. CUREY.

CHERRY IN PLACE-NAMES (10 S. vi. 69, 115, 136, 177).—If the position the Saxons held in this country from say 455 to 1066 is considered, with the very short interregnum, of about twenty-six years, when the Danish kings reigned, it will hardly be disputed that the Saxons were the only conquerors numerous enough to establish their own language. It may not be, after all, that our English is such a heterogeneous compound of six languages as some, if I mistake not, would have us believe. Anglo-Saxon is not by some considered to be an easy study, and yet, notwithstanding the changes which have been introduced through generations, and the existence of at least three great subdivisions of the language, our everyday English is in reality Saxon in its idiom as well as construction, or that, at least, is my impression. Sometimes one is doubtless inclined to fall back upon Burns's lines:—

In days when mankind were but callans  
At grammar, logic, an' sic talents,  
They took nae pains their speech to balance  
Or rules to gie,  
But spak their thoughts in plain braid lanng  
Like you and me.

With the importance of all this before me, I do not pretend for a moment to elucidate the question, but merely venture to recall, if I can, attention from side issues to what may possibly be productive of a more practical discussion than has, it appears to me, resulted from the query.

Dugdale informs us that there are three place-names in England beginning with "Cherri," five with "Cheri," one with "Cherry," and one in Wales with "Cherri." Chertsey in 527 was known as *Cerdices-leag* or *Cerdices-leag*; then in 827 it became *Certeseg*, in 871–89 *Ceortesege* (thus shown in Camden's map *Britannia Saxonica*, 1693). Is it not as probable that this place-name has its origin in *Cerdic*, who came to the country in 495 with his son *Cynic*, and who in about eight years subdued the West Saxons?

Now if we turn to *Cheriton parish* and



in West Gower, Wales, the Rev. Davies was in 1894, and still is, rector. This gentleman, being an antiquary of some order, published in four volumes 'History of West Gower,' Part II. being a collection of notices of the parishes of Llanandoch and Cheriton, from which I take the following largely drawing. Lewis in his 'Catholical History of Wales,' follows the well-worn track that Cheriton derives its name from the quantity of cherries which grew in the neighbourhood. There are now a few cherry trees still in existence. Writers suppose that it was originally Churchtown, as it is asserted that there is a Cheriton, a hamlet is connected with it.

The earliest mention of this Cheriton is in the fourteenth century, when Sir de la Bere is described as of Cheriton. A valuation of the living in Henry VII.'s reign is spelt Cheryton, and in 22 Elizabeth was written Cherytown; while the Rev. Davies had in his possession an indenture dated 1657 wherein it was written Chertone. If we consider what the name of the West Saxons was, it is not probable or improbable that Cerdic penetrated Gower via Oxwich Bay, and that Cheriton was named after him. As an instance of what one finds in books, 'The

Traveller's Companion' (Canterbury, 1794, fourth ed.) informs readers that the cherries introduced into England are said to have been planted in Tenham, Kent, 1520, by Richard Haynes, fruiterer to Henry VIII. Thus Drayton:—

Cherry-ward to the shore, with shoots upon  
the sea,  
The ham undertakes the closet to suffice  
The fruit: which we say, the summer in doth  
With Ponomia crowns thy plump and lustful  
face.

It gives fairly precise information; and it is, then, it is improbable that any name "Cheriton" in England, before mentioned, can be connected with the tree. Camden, however, tells us that the cherry tree was introduced into Britain about 46 B.C.; while Lehn states that 120 years after its introduction into Italy it had already reached the sea into Britain.

As I have yet traced, M.E. *cherry* is found in England till the fourteenth

In the reign of Richard II., about the valuation of the Spiritualities in the Diocese of Canterbury was a Deanery of "Cherryng" in

Kent. If, therefore, the cherry was not known in England till the fourteenth century, the place-name of Cheriton is probably of comparatively early growth. If the cherry was introduced B.C., it might be considered somewhat remarkable that it took thirteen centuries, if ever, to apply the name to places.

The Rev. J. D. Davies apparently scouts such methods of tracing his "Cheriton," and seemingly looks elsewhere for its origin as a place-name. He states that the word is obviously English, and with some certainty that it is not the ancient Welsh name, but fails to suggest its origin; he, however, to my mind, strikes the key-note as to where investigations should be directed. There being, as pointed out, many place-names in England beginning with "Cher" and its variants, would it not be a matter of surprise, if not doubt, that the inhabitants of Warwick, Hants, Devon, Somerset, Gloucester, Salop, Cambridge, Kent, and Glamorgan-shire named villages or towns from the fact, if it is one, that cherries were cultivated in these counties? As well might we look for place-names of Potatotown, or equally strange is it that we have no town named after the peacock. Dare I, then, hazard the thought that the origin of the place-name Cheriton is to be found in Cerdic?

Might not "cher" become "cer," as "Ceor" in Ceortesege became "Cher" in Chertsey, and so "cer" in "Cerdic" become "cher," and gradually become Cheriton? This is not so far-fetched as it even appears. Collaterally let me refer to Charford, in Hampshire. The Cerdic to whom I have made reference fought in 508 a battle with the British: he followed the latter to a place then called Natanleod or Natanleag, which was named by the Saxons Cerdices-ford—I take it, in commemoration of Cerdic's victory. What connexion, then, has Charford to-day with either the British or Saxon name? Is it, then, too much to suppose that "Cer" has become "Cher," and that "ton" has been added for town?

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

REV. JOHN SHARPE, D.D. (10 S. vi. 367).—MR. KEEP will find references to Dr. Sharpe in my 'Officers and Graduates of King's College,' p. 99; and 'Studies in the History and Development of the University of Aberdeen,' p. 421. P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

EPITAPH IN COURTEENHALL CHURCH (10 S. vi. 346, 396).—I am glad R. B.—r has placed on record in 'N. & Q.' a correct



rendering of this strange epitaph. It appears in most directories and guides, but hardly any of these agree in their spelling of the words.

In *The Gentleman's Magazine*, part i., 1799, appeared a plate of the tomb with a description of the same and a very full account of Richard Oseley and his family. Richard Oseley or Ouseley died 10 Feb., 1598, and his second wife Sibylla was interred 10 Sept., 1607. Referring to the epitaph, the writer ("Salopiensis") says:—

"The word *dead* closes the speech of the husband: after which are neatly carved the holly leaf of the Ouseley arms and the true lover's knot, the Wakes' crest, as may be seen in the plate. The last four lines are supposed to be uttered by the lady, who survived her husband nine years, and plays on her name of *Wake*."

The writer in *The Gentleman's Magazine* assumes that *ruen* signifies "barren," but has apparently no reason to give for this assertion beyond that found in the context.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

OLDMIXON (10 S. vi. 249).—This is a hamlet and manor, partly in the parish of Hutton and partly in the parish of Bleadon, 1 mile west and 1 mile south of Bleadon and Uphill station on the main line of the Great Western Railway, and some  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-east of Weston-super-Mare. Collinson states:

"This manor of Oldmixon was held for divers successions of the family of Arthur by the Wykes of Minehead, and at length came to the possession of the Oldmixons, who had their name from the place."—*History of Somerset*, iii. 591.

John Oldmixon, the pamphleteer and historian, was of this family, and was born at Bridgwater in 1673. He was appointed collector of customs at Bridgwater, and died 9 July, 1742. Burke in his 'General Armory' gives the following arms to the family:—

"Oldmixon, of Oldmixon, Somerset. Arms:—Sa., a battle-axe in pale or, headed ar. Crest:—A battle-axe erect or, headed ar., in the middle of the handle a ribbon tied az."

I have searched many directories, army, clerical, medical, 'London Post Office,' &c., but have found no one now bearing the name, though doubtless it may be found extant in the lower classes. CROSS-CROSSLET.

See Marryat's 'Japhet in search of a Father,' chap. ii. :—

"They christened me after the workhouse pump, which had 'Timothy Oldmixon fecit' on it; and the overseers thought it as good a name to give me as any other; so I was christened after the pump-maker with some of the pump water."

John Oldmixon appears in 'The Diction-

ary of Biographical Reference,' by L. E. Phillips (1871), his dates being 1673-1742.

In the 'Royal Book of Crests of Great Britain,' &c. (1883), Oldmixon is given as of Somersetshire. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Bardsley ('Dict. Surnames') assigns this to a local origin, but is unable to identify the spot. Probably it is from Oldmixon, a hamlet, co. Somerset,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. south-east of Weston-super-Mare. This assumption is strengthened by the fact that Bardsley's first three instances (in 1273) are from that county; his other two instances are from Southampton (20 Ed. I.). As a surname Oldmixon appears to have died out, but in the B.M. Author Catalogue it occurs as late as 1855. H. W. D.

[MR. A. R. BAYLEY and the REV. J. PICKFORD also thanked for replies.]

STATUA: STATUE: STATUTE (10 S. vi. 326, 377).—It is true that before referring to Shakespeare's text one ought not to have trusted editors instead of consulting the facsimile of the First Folio in one's own collection. Also, one should have remembered the information pleasantly gained in 1879 from Mr. Aldis Wright's note on "statue" in the edition of 'Julius Caesar' which he published that year at the Clarendon Press. Despite this negligence and forgetfulness, however, there is some compensation in the fact that the occasion makes it possible to contrast the practice of Bacon with that of Shakespeare in reference to this word. According to accredited reports, the former uses both "statua" and "statuaes" in his 'Essays' and 'Advancement of Learning.' The latter, on the other hand, so far as we may judge from the authoritative text, has not one example of the form. It seems, therefore, fair to conclude that if the philosopher was also the dramatist, he either left his representatives a measure of freedom in handling his material or employed even little devices to shield his identity. All this, however, is secondary to the main purpose of the note at the first reference. This was to show that "statue" was used as a trisyllable half a century after Shakespeare, and that he apparently had at the same period a serviceable equivalent in "statute." I may add that the first reference to Shakespeare, ante, p. 326, col. 1, should be '2 Henry V.' not '2 Henry V.' THOMAS BAYLEY.

"CASH ON THE NAIL" (10 S. vi. 340).—Here is another explanation, which I give what it is worth. About thirty years ago



nd near the market entrance in street at Newport, Mon., a little le about 14 in. in diameter, sup- one leg some 3 ft. high. It was de of iron and was exactly like a headed nail. It was said to be " on which market people, when completed a bargain for cattle, down their money. Hence the Perhaps such things are to be where.

G. S. PARRY.

rase is concerned with the striking in, and may perhaps spring from phrase of "striking the nail on W. C. B.

Y OR ST. LOY AT TOTTENHAM (10 ).—The following may be of some to the querist as to the monastery it to which the chapel belonged which it received its endowment. d suggest that at an early stage it received some from the canons of ity in London, and therefore a "Liber Sanctæ Trinitatis de would be advisable. My reasons he church of Tottenham was given, King of Scotland, in the twelfth o these canons, and that David, Huntingdon, brother of King also granted tithes of hay and all at Tottenham to these said canons of that church. See Lysons's s of London,' second ed., vol. ii.

rt's 'Repertorium,' vol. i. p. 754, Lysons, vol. ii. p. 760 :—

Drayton, by his will dated 1456, gave tenements for the maintenance of a y mass daily at the altar of the Blessed ry and St. Katherine in *Tottenham y italics*, and on Wednesdays and the chapel of St. Anne near the highway Hermitage, for the souls of Roger bishop of London; John Walden his d Idonea his wife; John Waltham, late Salisbury; his own soul; those of his s and Anne; and all Christian souls."

(though this refers to the founda- he chantry, it implies the pre- of the chapel or hermitage, and so as Lysons (same reference) t it is mentioned in a Court Roll or of 1430.

Drayton appears not to have been (inhabitant of Tottenham, for the ention I can find of him is when sed his property in 1421 (Feet of enry V.).

estion then comes, Where were t of his endowment situated?

Some of them were, at the time to which I am referring, in Harengeye (modernized Hornsey), inasmuch as John Drayton did suit of court for the same there (see histories discarded by the querist). John Drayton was not a tenant of that "parochial manor" in 1406, for his name (as such) is not found on the Court Roll list, which leads to the inference that he was a new-comer. He was buried in the old choir of the White Friars' church ("Fratres beatæ Mariæ de Monte Carmeli"), founded by Sir Richard Gray, Kt., in 1241 (Stow, Thoms's ed., 1842, p. 148).

In reference to the manor (named by the historians) in which these lands were situated, I find Thomas Westley, vicar of the church of Claveryng, held an interest in 1396 (Feet of Fines, 20 Richard II.).

In 1464 there was a warranty against George, Abbot of Westminster, in relation to the same (Feet of Fines, 4 Edward IV.) which may aid Mr. Foord.

Furthermore, in 1305 Edward Lovekyn built a chapel at or near Kingston in Surrey, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, with endowments. (His son John was four times Mayor of London.) There were two small chapels adjoining, called St. Anne's and St. Loye's (Lysons, 'Environs,' second ed., vol. i. p. 185).

I may add in conclusion that some of John Drayton's lands were in what I take to be the *oldest* manor of Tottenham, part of which manor was in Harengeye, viz., in that of Ducketts, although none of the historians, to my knowledge, has shown or recognized it; but in my feeble effort to elucidate the history of Hornsey and its manors I have endeavoured to demonstrate this ancient history, and, should the querist desire it, I will try to help him more.

JOSEPH COLYER MARRIOTT.

36, Claremont Road, Highgate.

As St. Eloi was a French saint, perhaps reference to Dugdale under the head of the possessions of foreign houses in England, or a search in the Ministers' Accounts (Alien Priors) at the Public Record Office will give Mr. A. S. Foord the clue he seeks.

MATILDE POLLARD.

Belle Vue, Bengoe.

TEMPLE FAMILY (10 S. vi. 310).—John Temple of Stow, who married Susan, daughter and heir of Thomas Spencer of Everton, co. Northampton, had six sons: 1, Sir Thomas, who continued the line at Stow, and was grandfather to Richard, the third baronet; 2, George, who died young;



3, John, settled at Frankton, in Warwickshire, and was grandfather of Anne, daughter of Thomas, and second wife of Sir Charles Lyttleton; 4, Sir Alexander, who resided at Longhouse, in Essex; 5, William; 6, Peter.

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

**SPECIAL CONSTABLES** (10 S. vi. 349).—These are still appointed in Chichester. They are selected from lists supplied, I believe, by the regular police, at one Petty Sessions, and appear at the next to be sworn in. They are selected to represent the N., E., S., and W. quarters of the city; and since the inclusion of Portfield within the city bounds a few years ago, one has been appointed for that district. Last swearing-in day one well-known tradesman asked the Mayor, with much gravity, if there was to be any increase of salary this year; and the Mayor, with equal gravity, replied that the Justices had decided to double the emoluments:  $2 \times 0 = 0$ .

E. E. STREET.

Special constables are appointed for cases of sudden public tumult, or other like emergency, under the statutes 1 & 2 William IV., cap. 41, and 5 & 6 William IV., cap. 43. A special constable's appointment is for an indefinite time—until, in fact, his services are either determined or suspended; and during the term of his office he has all the authority of an ordinary constable (Archibald Brown's 'New Law Dict.,' 1880, s.v. 'Police').

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

**DE GARENCIÈRES** (10 S. vi. 309).—The following members of this family are recorded as having been at the first Crusade, 1096–1145, viz. :—

"Le Sire de Garancières, Isle de France (Man. de la Bibl. Roy.).—Jean de Garancières, Isle de France (Man. de la Bibl. Roy.).—Gui de Garancières, Isle de France (Man. de la Bibl. Roy.).—Gui de Garancières, fils du précédent, Isle de France (Man. de la Bibl. Roy.).—See 'La Noblesse de France aux Croisades,' by P. Roger, Paris and Brussels, 1845.

There is no mention of any of the family having been at the subsequent Crusades, though a "comte de Garance (Guillaume de Tigr)" occurs among the French knights at the second Crusade, 1145–88.

A short account of this family is given in the 'Dict. de la Noblesse' by La Chenayre des Bois, third edition, Paris, 1866, viii. 943.

RUUVIGNY.

Chertsey.

**INSCRIPTIONS AT ANGORA** (10 S. vi. 366).—Perhaps the handiest edition of the

'Monumentum Ancyranum' is that of Peltier, published, with an introduction by C. Cagnat, at the Librairie C. Klincksieck, 11, Rue de Lille, Paris, in 1886, under the title 'Res Gestæ Divi Augusti.'

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

**CHRISTINA ROSSETTI** (10 S. vi. 323).

—The reference to Mr. Watson's name should have been to 'The Poems of Mr. Watson' (John Lane).

A. MORLEY DAVENANT.

**PRINCELY TITLES IN GERMANY** (10 S. vi. 255).—I am obliged to the MARQUESS OF RUUVIGNY for the information he furnished, still the matter does not even now stand in a very clear light. I assume that "in Bayern" signifies a duke in the line, in the same way that in England the king's younger sons have been known as Duke of Kent, Duke of Sussex, &c. "Zu" would therefore stand for "in the line of" or "of the possession of landed estates." I was anxious to ascertain, if possible, the origin and rationale of these somewhat subtle distinctions.

N. W. HARRIS.

Philadelphia.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*The Origin and Early History of the Family of Poe or Poë.* By Sir Edmund Thomas Thomas (Dublin, printed for the Author by Pons & Gibb.)

HAVING supplied a full and deeply interesting history of his own family, the Bewleys of County Wick, and their Irish and other descendants (9 S. x. 219), and a second of that (connected by marriage) of Mulock, Sir Edmund Bewley carried his genealogical researches further, and gives us in the present work not only the history and pedigree of the Irish branch of the family of Poe or Poë, but a discussion of the true ancestry of Edgar Allan Poe, who is, of course, its most illustrious ornament. The search after the true ancestry of the American poet imparts to the investigations a decided flavour of literary history.

Early in the seventeenth century William Thomas, and Anthony Poe settled in Ireland, in connexion with the plantation of Ulster, and wards served with distinction in the Parliamentarian army. No tradition as to the parentage and ancestry of the family or its English origin existed, and such statements as found credit were linking them with Yorkshire and Suffolk pedigrees, futile or misleading. Sir Edmund's experience as a skilled and practised genealogist put him on the right track, and from such authoritative sources as Chancery Inquisitions, Patent Rolls and Feudal Communia Rolls, Feet of Fines, and other English as well as Irish, he obtained the information embodied in his patient and pains-



me. A printed report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission gave him a clue, supply- as it did a list of the officers of Sherwood Forest in Nottinghamshire of about the year 1591, amongst the MSS. of the Duke of Rutland at Knebworth Castle. In this Sir John Byron (father of the first Lord Byron) appeared as the Warden or Keeper of the Forest, and Richard Poe as Under-keeper. Following up this clue Sir Edmund found among the tenants of the manor of Papplewick in January, 1605, Anthony Poe, a yeoman, one of whose five sons were the William, Thomas, and Anthony in question. William, the eldest, settled in co. Tyrone, and became major in the diamantary army in England; Thomas in Fernagh, where he became a lieutenant in the diamantary army in Ireland; and Anthony in Tyrone, becoming a captain in the Parliamentary army both in England and Ireland. In Nottingham parish registers the name is variously Poa and Poy. Other variants include Po, Powell, and Poel. Of Anthony Poe of Papplewick it appears to be certain that Leonard Poe, the physician to the Earl of Essex and subsequently James I., the most distinguished English bearer of the name, was a kinsman — probably, Sir Edmund thinks, a nephew. Edgar Allan Poe was undoubtedly descended from John Poe of Dring, the parish of Kildallon and county of Cavan, who emigrated to Pennsylvania about the year 1750 with his wife and such of his children as were then born. "Romance run riot" are the words applied to the ancestry of the poet (based to a large extent upon Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitman), which traces the name to the river Po (whose Latin name was Padus), and derives thence the name De la Poe, altered upon migration into De la Poer. Now the name of the river is masculine, not feminine, and the name De la Poer could not have sprung from it. Not a little evidence exists to show that any member of the Poe family was descended from any La Poer or Poer family; while "the most ridiculous and malicious assertion made by any of Edgar Allan Poe's biographers is the alleged relationship of the poet's great-grandfather John Poe to 'the gorgeous' Lady Blessington." Marguerite Power, by her second marriage Lady Blessington, was the second daughter of Edmund Power, a small Roman Catholic landowner in co. Tipperary, and the date of her birth is irreconcilable with that of her alleged relationship with the poet. By processes which are a miracle of ingenuity, but are too long for exposition, it is shown that the remote ancestors of Edgar Allan Poe must be sought for in the West of Ireland, and probably had their origin in Wales. The Poe pedigrees with which the volume abounds are models.

*Essence of the Dusk.* Translated from the original MS. by F. W. Bain, M.A. (Parker.) We have here a sixth volume of the 'Digit of the East' series, a set of charming renderings from good Sanskrit sources. Whether these things are indeed derived from Oriental MSS., or are of English invention and are Hindoo only in colouring, is a matter of little moment; they are in either case equally marvellous in beauty and fidelity, and are counted among the most quaint and curious specimens of Hindoo legend. Unlike some of the vicious stories, 'An Essence of the Dusk,' which bristles a double symbolism, is tragical. In one

of its aspects, and that the more apparent, it seems to be concerned with the mysteries of Ophidian worship, a picture of the hamadryad, with the pair of spectacles on its tawny hood finely developed, serving for frontispiece. Beauty persecuted by a snake is the subject of the story, successive sections of which are headed 'A Haunted Beauty,' 'A Fatal Eclipse,' and 'A Fatal Kiss.' It shows the jealousy of a lovely woman entertained by a *gridhri*, or female vulture, who is also a descendant of the King of the Snakes, and as such a possessor of magical powers. In the execution of her scheme of vengeance against one whose beauty has been preferred to her own she seeks to subjugate her rival's lover, and, failing in her effort, brings about the death of both. Thoroughly Oriental, and not less romantic, is the story of the loves thus thwarted; and the whole has the mystical beauty which distinguishes these brilliant and fascinating inventions.

*The Values of Old English Silver and Sheffield Plate from the Fifteenth to the Nineteenth Centuries.* By J. W. Caldicott. Edited by J. Starkie Gardner, F.S.A. (Bemrose & Sons.)

It is claimed for this book "that it is the first and only practical guide written both for the buyer and seller, and compiled by an expert of long experience." Mr. Caldicott has made a study of "the values of old English silver and Sheffield plate" for more than twenty years, and during this time he has attended upwards of three thousand sales by auction, and has become acquainted with most of the principal dealers in this country, thus enabling him to obtain information at first hand as to prices paid by the trade. "This is evidenced by the many thousand authentic records of sales by auction, and no less than one thousand six hundred separate valuations." The author states that although he "may encounter adverse criticism for disclosing what some may possibly consider trade secrets, he is confident that this will assist the honest dealer's trade, since increased knowledge and interest on the part of the collector must in the end conduce to increased business." As regards fraudulent pieces, the author during his long experience has met with every kind of spurious imitation, and in this work he gives the particular tests by which to detect them.

The inventor of Sheffield plate was Thomas Bolsover, who in 1742 discovered the process of coating with silver a metal of lesser value. Others soon perceived the importance of the process, and by the end of the eighteenth century many large firms produced a variety of beautiful pieces, many of which may be found at the present time in almost as good a condition as when first made.

With reference to the rise and fall in values, collectors may well be encouraged, for "scarcely one piece of genuine plate out of every hundred ever decreases in value." How book collectors must wish that they could say the same. Notwithstanding that the market value of unmanufactured standard silver has decreased from 4s. 4½d. an ounce, at which it stood in 1880, to 2s. 3d., "pieces of silver older than Victorian have uniformly and consistently increased in value." Among important auction records is that of a complete set of thirteen Henry VIII. silver apostle spoons, sold 16 July, 1903, for 4,900/. Each bears the London hall-mark 1536. Another set, made in 1617, fetched in 1901 1,060/.; and an incomplete set of twelve of



the time of Charles I. realized 816*l*. A Tudor cup, hall-mark 1591, was sold on the 29th of April, 1902, for 4,100*l*. Another cup, time of James I., fetched 4,000*l*.; and a standard salt-cellar, 1577, 3,000*l*. Another large price obtained was for a small ewer and cover of rock crystal and silver gilt, English workmanship, circa 1550, 4,200*l*. There are some curious examples of taper sticks and holders: the former go back to the time of Charles II., and silver taper-sticks in combination with snuffer trays to William and Mary.

In addition to the amounts actually obtained by sales, average purchase values per ounce are also given, both of silver and old Sheffield plate; indeed, the entire work is full of information invaluable to collectors, and it is also of great interest to the general reader. The volume, a handsome quarto, is beautifully printed, and illustrated with 87 large plates. Amateurs will find the hall-marks very useful: we have ourselves been able from them to test the date of several articles.

*A Great Archbishop of Dublin: William King, D.D.*  
Edited by Sir Charles Simeon King, Bt. (Longmans & Co.)

THE subject of this memoir played a conspicuous part in the troublous times which distracted Ireland between the deposition of James II. and the arrival of William of Orange, and his counsels were always on the side of fairness and moderation. It must have been no common character which won the enthusiastic admiration of such a cynical judge of mankind as the famous Dean of St. Patrick's, and drew from him words like these:—

Within your breast all wisdom lies,  
Either to govern or advise;  
Your steady soul preserves her frame  
In good and evil times the same.

Evelyn, who met him at Lambeth in 1704-5, thought him "a sharp ready man in politicks as well as very learned" ('Diary,' 4 Jan.).

To theologians Archbishop King is well known as the author of a profound treatise 'De Origine Mali,' which Pope is said to have had by him when writing his 'Essay on Man'—or at least an abstract of it made by Bolingbroke. His successor at a later day, Archbishop Whately, admired its ingenuity. We expected that a chapter would have been devoted to this work, which constitutes Dr. King's chief claim to immortality, and some analysis given of its argument; but the present volume supplies no evidence that the editor has even read it. It is not that he avoids the discussion of theological matters, as we have abundant proof in the foot-notes that he takes a keen interest in the controversial questions of the day, and does not scruple to diverge and ventilate his own opinions on these, when a little more self-suppression would have been desirable (*e.g.*, p. 289).

The present volume gives a brief autobiographical sketch of its subject translated from the Latin, but the bulk of it consists of the correspondence which the Archbishop kept up with the notable men of his day, among them Swift, Addison, and Sir Patrick Dun. The editor, with the exception hinted above, has discharged his part with care and judgment; but, apparently not being familiar with the orthography of the time he is dealing with, he appends the unnecessary *sic*! of surprise to such customary spellings as *consort* for *concert* (p. 319). The plates of portraits are excellent reproductions.

*The Reference Catalogue of Current Literature.*  
2 vols. (Whitaker & Sons.)

THIS 'Reference Catalogue,' which booksellers will find invaluable, contains the full titles of books, with the prices at which they may be obtained. What makes the two volumes (each nearly a foot thick) so useful is that there is a copious index, exceeding nine hundred pages. This contains a hundred and sixty thousand references. Those acquainted with index-making will know that the labour in producing this one must have been enormous, and all who know the publications of Messrs. Whitaker will be certain of its accuracy. There is also an index of abbreviations, besides the telegraphic addresses of the various publishers.

To "The World's Classics," now issued by Mr. Frowde from the Oxford University Press, have been added Bacon's *Advancement of Learning* and *The New Atlantis*, with a Preface by Thomas Case, M.A.; Vols. I. and II. of Johnson's *Lives of the English Poets*, with an Introduction by Arthur Waugh; the third volume of the *Essays of Michel, Lord of Montaigne*, translated by John Florin; a new and revised edition of *The Seven Plays of Sophocles* in the excellent translation in verse of Prof. Lewis Campbell; *The Thoughts of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*, translated by John Jackson; and George Eliot's *Silas Marner*, *The Lifted Veil*, and *Brother Jacob*, with an Introduction by Theodore Watts-Dunton—noticeable additions to a notable series.

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P. GODFREY ("Beggars on Horseback").—Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' part. ii. sect. ii. memb. ii.

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PILGRIMAGE TO THE WISE MEN OF THE EAST.

A ROYAL TRAGEDY.

POETICAL WORKS OF KEATS.

DERUES L'EMPOISONNEUR.

LA DECOUVERTE

DU VIEUX MONDE PAR UN ETUDIANT DE CHICAGO.

LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE

PENDANT LE CONSULAT.

THE ENGLISH CATALOGUE OF BOOKS, 1901-1905.

DIARIES AND CALENDARS.

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## Notes.

## BLAKE'S SONGS: AN EARLY PRIVATE REPRINT.

PHOTOGRAPHERS and students of Blake are interested in an account of a copy (as unique) of an early typographical edition of the 'Songs of Innocence and of Experience.' So far as I am aware, this edition—for "edition" it can scarcely be called—has hitherto escaped notice. The book is a small quarto, 7 in. by 5½ in., in dark purple morocco in the style of an album of about 1840. It is lettered 'Blake's Songs,' and contains the armorial coat of arms of Henry Francis Redhead, late of Henry Francis Redhead, presumably some connexion of the Dictionary Henry Redhead Yorke who died in 1813. Pencil notes on the fly-leaf give the head of each poem give page references to the position of the songs in Pickering's edition of 1866, with occasional readings from Gilchrist. These readings which may perhaps be Mr. Yorke's, have been those of the original owner. There is no title-page or printer's imprint. The songs are printed by ordinary typography in roman type of two sizes, the

stanzas being carefully arranged, and spaced in imitation of their position on the original engraved plates. It was evidently the intention of the author of this reprint to have the text of the songs surrounded by facsimiles of Blake's original decorative designs added by hand. This explains why the titles of the poems are in every case omitted, since it would have been impossible to reproduce in ordinary type the ornamental lettering used by Blake in his headings to the songs. For the same reason minuscule roman characters are used throughout, there being no attempt to reproduce the freely treated italic occasionally employed by the artist. The songs, as in Blake's later issues of the engraved originals, are printed upon one side only of small sheets of drawing paper, between which are interleaved thinner sheets of paper, intended to protect the illuminated pages. The book, however, has been left untouched at this stage, in which it somewhat resembles a piece of fifteenth-century printing unfinished by the rubricator and miniaturist. No blank leaves of drawing paper have been reserved for the addition of the five designs for the general title-page, the frontispiece and title-page to the 'Songs of Innocence,' and the frontispiece and title-page to the 'Songs of Experience,' a blunder of the binder which may account for the failure of the owner to carry out his or her original intention of supplying the pictorial embellishments. In any case it is somewhat odd that the leaves should have been bound before illumination, and of course it is possible that this copy may be merely composed of a set of duplicate impressions. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to inform me as to whether any copies of this reprint exist with the addition of the designs.

The text of the songs, while much more accurate than that of Pickering's first reprint of 1839, edited by J. J. Garth Wilkinson, shows certain striking coincidences with it; and the interesting question arises as to which of the two, the private reprint or Pickering's edition, should be regarded as the earlier. For that one is based upon the other is clearly proved by the presence in both of the misprint "name" for "mane" in l. 46 of 'Night,' and the emended reading of ll. 31-2 of the 'Cradle Song':—

Infant smiles, like His own smile,  
 Heaven and earth to peace beguile.

The order of the songs, moreover—which is very different from that of any original known to me—is identical in both, with one



trifling difference, which may have been the mistake of the binder, *i.e.*, the transposition of 'The Voice of the Ancient Bard' and 'The Chimney Sweeper' at the end of the 'Songs of Innocence.'

A still closer connexion between the published and the unpublished reprint is apparent in the fact that both are printed in the same character or series of type, though not in the same size or fount. In Wilkinson's edition the text of all the songs is in bourgeois, while in the private reprint they are set in brevier or nonpareil, identical respectively with the types of the quoted passage on p. iv and that of the foot-note on p. xv of Wilkinson's preface. While this of course is not absolute proof that both were printed in the same printing-office, yet, taken in conjunction with the other coincidences, it seems to point to this conclusion.

To which of the two reprints, then, should we assign the priority? The unknown producer of the reprint here described, as the spacing of the stanzas shows, must have consulted some original copy; indeed, he adheres so closely to Blake's own text that his version is more faithful than that of any published edition except perhaps Shepherd's. Wilkinson, on the other hand, corrects on principle any grammatical mistake, and designedly changes phrases like "seated... they sit" to "seated... they were." Reasoning from these data, I was at first led to suppose that the unpublished reprint must have been the earlier (*i.e.*, the first letterpress version of the songs), and that Wilkinson's emended text was prepared from it. A closer examination, however, reveals one or two instances which disprove this. Thus in 'The Garden of Love' the unknown reads "And the gates of this chapel were shut," while Wilkinson, by an oversight, contrary to his plan, retains the reading of Blake's engraved version, "And the gates of this chapel was shut." Now had Wilkinson worked only from the other reprint, or even corrected it by an original, it is inconceivable that he should have struck out "were" in order to restore Blake's ungrammatical "was."

To recapitulate: The person who prepared this book used as the basis for his text Pickering's edition of 1839, but, disapproving of the editorial emendations, replaced in the great majority of cases Blake's own readings. He also restores 'The Little Vagabond,' which Wilkinson, who probably considered it irreverent, had omitted from the 'Songs of Experience.' He also made use of the same original as Wilkinson; for it is difficult

to conceive that so accurate a reviser would have departed from Blake's own order of the songs to follow the arbitrary arrangement of an editor whose alterations in other respects he rejects. He also (most probably) had this book set up in the same printing-office as the edition of Pickering. This last point is of considerable importance, because, while it is plain that anybody desiring to reproduce Blake's songs might have taken Wilkinson as the basis of his text, and even obtained access to the same original, there is no obvious reason why, out of the innumerable London printing houses, he should have employed the same printer as Pickering. Without any wish to exaggerate the strength of this chain of evidence, it seems to me to point to the probability that it was either Pickering or Wilkinson—probably the former—who attempted to produce for himself or another this facsimile, which is certainly the first of its kind. And here let me express my wonder that in these days of three-colour and other processes no publisher should have thought of reproducing the fifty-four plates of Blake's songs with their original coloured designs, and thus placing within the reach of all one of the most beautiful books the world has ever seen.

JOHN SAMPSON.

University of Liverpool.

#### ILLUSTRATIONS OF SHAKESPEARE.

THE following extracts may help to illustrate the influence of the language of Shakespeare upon English literature:—

'As You Like It,' II. i.—"The toad, ugly and venomous, wears yet a precious jewel in his head."

Henry Hibbert, 'Body of Divinity,' 1682, pp. 185, 212.—"May be found.....a precious stone in a toad's head." (A pearl, p. 101.)

'As You Like It,' II. i.—"Weeping into the needless stream.....giving thy sum of more to that which had too much."

John Kinge, 'Lectvres vpon Ionas,' 1597, ded.—"To haue added more fulnesse to the sea."

'As You Like It,' II. vii.—"All the world's a stage."

Joseph Hall, 'Meditations and Vows,' cent. ii. No. 30 (c. 1605, repr. 1851, p. 70).—"The world is a stage; every man an actor; and plays his part here," &c.

Henry Hibbert, 'Body of Divinity,' 1682, p. 41.—"The earth is a stage, whereon the several generations act their parts and go off."—P. 285. "The world is a stage or theatre, whereon some play the part of *sicut supra*."

'Hamlet,' III. ii.—"In my heart's core, ay in the heart of heart."

John Kinge, 'Lectvres vpon Ionas,' 1597, p. 118.—"Not an angle, but the hearte of his hearte."



\*Hamlet, III. ii.—Cloud, like a camel, a weasel, a whale.

Jeremy Taylor, 'Worthy Communicant,' 1667, p. 6.—"A bright cloud.....observed by phantastick travellers, looks like a centaur.....a castle.....an army with banners.....a flock of sheep."

\*Hamlet, V. ii.—"Rough-hew."

John Kinge, 'Lectvres vpon Ionas,' 1597, p. 471.—"The former verse is but an index.....wherein the repentance of Niniveh is first rough-hewen."

\*Hamlet, V. ii.—"This fell sergeant, death, is strict in his arrest."

Bishop Joseph Hall, 'Remedy of Discontent,' 1645 (repr. 1832, p. 184).—"If we have made the judge our friend, what can the sergeant [death] do?"

\*Julius Caesar, I. ii.—"Men.....that are fat.....such as sleep o' nights," &c.

In North's 'Plutarch,' 1579, are several passages to the effect that fat, sleepy men are to be preferred, and that lean men are untrustworthy (ed. 1899, iv. 97, vii. 202, viii. 16, 250).

\*King Henry IV., Part I., I. i.—"Those holy fields over whose acres walk'd those blessed feet."

Foxe, the martyrologist, quoted in Wordsworth, 'Ecclesiastical Biography,' 1818, i. 12.—"No country or land was counted holy, but only Palestina, where Christ had walked himself with his corporal feet." (Foxe had lived at Charlecote.)

\*King Henry IV., Part I.—Hotspur.

Chillingworth, 'Religion of Protestants,' 1637 (repr. 1846, p. 300).—"These modern Hotspurs."

\*King Henry VIII., III. ii.—"Wanton boys that swim on bladders."

John Smith, 'Select Discourses,' ed. 2, 1673, p. 321.—"The sinner.....when the empty bladders.....that did here bear him up.....shall be out."

John Kinge, 'Lectvres vpon Ionas,' 1597, p. 580.—"It was never the meaning of God that these wordes should be.....blowne away like empty bladders."

Henry Hibbert, 'Body of Divinity,' 1662, p. 110.—"Hope.....holds head above water.....as bladders do the body in swimming."

\*King Lear, III. iv.—"The green mantle of the standing pool."

\*Merchant of Venice, I. i.—"A sort of men whose visages do cream and mantle like a standing pond."

Henry Hibbert, 'Body of Divinity,' 1662, p. 155.—"The sloathful man.....is a standing pool, and cannot choose but gather corruption."

\*Macbeth, I. iii.—"A sailor's wife had chestnuts in her lap, and munch'd."

In B. Googe, 'Eglogs,' 1563 (Arber, 1871, p. 42), the shepherd counts "chestnuts" as victuals which God sends him for his need.

\*Merchant of Venice, I. iii.—"A goodly apple rotten at the heart."

Henry Hibbert, 'Body of Divinity,' 1662, p. 102.—"What should we do with a fair and beautiful apple, if the core be rotten?"

\*Midsummer Night's Dream, V. i.—"Airy nothing."

Henry Hibbert, 'Body of Divinity,' 1662, p. 2.—"Vain decoits, idle speculations, and airy nothings."

\*Much Ado about Nothing.—Chillingworth, 'Religion of Protestants,' 1637, repr. 1846, p. 110, has "We have again much ado about nothing." Some other connexion between Shakespeare and Chillingworth was mentioned somewhere in the First Series, but I have lost the reference, and cannot find it again by the index.

\*Tempest.—George Hickes, D.D., 'Two Treatises,' ed. 3, 1711 (Oxf., 1847, i. 205), quotes Trinculo (Trincalo) from Davenant and Dryden's version, 1674.

\*Timon of Athens.—George Hickes, D.D., in his 'Two Treatises,' ed. 3, 1711 (repr. Oxf., 1847, i. 68, 214), refers to "ill-natured Timons," and "a young lady who by reading romances became a she Timon."

\*Titus Andronicus, II. i.—"More water glideth by the mill than wots the miller of."

In March, 1609/10, Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, in a speech to the House of Commons, said "much water ran by the mill which the miller knew not of" (Camd. Soc., No. lxxxii. p. 17).

In 'S'too Him Bayes,' a reply to Marvell's 'Rehearsal Transposed,' Oxon, 1673, p. 62, we find "He cries out like king Harry in Shakespear, My conscience, My conscience!" ('K. Hen. VIII.,' II. iv.) and p. 99, "You will but cry like Falstaff (when the Prince asked him if he had said he was a sneak-cup), Did I, Bardol?" ('K. Hen. IV., Part I., III. iii.).

In R. Leigh's 'Transproser Rehears'd,' 1673, pp. 7, 10, allusions are made to the dress of the cardinals in 'Henry VIII.,' II. iv.:

"Cardinal Campejus his pageantry, whose mules under glorious trappings and rich foot cloaths, carryed such disgraceful lumber, as is not usually conceal'd in carriers packs."

On pp. 23, 24, "Sir John Falstaff's buck-basket" ('Merry Wives,' III. iii.), "Falstaffes buckram-men" ('K. Hen. IV., Part I., II. iv.).

In Bishop Samuel Parker's 'Reproof to the Rehearsal Transposed,' 1673, pp. 209, 234, "like fat Sir John Falstaff's singular dexterity in sinking" ('Merry Wives of Windsor,' III. v.).

Some of these are mere reflections of Marvell's allusions in 'The Rehearsal Transposed.'  
W. C. B.



## SIGNS OF OLD LONDON.

(See *ante*, p. 45.)

THE undermentioned signs are named in the catalogue of the second series of Chancery Proceedings 1558 to 1579, in P.R.O. The catalogue is printed (Lists and Indexes, No. 7), unlike that from which the former list was compiled; but as it is altogether unindexed, it appears worth while to put the following references on record:—

"Oldeforde," messuage in "Stebenhith" (Stepney).

Black Horse, Fleet Street.

Swan, Charing Cross.

Rose, near Charing Cross.

Blossoms Inn, London (*sic*).\*

White Hart, Stebenheth" (Stepney).

Cross Keys, Wood Street.

"The Leaden Porch," Fenchurch Street, St. Katherine Colman.

Cock, St. Michael, Queenhithe.

Pope's Head, St. Dunstan-in-the-East.

Bergavenny House, *alias* Pembroke Inn, London (*sic*).†

Red Lion, Fleet Street.

Angel, Holborn.

Red Lion, Bucklersbury.

Red Lion, Barbican.

Half Moon, Thames Street.

"Exeter Rents," St. Clement Danes.

White Hart, Strand.

Bell, Fleet Street.

Rose, St. Clement, Temple Bar (*sic*).

"The Clement, *alias* The Ram's Head," Southwark.

Sugar Loaf, late Chequer, Fleet Street.

Three Lions in Canwick (otherwise

"Candlewick, now Cannon) Street.

"The Popyngay," St. Bride, Fleet Street.

"The Hermitage, *alias* The Swann's Nest" (Brewhouse), St. Mary (*sic*).

Hart's Horn, East Smithfield.

"The Hand," Holborn.

"Powles Backhouse," London (*sic*).‡

Red Lion, St. Leonard, Eastcheap.

Hart's Horn, St. Benet, Paul's Wharf.

Holy Lamb, St. Benet Sherehog.

Warwick Inn, Warwick Lane.

King's Head, Westminster.

Subsequent to 1639, the date at which

the list previously given terminated, the catalogues give no topographical references.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

"CARACUL": ITS ETYMOLOGY.—I have often been asked for the etymology of *caracul*, which is a term now largely used by furriers to denote a variety of the fur called astrakhan. The 'N.E.D.' does not contain *caracul*, but it has *caracal*, which is liable to be confused with it, though really quite a different word. The *caracal* is an animal, but *caracul*, like the nearly synonymous term *astrakhan*, is the name of a place—Kara-Kul, i.e., the Black Lake, near Bokhara, which has long been celebrated for its output of furs. The earliest reference I can find to it in English is in Matthew Arnold's 'Sohrab and Rustum':—

And on his head he set his sheepskin cap.

Black, glossy, curl'd, the fleece of Kara-Kul

JAS. PLATT, JUNR.

"NAIT."—I find no notice in 'N.E.D.' of the interesting form *nait*, "a river-island." The 'E.D.D.' has it as a Worcestershire word, in the secondary sense of "an osier-bed; the same word as *ait*, sb., *q.v.*" But it is still known at Deerhurst, in Gloucestershire. In 'Deerhurst,' by the Rev. G. Butterworth, second ed., p. 12, we are told that a "piece of meadow-land adjoining the river...retains locally the name of The Naight" and the author adds that

"two county historians, Sir R. Atkyns and Rudder, speak (as Camden does before them) of the existence here of a small island, called The Eight or Naight, a corruption, of course, of Eyot."

I wish the word "corruption" were not used so freely. The form is natural enough, resulting from the use of the old dative form "at then ait," with a later transference of the *n* to the sb., as in many other cases. We have here a useful additional example of a not uncommon phenomenon; and the dative form *then* suggests that the sb. *ait* was originally either masculine or neuter. As a fact, it was the former.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

MATLOCK COUNCIL ARMS.—A paragraph in *The People* of 26 August records that a "unique coat of arms has been adopted by the District Council of Matlock, the pretty town on the Derwent, in the heart of the Derbyshire Peak." The paragraph goes on to state that "the cross between the five doves is taken from the coat of arms of Edward the Confessor, the Manor of Matlock being this." I would point out that this

\* According to Stow this house "for receipt of travellers" was situated in Lawrence Lane, and was corruptly styled Bosoms Inn.

† Stow mentions this house as standing at the northern end of Ave Maria Lane, near Ludgate.

‡ Paul's *Bakehouse* stood in the Churchyard, near Doctors' Commons, "and was employed in baking of bread for the Church of Paul's" (Stow).



portion of the coat of arms adopted is a portion of the arms of Westminster Abbey and of the City of Westminster, and, according to Walcott, is thus heraldically described (see p. 14 of his 'Memorials') :—

"the arms of King Edward the Confessor, a cross patoncee, between five martlets, four on the cantons of the cross, and one in the base or."

We are further told of the Matlock arms that "the horseshoe is one of the charges of the coat of arms of the Ferrers, to whom the manor was granted. The tricorporate lion is from the coat of arms of the first Earl of Lancaster, the manor having reverted to the Crown. The headsman's axe has reference to Charles I., who, in right of the Duchy of Lancaster, also owned the manor, and sold it to the City of London, the City Arms being held between the paws of the lion. 'Aqua Salubritas Usa' is 'Health by the use of Water,' having reference to Matlock as the metropolis of hydro-pathy."

It would be worth while to know if this "unique" coat of arms is really in order, and also if it has been granted or sanctioned by the College of Arms. I would add that an illustration of it appeared in *The People*.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

ADMIRAL CHRIST EPITAPH. (See 7 S. xi. 500; xii. 43, 78, 510; 8 S. i. 76, 278, 382.)—Having clipped the appended paragraph from the *Birmingham Daily Mail* of 24 October, I turned up the above references in 'N. & Q.' As I do not see this particular instance noted amongst those recorded, and as it somewhat differs from the versions given, I venture to send it on for publication. Perhaps some correspondent will be able to say whether the inscription still exists.

"An Epitaph at Selby Abbey.—At Selby Abbey a feature of curious rather than architectural interest was the following epitaph :—

Tho' Boreas with his Blustering blaats  
Has tost me to and fro,  
Yet by the handy work of God  
I'm here Incol'd below.  
And in this Silent Bay I lie  
With many of our Fleet,  
Until the Day that I Set sail  
My Admiral Christ to meet.

JOHN JOHNSON, Master and Mariner, 1737.

This inscription was to be found on the east side of the reposed."

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itington, Warwickshire.

"BARMAID."—The earliest illustrative quotation given in 'H.E.D.' is from the epilogue to Goldsmith's 'She Stoops to Conquer' (1772); but it is evidently a much older word. It is, for instance, to be found in an advertisement in *The Daily Post* of 28 April, 1732, of a performance at

the New Theatre in Goodman's Fields of a comedy, 'The Fair Quaker of Deal: or, The Humours of the Navy,' in which one of the characters was a "Bar Maid."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

"PAWTER."—Old Derbyshire people make frequent use of this word in the sense of busy meddlesomeness, interference in everything that comes along, having a finger in every pie, either in the making or the baking. An inquisitive person "pawters" everywhere, and active, industrious folk are "pawting" all the day long. Halliwell has *pawt*, but with a meaning quite the reverse.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

SIR SIMON DEGGE IN BENNET'S 'KING OF THE PEAK.'—In this story a character frequently makes his appearance named Sir Simon Degge. The scene is at the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, perhaps, 1559. He is said to have possessed an old mansion called Bowden Hall, near Chapel-en-le-Frith :—

"Now, sir, behold," said Sir Simon to his companion, "yonder stands Bowden Hall. See ye not yonder hill? Nay, thou art looking upon Kinder Scout—I mean the moorish hill, with a break or ravine on the side. Well, thou seest that house beneath, an ancient-looking mansion, not of yesterday." "What! that low, straggling batch of barns," said Stanley, "that seem staggering upon one another for very support. Get thee a pitched stake, stick it into the rafters, and set fire to the house, man: thou wilt make a merry bonfire, and 'tis fit for nought better."—"King of the Peak," chap. xix.

The Degges were an old family once resident at Bowden Hall, and seem to have usually rejoiced in the name of Simon. Many years ago—say sixty—I can remember a square slab, having armorial bearings, leaning against the east wall of the north aisle of the church of Chapel-en-le-Frith, said traditionally to have covered the remains of Sir Simon Degge. This, to the best of my remembrance, was the only record of the family in the church.

Allibone's 'Dictionary' contains the following note on one member :—

"Degge, Sir Simon.—'The Parson's Counsellor, and Law of Tithes,' Lon., 1676, 8vo, 7th ed. by C. Ellis, 1820, 8vo. A textbook which Richards referred to, as he had always understood it to be a book of some value as an authority (Marvin's 'Legal Bibl.')."

The Degges seem to have been members of the legal profession.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

[For 'The King of the Peak' see 10 S. v. 208, 271, 337, 352, 518; vi. 322.]



**RUSKIN MONUMENT.** (See *ante*, pp. 285, 334, 353.)—I am not aware whether the inscription upon Ruskin's monument has been printed or not; but in any case it is well worth preserving in 'N. & Q.' I copied it recently from the monument in St. Paul's Church, Herne Hill, on the right-hand side going up from Herne Hill Village. The monument is attached to the wall of the north aisle, between the last two windows at the east end. It appears to be about 60 in. by 20 in., and is composed of various coloured marbles. An arch, supported by two green marble columns, with gilt foliated capitals, covers a white marble plaque, on which is a well-executed bas-relief profile of Ruskin's head, represented with long hair, whiskers, and beard, looking to the left. Underneath this is an oblong tablet of red marble, bearing the inscription in roman characters. Under this is a long narrow slab of green cippolino marble; and the monument terminates in a handsome scroll bracket, in the centre of which is a circular plaque of red spotted marble. My copy retains the division of the lines and the punctuation:—

John Ruskin M.A: D.C.L: L.L.D.

Born in Bloomsbury 8 Feb: 1819.

Brought to 28 Herne Hill by his  
parents in 1823, he dwelt on Herne  
and Denmark Hill for 50 years.

His later days were chiefly lived  
upon the shore of Coniston lake,  
yet under the roof where he  
grew up, he had a home in this  
Parish to the end, the house having  
passed into the possession of his  
Cousin & adopted daughter Joan,  
And her husband Arthur Severn.  
Died at Brantwood 20 Jan: 1900.  
Buried at Coniston 25 Jan: 1900.

"The words of the wise are as goads,  
and as nails well fastened are the  
words of the masters of assemblies."

The monument is in excellent preservation.

F. H.

**GRAHAM'S CLOCKS, 1765.**—Clocks are not usually included in book sales, but at the dispersal of the library of the Earl of Macclesfield, P.R.S. ("lately deceased"), held by Samuel Baker on 14 Jan., 1765, and five following evenings, the last four lots in the sale included three articles by Graham, *i.e.*, George Graham (1673–1751), "honest George Graham," the famous clockmaker. The first of these was "a month clock, that shows equal and sidereal time, with the day of the month perpetual, with a compound pendulum, by Graham." This realized 42l. 10s., and was bought by Lord C. Cavendish. The second lot was also "a month clock, that

shows equal and apparent time, with a quicksilver pendulum, by Graham," and this fell to Lord Morton for 34l. 2s. 6d. The third, "a wheel barometer by Graham," was not sold.

W. ROBERTS.

**"WET RENTS."**—In *The Morning Post* of 13 October is a paragraph which says that a curious Lancashire custom was upset on the 12th at the Leigh County Court. It was decided by Judge Shiress Will that it was illegal for a local lodge of Druids to set apart a portion of the members' contributions for "wet rents." It was explained that for a century it had been usual, instead of paying rent to the landlord of the hotel where the society's meetings were held, to spend a sum of money in drink, which was consumed by the members attending the lodge meetings.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

**WEST LONDON RAILWAY.**—In Faulkner's 'History of Hammersmith' (1839) there is a view (opposite p. 66) showing the West London Railway (there called Birmingham, Bristol, and Thames Junction Railway) emerging from an archway or short tunnel beneath the Grand Junction Canal, and crossing the main line of the Great Western Railway on the level. Such an arrangement must have been found intolerable as soon as traffic became heavy, and the W.L.R. has long been diverted to its present overhead line across the G.W.R. But the old archway has remained until now, and has been a conspicuous object to travellers on the G.W.R., its presence puzzling me considerably before I came upon Faulkner's view. This year (1906), in connexion with the widening of the G.W.R., this archway is being partially destroyed and partly hidden by a brick wall that cuts across it obliquely. It will probably be quite hidden in the future until some day perhaps more gigantic engineering operations may require the canal to be diverted. It seems, therefore, worth while to put its history briefly on record.

A. MORLEY DAVIES.

**"HARDLY...THAN."**—The contemporary novelist, who is not always a model of good style, favours the practice of following "hardly" and "scarcely" with "than," influenced apparently by the conviction that a comparison of inequality is involved. It is different, however, when a formal essayist, part of whose business it is to be accurate and precise, suddenly drops into this looseness of form. An example occurs in 'Wayside Talks,' a new work by the author of 'The Upright Life' and other attractive books.



Describing, at p. 66 of his miscellany, the fortunes of a wooden hoop caught by the rising tide at his feet, M. Wagner produces a minute and graphic report. The object of his attention, he states, after being tossed from wave to wave, was suddenly caught by a breaker and thrown upon the sand. "Hardly has it got there," he proceeds, "than a gust of wind...pounces upon it and whirls it along with a will." It is a pity that a bit of good and interesting description should be thus disturbed by an indefensible breach of syntax. "Hardly" and "scarcely," each denoting a point of time, should be followed by "when," and not by the comparative participle. THOMAS BAYNE.

["Hardly.....than" is referred to in the article 'Different: Than,' by the late Mr. F. ADAMS, at 98. i. 3.]

PEEL'S DOG.—"Pride and ambition killed Tom Peel's dog" is a current saying in this parish. An old lady of sixty tells me that she had heard it in her girlhood. I suggest "John" as an emendation in place of "Tom." FRED. G. ACKERLEY.  
Grindleton Vicarage, Clitheroe.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

KIRKE WHITE.—As Kirke White's town-folk have just celebrated his centenary (the actual day of his decease in this College was 19 Oct., 1806), perhaps I may ask space for some queries about this gentle poet, whom just now it is the fashion to run down.

The volume which Kirke White published in 1803 (or early in 1804) was unfavourably noticed in *The Monthly*. This review attracted the attention of Southey, who remarks ('Remains of Kirke White,' i. 24, 7th ed.):—

"The poems which had been thus condemned appeared to me to discover strong marks of genius. I had shown them to two of my friends, than whom no persons living better understand what poetry is, nor have given better proofs of it, and their opinion coincided with my own."

Can these persons have been any other than Coleridge and Wordsworth, with whom Southey was, I think, in constant intercourse at this time? In 1807 (or autumn 1806), when K. White's papers were sent to Southey with a view to his editing them, he writes (*ib.*, i. 52):—

"Mr. Coleridge was present when I opened them, and was, as well as myself, equally affected and astonished at the proofs of industry which they display'd."

Kirke White in his 'Summer's Eve' (Southey, ii. 73), in describing a rustic household making ready for bed, has the lines:—

The mistress sees that lazy Kate  
The *happing* coal on kitchen grate  
Has laid.

Dr. Murray, though giving "hap" in the sense of covering, especially covering for the sake of warmth, does not refer to this peculiar use.

The laying of "the happing coal" on the fire is, I am told, sometimes called "banking," sometimes "raking" the fire (?).

Southey uses the practice as a metaphor:

"He was advised to stifle his poetical fire for severer and more important studies; to lay a billet on the embers until he had taken his degree, and then he might fan it into a flame again."—*Ib.*, i. 56.

Can any of your readers illustrate "the happing coal"?

In another instance there is a remarkable coincidence in the use of an archaic expression by the young poet and by his biographer. Southey ('Lay of Laureate,' quoted by Murray) has the line:—

*My spirit imp'd* her wings for stronger flight.

So Kirke White ('Time'):—

*My spirit flies,*  
Free as the morning, o'er the realms of space,  
And mounts the skies and *imps* her wing for heaven.  
Southey's poem is the later.

Can any one refer me to places in the writings of Coleridge or Wordsworth where Kirke White is mentioned? There are, of course, one or two passages from Wordsworth which have been applied to Kirke White, e.g., from 'Matthew,'

Thou soul of God's best earthly mould.

and from 'The Wanderer,'

Ah! sir, the good die first;

but that is another matter. W. A. COX.

St. John's College, Cambridge.

BACCHANALS OR BAG-O'-NAILS.—In the days when all derivations were supposed to be due to "corruption," one of the stock stories was that there was once an inn named "The Bacchanals," vulgarly known as "The Bag o' Nails." Well, where was it situate; and when did it exist? And what is the value of the evidence? I have never met with anything of the kind, and that is why I inquire. WALTER W. SKEAT.

QUOTATIONS FROM BACON AND FROM LAMB.—Johnson's 'Dictionary' has the following quotation from Bacon: "Error."



misclaim, and forgetfulness become suitors for some remission of extreme rigour."

Latham's 'Dictionary' quotes the following from "Lamb, Letter to Coleridge": "It is misogyny rather than misogamy that he affects."

Where are these passages to be found?

H. BRADLEY.

Clarendon Press, Oxford.

REYNOLDS FAMILY, CO. LEITRIM.—Materials are being collected for a history of this ancient family, the original name being Magrannal or MacRannal, anglicized to Reynolds about the time of Elizabeth, and any information giving details of ancestry, copies of monumental inscriptions, family papers, &c., will be gladly received. Original papers or documents lent will be carefully copied, and returned free of charge to the sender.

Information is also desired of any of the following families, who were allied to various branches of the Reynolds family, namely, Fitzgerald of Kilmeed, co. Kildare; Delamar and Coyne of cos. Roscommon and Westmeath; Lacy of Dublin; Keon of Keonsbrook, Moreagh, Newbrook, and Brendrum, co. Leitrim, and of Dublin; Coyne-Nugent of co. Kildare; Bulkeley of Nenagh, co. Tipperary; Hewetson of Ballyshannon, Coolbeg, and Drumholme, co. Donegal; Byrne of Ballynakenny, co. Roscommon.

Replies and particulars may be addressed to Mrs. Reynolds, The Mullens, Ballyshannon, co. Donegal, or HENRY F. REYNOLDS.

92, Denbigh Street, S.W.

OXFORD EXAMINATION PAPERS.—I should be indebted to any one who could inform me (privately) of the existence of questions set in the Oxford School of *Literæ Humaniores* previously to 1831. The Bodleian has none earlier, and perhaps the practice of printing the questions was then first adopted.

H. A. EVANS.

Balliol College, Oxford.

MYDDELTON FAMILY.—Can any correspondents kindly give information respecting the two youngest daughters (Elizabeth and Ann) of Sir Hugh Myddelton? They were living at the time of their father's death. Did they marry? If so, whom?

S. A. WESTMORELAND.

122, Highgate, Kendal.

RITUAL QUESTION.—In the ante-Communion service of the Church of England, where there is only one officiating clergyman, it is usual for him to read the Epistle from the south side of the altar, and then to

cross over to the north side to read the Gospel. Of what is this crossing-over symbolical?

T. M. W.

"PROBLÈME DE ST. PÉTERSBOURG."—I recently came across the following reference to

"the 'calcul de probabilité' which was found for the first time by Mere in 1654; then by Laplace; then by Bernoulli, whose solution, famous in the history of science, brings the name of 'Problème de St. Pétersbourg,' because it was published for the first time in the *Mémoires de l'Académie de Russie*." Could any one inform me if there is any inexpensive modern work published which gives information on the "calcul de probabilité" and Bernoulli's solution?

VALLUM.

TRISTRAM BERESFORD.—The following extracts from the registers of Hanslope, Bucks, may prove interesting:—

1638, Dec. 29.—"Henry the sonne of Mr. Tristram Beresford, Esq." (christened).

1640, Nov. 30.—"Nathaniel Netmaker, vicar, and Susanna Sackvill, mar."

1642, Nov. 20.—"Tristram son of Tristram Beresford, Gent."

Am I right in supposing that this is the first Beresford baronet, and that the Sackvill marriage accounted for the christenings at Hanslope? H. ISHAM LONGDEN, M.A.

Heyford Rectory, Weedon.

P. & P. GALLY: T. EDMONDS.—I have before me two prints depicting four highly coloured scenes, Spring and Summer, Autumn and Winter. They are inscribed as being "printed and sold by P. & P. Gally." No date is printed, but the watermark on one of them is T. Edmonds, 1823. I should like to know who P. & P. Gally and T. Edmonds were. The reds and yellows are very vivid even now. Indeed, the colouring material must have been very good.

J. H. R.

WEST INDIAN MILITARY RECORDS.—Can any one inform me what records are extant (if any) of the 11th West India Regiment prior to the nineteenth century?

A. STAPLETON.

158, Noel Street, Nottingham.

VICTOR CLAUDE PERRIN, DUKE OF BEL- LUNO.—What volume available at the B.M. or the London Library contains the most detailed account of Napoleon's distinguished general, both in English and French? I am anxious to obtain particulars of his family and his descendants, both collateral and direct. What arms did he bear? Is there a portrait of him extant? and is it in a



public gallery with photographic reproductions on sale? Who is the present head of the family?

FRIEDLAND.

[There is a full account of Marshal Victor in the 'Biographie Universelle.' Perhaps you did not look under Victor.]

**LAWS OR CUSTOM OF WAR.**—On 28 Feb., 1799, the English frigate *Sibylle*, under the command of Capt. E. Cooke, defeated the French frigate *Forte*, commanded by Capt. Le Long. After the action, in order to lure within reach two prizes which were, prior to the engagement, in company with the *Forte*, "Lieut. Handyman hoisted French colours over English on the *Sibylle*, and French colours alone on the stump of the *Forte*'s mizzen-mast" (*Naval and Military Magazine*, September, 1897, p. 346).

Article 65 of 'Instructions for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field,' 1863, states that

"the use of the enemy's national standard, flag, or other emblem of nationality, for the purpose of deceiving the enemy in battle, is an act of perfidy by which they lose all claim to the protection of Laws of War."

The Brussels Conference of 1874 took the same view (Tovey, 'The Laws or Custom of War,' 1886, pp. 29, 30).

"The 'French Manual' (1844) describes as permissible the use of the enemy's flags and uniforms, as a ruse to induce the enemy to enter an ambuscade, or approach closer, if the disguise ceases the moment the fighting begins."—*Ibid.*, p. 29.

Under similar circumstances would a naval officer of the present day be justified in acting as Handyman did in 1799?

M. J. D. COCKLE.

Walton-on-Thames.

**BEACONSFIELDIANA.**—Lord Beaconsfield on a celebrated occasion thus addressed a Jewish aspirant to political honours: "You will fulfil your aspirations, since you and I come of a race that has learnt to do everything except fail." To whom did he deliver that remarkable *mot*? Was it Bernal Osborne, M.P.?—whom Disraeli once entertained when his wine list was confined to a "noisy" brand. There was only some old Clout in the cellar, at which Bernal appeared to look askance. "Well, my dear boy," said Benjamin playfully, "you and I may never turn up our noses at old Clo." Bernal was of Hebrew extraction.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

**QUOTATION BY CAMDEN:** G. A. HANSARD. —Can any reader supply the name of the author of the following lines, quoted by Camden ('*Britannia*,' Gough's ed., 1789,

i. 90), and said by him to be the work of a contemporary of William of Malmesbury?

Est ibi defectus lymphæ, sed copia cretæ,  
Sævit ibi ventus sed philomela silet [elsewhere tacet].

The reference is to Old Sarum (Sorbiodunum). I suspect Alexander Neckham (1157-1217), but cannot trace the lines.

I should be glad to have a few particulars concerning G. A. Hansard, author of 'The Book of Archery,' 1840.

WALTER JOHNSON.

Battersea, S.W.

**FRANCIS GARDEN**, theologian, 1810-84, was son of Alexander Garden, a Glasgow merchant, and Rebecca, daughter of Robert Menteith, of Carstairs. I should be very glad of information as to the parentage of Alexander Garden, his father.

ALASTAIR MACLEAN.

2, Willow Mansions, West Hampstead.

"**QUAPLADDE.**"—I should be greatly obliged if any of your readers would tell me the meaning of the word "quapladde."

A. J. WILLIAMS.

**DOLE CUPBOARDS.**—Will some one kindly explain, or tell me where I can learn, what these were?

A. G. S.

Forest Gate.

**LORD LISMORE.**—Casanova says that he met at some date prior to 1756 a Lord Talon, the son of the Earl of Lismore. There is, of course, no Lord Talon known to Burke, and I have been at some pains to discover any Earldom of Lismore. There was an Irish Barony of Lismore, created in 1785 (family name O'Callaghan, which might have reached a foreign ear as "Kallon," perhaps even as "Tallon"); but no earldom appears among the list of extinct peerages. The Barony of Lismore seems to have developed into a Viscounty in 1806, then reverted to a Barony, and became extinct in 1898. I should be grateful for the assistance of some reader of 'N. & Q.' versed in the history of the peerage. Of course I am aware that the title "Lord" is very freely given by foreigners to the sons of lords.

RICHARD EDGECUMBE.

Edgbarrow, Crowthorne.

**WELSH A.**—The vowel *a* serves to express in the Cymric language, as any Welsh-English dictionary states, at least seven distinct words, viz. (1) and; (2) as, when, or whilst; (3) with; (4) who, which, or that; (5) oh; (6) will go (i.e., the future of *myned*, to go); (7) an untranslatable particle pre-



ceding a verb. How can this last use, which is described by some as an "expletive," be adequately explained? May it be compared with a similar colloquial or dialect use of the vowel *a* preceding an English verb?

NESCIENS.

LOCALITIES WANTED.—Can any of your readers help me to identify the following places, or give me further reference to the religious houses named?

1. Beghton: St. Luke (Patent Roll 1335).
2. Chippenham: St. Laurence (Pat. 1338).
3. Cleacombe: St. John Baptist (Pat. 1332).
4. Edenham (Linc.) (Pat. 1319).
5. Hareford: St. Mary (Close 1309).
6. Langford: Leper-house (Pat. 1275).
7. Lamford (Cornwall). Drawing of seal, Taunton Museum.
8. Langwath: St. Margaret (Papal Reg. 1391), diocese of Lincoln.
9. Newenham: St. Mary Magd. (Pat. 1226).
10. Newenham: St. Margaret (Pat. 1332-1334).
11. Sceveneloke: St. Leonard (Pat. 1232).
12. Threckingham: St. Lazarus (Pat. 1319). Index, co. Linc.
13. Whightham: "Our Ladies House," Berks (Valor Ecc. ii. 195).

ROTHA M. CLAY.

St. Michael's Rectory, Bristol.

"BRUMBY."—What is the derivation of this word, which is used in Australia to mean a wild horse descended from tame animals which have taken to the bush?

"The savage horse, called 'Brumby' by the Australians, is excessively shy and cautious; it is perpetually on the watch, sniffing the air, and will dart off as soon as it perceives the whereabouts of man. When one of the brumbies begins to move all the herd follow, and so do the tame horses that have chanced to mix with this company.....The eminent caution and speed of the animals will.....rarely allow a man to catch them."—Richard Semon, 'In the Australian Bush,' 1899, p. 95.

The word ought to be in the 'Oxford Dictionary,' as it has long had a place in Australian literature; but I do not find it there.

M. P.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE.—Can any of your readers kindly tell me to whom application should be made by one who desires to become a member of the Royal Society of St. George?

F. W.

INDIAN JUGGLERY.—Is any work published on the better class of Indian jugglery?

W. M. GRIMSHAW.

100, Cromwell Road, S.W.

## Replies.

### GENERAL MONK'S PORTRAITS.

(10 S. vi. 349.)

PORTRAITS of George Monk, first Duke of Albemarle, seem to be fairly numerous.

On referring to the 'D. N. B.' vol. xxxviii. pp. 160 and 161, one finds mention made of no fewer than twenty-eight, a large number of which are engravings. Perhaps this is scarcely a matter for surprise, seeing that he was so popular a man, one of the greatest of the warriors of his day, and a favourite of Charles II., who acknowledged Monk's influence in gaining him his throne. Moreover, we learn from his chaplain and biographer Dr. Gumble, that "he was of a very comely personage, his countenance very manly and majestic, the whole fabric of his body very strong."

The question how many portraits of Monk were painted by Sir Peter Lely is open to doubt; but that he painted more than one is certain. The 'D. N. B.' records the existence of one in the Painted Hall at Greenwich; and the one in Exeter Town Hall, mentioned by QUERIST, of which there is an engraving in vol. viii. of Lodge's 'Portraits of Illustrious Persons,' proves the existence of a second.

The portrait in the National Gallery, also mentioned by QUERIST, proves, without doubt, that three at least were painted by Sir Peter Lely.

Other portraits of Monk were painted by—

1. David Loggan, the property of James Falconer, Esq., who also possesses an engraving of the same, together with two engravings of portraits of Monk by other artists.
2. Robert Walker, the property of the Earl of Sandwich.
3. Samuel Cooper, owner unknown.

A portrait of Monk was catalogued as No. 815 in the National Portrait Exhibition of 1866.

Another, also by an unknown artist, is the property of J. B. Monck, Esq.

The Sutherland Collection in the Bodleian Library contains about twenty engraved portraits.

Besides the above, the 'D. N. B.' records the existence of a portrait by Dr. Logan, which, however, seems to be a misprint for D[avid] Loggan, who "was one of the most celebrated engravers of portraits of his time, many of his engravings being done *ad vivum*, such as . . . General Monck, Dr. Isaac Barrow . . . and others" (see vol. xxxiv. p. 89).

An engraving of Georges Monk forms the



frontispiece to 'Monk,' par M. Guizot, published by Didier, Paris, 1851.

A portrait of Monk is in the President's Lodge of Queens' College, Cambridge.

At 1 S. vii. 486 General Monk is said to have been elected an M.P. for Cambridge University on 3 April, 1660; but owing to his election as one of the members for Devonshire about the same time, he decided to sit for that county. A double connexion was formed with Cambridge when in 1682 Monk's son Christopher, the second Duke of Albemarle, became Chancellor of the University. A full-length portrait of the Chancellor is in the library of Trinity College.

HORACE WHITE,

Assistant Librarian.

Trinity College Library, Cambridge.

LINTOT SOCIETY (10 S. vi. 389).—As A. S. L. refers in his question to an article contributed by me to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' I may venture to answer it by saying that I believe the Society of Lintot still flourishes, having nearly finished its second century, and that he would no doubt be furnished with all the information he requires if he will apply to the secretary, who I hope is still a Mr. Levesque, at the Society's registered office, which is "The Norfolk Arms" Inn, Ivytree Street, Bethnal Green Road, E.

EDWARD BRABROOK.

HUTTON HALL (10 S. vi. 209, 276, 316, 377, 397).—Referring to your American correspondent's query as to the identity of Lady Ruchlaw, I may explain that it was quite a common practice in Scotland to designate the wife of a laird by the name of her husband's estate, with the prefix of "Lady." There is then little doubt that the Lady Ruchlaw in question was the wife (or perhaps widow) of James Sydeserf, of Ruchlaw, a property in the parish of Whittinghame, East Lothian. Mrs. Sydeserf, as she would now be called, was Katherine Suttie, daughter of George Suttie, of Aldiston, and sister of Sir George Suttie, first Baronet of Balgownie. Ruchlaw passed, through the marriage of an heiress, in 1791, to Francis, sixth son of John Buchan, of Letham, and he assumed the additional name of Sydeserf, or Sydeserff, as it is the fashion now to spell it. It is again in the hands of an infant heiress, a younger sister and she being the last of their line.

J. B. P.

Ruchlaw is a property in East Lothian belonging to the Sydeserff family. In 1713-1730 the title of Lady Ruchlaw would be

given either to the wife or widow of the laird, or to a daughter if heiress to the property. Tutors in Scottish families were usually called chaplains.

G. W. S.

SIR THOMAS DAVIS, LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, 1677 (10 S. vi. 388).—A pedigree of him and his brother the scrivener (whose daughter and heir, Mary, brought the Ebury estates to the Grosvenor family) is in J. G. Nichols's *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. vi. p. 155. See also pp. 356-8. He is mentioned in Pepys's 'Diary' as "the little Fellow the Bookseller, my school fellow and now [i.e. 1667-8] Sheriff, which is a strange turn methinks." There is also a pedigree of him in the *Middlesex and Herts Notes and Queries*, vol. ii. p. 189. Of his four sons, the baptisms of the two younger—viz., Robert, 21 Aug., 1676, and James, 7 Nov., 1679—were at St. Sepulchre's, London, where he himself was buried, 25 March, 1680, in his forty-eighth year (M.I.). His widow resided at Richmond, Surrey, and died intestate before 9 April, 1687.

G. E. C.

Sir Thomas Davis, Lord Mayor in 1677, is probably the "Sir Thomas Davys" whose marriage in 1669 is mentioned in Chester's 'London Marriage Licences,' to which I would refer your correspondent.

S. D. C.

MARCH 25 AS NEW YEAR'S DAY (10 S. vi. 368).—I am much obliged for the editorial note following my query. None of the various references mentioned answers, however, my inquiry; and I cannot find any inconsistency in the early Prayer Books, commencing with that of 1552. They state, not that the year—the legal year—began on 25 March, but that the supputation of the year of our Lord commenced on that date.

If the work known as 'L'Art de Vérifier les Dates' is referred to, it will be seen that in early times divergent views prevailed as to which really was the first day of the year of our Lord. Besides 25 March the feast of the Annunciation, there were adopted, at one time or another, 25 December, the feast of the Circumcision, and the anniversaries of our Lord's Passion and Resurrection as commencing dates. The Prayer Book of Queen Elizabeth settled this point, at any rate, if it had not been previously settled, but made no allusion to the commencement of the legal year.

So far as this Prayer Book is concerned, a precisely similar state of affairs prevailed at the time of Julius Cæsar. Then, as in



1552, the first day of the year according to the calendar was 1 January, but the year of Rome began on 21 April, and was an era of great importance to the Romans, just as the Christian era was to Church of England people in 1552. If John Evelyn's diary and the correspondence of Henry, Earl of Clarendon, are referred to, it will be found that these men, when writing on 1 January, called that day "New Year's Day"; and all almanacs printed in England had their calendars so drawn up. I know of only one almanac which makes a reference to the legal year. That almanac in 1700 inserted a note to the effect that the year properly began on 25 March; but the calendar was printed in precisely the same form as it is at present. All that the statute passed in 1751 did, as regards the beginning of the year, was to change the first day of the legal year and the first day of the year of our Lord from 25 March to 1 January, and make them coincident with New Year's Day according to the calendar and common usage.

There is no doubt that 25 March was the first day of the legal year for a long time before the passing of the Act of 1751, but the point on which I seek information is where and by what authority was the arrangement brought about that made 25 March the first day of the year for legal purposes. EDWARD WATSON.

"ROMELAND" (10 S. vi. 389).—When I was at work upon my 'Place-Names of Herts,' I had to consult the 'Gesta Abbatum Monasterii S. Albani'; and I there came upon the old spelling of "Romeland." I believe it was *Rumland*; at any rate, the form was obviously equivalent to the Mid. Eng. *rūm land*, i.e., empty land, lit. "roomy land." *Room*, adj., empty, is duly given in the 'Dialect Dictionary.' There is no difficulty whatever; it simply designated a piece of waste or unoccupied ground.

There is a similar name at Norwich, where there is a place called "Tombland." This does not mean a graveyard, but a once empty space, from the Mid. Eng. *toom*, prov. E. *toom*, empty, which is still a common word in the North, "A free toom" means the same as "Rubbish may be shot here."

WALTER W. SKEAT.

"Romeland" was the name of a purtenance to the City church of St. Mary at Hill, and appears to have been a waste piece of land on the river's edge where the "robushes" of the church was deposited. See 'The Medieval Records of a London City Church,'

by H. Littlehales, E.E.T.S., 1905. The first syllable was doubtless the M.E. adj. *rūm*.

H. P. L.

In 'St. Albans, Historical and Picturesque,' by Ashdown and Kitton (1893), we read (p. 264): "The capacious courtyard.... was appropriately called Roumeland, meaning Roomy-land."

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10 S. vi. 389).—

There is a lady sweet and kind.

See A. H. Bullen's 'Lyrics from Elizabethan Song-Books,' p. 31, where the poem is reprinted from Thomas Ford's 'Music of Sundry Kinds,' 1607. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

MR. R. L. MORETON's second quotation is the first stanza of an anonymous poem from Thomas Ford's 'Music of Sundry Kinds,' 1607. See 'The Oxford Book of English Verse,' by A. T. Quiller-Couch, No. 70. A setting of the song by Edward C. Parrell will be found in 'The Scottish Students' Song-Book' (London, Bayley & Ferguson), p. 147, where the words are ascribed to Robert Herrick.

LIONEL R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg, Germany.

Whoever wrote the lines ending

The virtue lies

In the struggle, not the prize,

must have had Goethe ('Faust,' Second Part, Fourth Act, First Scene) in mind:—

Die That ist alles, nichts der Ruhm.

E. YARDLEY.

[T. M. W. and MR. H. DAVEY also thanked for replies.]

THE DOROTHY VERNON LEGEND (10 S. vi. 321, 382).—Rhodes's 'Derbyshire Tourist,' published 1824, containing the dedication of his 'Peak Scenery,' dated 31 March, 1818, says:—

"Sir George Vernon.... was distinguished by the appellation of the 'King of the Peak.' He was the lord of thirty manors, which at his death descended to his two daughters, Margaret and Dorothy, the latter of whom was married to Sir John Manners: thus Haddon passed to the noble house of Rutland."

Rhodes lived at Sheffield, whence he made numerous excursions into the Peak district, and it is highly improbable, if the elopement story were current in his time, that all allusion to it would be omitted by him.

MR. F. H. CREETHAM may be interested to know that a poem inspired by the Dorothy Vernon legend, entitled 'A Legend of Haddon Hall,' consisting of thirteen four-line verses, is included in 'English Ballads, and other



by Lord John Manners, published in 1850. The author succeeded his father and brother in the Dukedom of Devon, and died a few months since, they being the successive owners of Haddon Hall. W. B. H.

CHEETHAM asks, "Who was Mrs. Haddon and what did she write?" I should suggest that the name of the author is not the writer in *Temple Bar* had in his mind, Miss Roche, not Roe. Miss Roche was a temporary of Mrs. Radcliffe's, and their works are frequently associated. At least of Miss Roche's works, 'The History of the Abbey,' still finds readers and purchasers. H. B. W.

There can be no doubt whatever as to the origin of the Peak, written in 1822, by my old friend William Bennet. He was solicitor for many years at Chapel-en-le-Wath within a drive of Haddon Hall. A portion copy of the book is before me, dated 1883, and edited by one of his sons, late Dr. Robert Bennet. Prefixed to the book is a portrait of the author, signed "Wm. Bennet"; and at the end of the story is an appendix entitled 'The Love Steps of Dorothy Bennet,' representing a stone staircase leading to the ball-room at Haddon. Let me know if corroborative evidence is needed, &c. S. x. 57.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.,  
Rector, Woodbridge.

NAILSEA COURT, SOMERSET (10 S. vi. 266, 267).—But little appears to be known of the history of this place, for little has been said in his 'History of Somerset,' vol. iii. p. 162, states:—

"Inquisitions and other documents expressly shew that the family of Le Mora, De la More, or de More, were possessed of a manor in Nailsea in the thirteenth century. And it also appears that the said manor was held of the lords of Hinton, and passed from them by an heiress to the family of Cole, and was sold in 1582 by George Perceval Cole, of the city of Bristol, who, reserving a part of it, sold the rest in parcels. The court, or manor house, was inhabited by Cole's family above mentioned, situated at a very considerable distance from the village of Nailsea, and near the church of the adjoining parish of Chelvy."

In his 'Delineations of the North-West Division of Somerset,' 1829 (p. 24), under Nailsea:—

"The Court House is situated at some distance from the village, adjoining the parish of Chelvy. It is an interesting specimen of the pure Elizabethan style, and must have been a handsome building when inhabited by the Cole family; but

being now used as a farm-house, it is much disfigured by incongruous buildings for the use of the tenant. It was erected probably in 1593, according to a date on a stone mantel-piece in one of the upper rooms, many of which are panelled with oak. The hall is in good preservation, with an ornamental doorway, and a grand or state chamber over it."

When the Somersetshire Archaeological Society visited Nailsea Court on 26 Sept., 1860, the late Rev. Fredk. Brown (then rector of Nailsea) gave an outline of its history, as follows:—

"The manor (or court-house) is chiefly of the time of Elizabeth, with an earlier part of the reign of Henry VIII. Some of the rooms are handsomely panelled, and in one of them the arms of the Cole family are carved above the mantel-piece. The court was once occupied by the notorious Major Wade, who took an active part in the Monmouth rebellion, and proved a false friend to his associates."—*Somerset Archaeological Proceedings*, vol. x. pp. 25, 27.

#### CROSS-CROSSLET

"POLICE-OFFICE" (10 S. vi. 369, 414).—The earliest mention of police-court I have been able to discover is in *The Liverpool Journal*, 1 Feb., 1834, where the following sentence occurs:—

"We notice this case because it affords pretty strong evidence that the system adopted at the London police-offices should be changed.....In reference to this subject we shall take an early opportunity of making some animadversions on the system which is adopted at the Liverpool police-offices. We think that in remarking on the defects of the method of doing business at our local police-court we may do some good," &c.

With respect to the word "police-station," the actual meaning of the term is indicated by the following sentence, taken also from *The Liverpool Journal*, 11 Jan., 1834, under the heading of 'Day Police':—

"It is with pleasure we learn that the magistrates have ordered a number of constables to be constantly on duty in different parts of the town during the day; and that police-stations have been established in Vauxhall Road, Duncan Street, and Brick Street, where constables are stationed till the nightly watch commence their duties."

A. H. ARKLE.

"BANANA": ITS ETYMOLOGY (10 S. vi. 325, 395).—In reply to MR. VIRGIL BOYS, Calcaño's book can be seen at the British Museum. I do not know of any lending library which would be likely to have such a work.

As to the word *platano*, it is curious that the Spaniards should give the name of the plane-tree to the banana. I am inclined to think there is something in the suggestion made by MR. GUPPY in these columns (8 S. viii. 87) that *platano* in this sense has been



influenced by *palatana*, the name given to the fruit in some Carib dialects. If this is the case, *banana* and *platano* are "doublets," that is, they are variant forms of the same Carib word.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

Current Spanish literature is generally noticed under the heading 'Spanish Notes,' in *The Author*, the organ of the Society of Authors.

F. HOWARD COLLINS.

LONDON CRIES (10 S. vi. 249, 335).—MR. MACMICHAEL does not give the complete "chanty" of "Sweet Lavender." For several years past, in the Earl's Court neighbourhood, I have heard it end with:—

If you buy me once, you'll buy me twice;  
'Twill make your clothes smell very nice.

Sixteen "branches" was the cry.

H. P. L.

There is an interesting list of contemporary street cries in that rather scarce little work "*Pecunie obediunt Omnia: Money masters all Things*," first edition printed and published at York, 1696; second edition, London, 1698. Mr. Tuer evidently had no knowledge of this work, for it has a number of cries that he would have delighted to mention in his interesting little book '*Old London Cries*.' Here are a few examples: Buy Earthen Ware, says one; others with Bags Cry up and down, Take money for old Rags.

Turnips and *Sandwich* Carrots, one man calls, Green Hastings in my cart, another bawls.

Who buys my bak'd ox-cheek here in my pot, Plump, fresh, and fat, well stew'd, and piping hot.

There is also a descriptive passage worth noting:—

Some carry painted Clothes on little Poles,  
By which it's known that such men do catch moles:  
Others on clothes some painted Rats have made,  
Which notifies Rat-catching is their trade.

I quote these from the second edition, pp. 95-8.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

"PONY" = "CRIB" (10 S. vi. 185, 232, 294, 371).—When I was at an old Yorkshire grammar-school, 1860, "cab" was the favourite word. We understood it to be simply short for "cabbage," an unlawful gain, as used of tailors (see 'E.D.D.' for this and for "crib"), and, indeed, "cabbaging" was nearly as common as "cab." Nevertheless, our head master (a Cambridge man) took the latter to mean a vehicle, useful for the lame and lazy, and he would say to one of the day boys, "Did you ride to school this morning?" and on the boy's virtuous appearance of bewilderment he

would add, "I thought perhaps you had used a cab."

W. C. B.

A PUGGING TOOTH (10 S. vi. 342, 391).—The expression "pegs" for teeth of very young children is in use in the northern part of co. Durham as well as the places named in 'E.D.D.'

R. B.—a.  
South Shields.

TOUCH OR TOUCHE (10 S. vi. 166).—MR. GRAHAM EASTON'S note on this subject contains several assertions which are, I think, not well founded.

1. That the surname in question is derived from certain place-names in Scotland.—This theory, for it is nothing more, may be confronted with one that has some historical support, viz., that the name comes originally from France, where as a family name it has ever abounded. It is well known that between Scotland and France there was a constant and familiar intercourse for several centuries, or from the Norman Conquest to the time of our King James VI. This fact favours not only the suggested derivation, but also the true pronunciation of the name.

2. That the local and vulgar pronunciation should regulate the intelligent and historical usage in regard to nomenclature. Such a rule would work greater havoc among surnames than the recently proposed phonetic spelling of the King's English.

3. The suggestion as to the origin and value of the final *e* in this and other names is not accurate. The old scribes, at least in Scotland, were not addicted to adding useless letters to words and names. Every one who is acquainted with our early records will admit the observation that these ancient writers did not indulge in the fanciful habits attributed to them, but used a neat, firm, and clear-cut style. And as for their brethren in the South, if they delighted in such additions, they should be regarded, not as an "excrecence," but as expressive of the fine, round, musical intonation of the majestic old English.

In conclusion, the change complained of has not been lightly adopted, but is the result of a careful examination of the public records: the deductions therefrom have been submitted to the authorities appointed to deal with such matters, upon whose approval and recommendation His Majesty the King has granted warrant accordingly. The change wrongs no one; and courtesy, if nothing more, requires that it be accepted and acted on without cavil.

W. MACLEOD.

Edinburgh.



LILLO'S 'FATAL CURIOSITY' (10 S. vi. 329).—It would be hardly necessary to search the records at Penryn to show that the story told in the pamphlet referred to is not an historical fact. It is one of the common-places of "storydom," and has been categorically related as having happened at various places and times. Mr. W. E. A. Axon in 1882 had a notice relating to it in 'N. & Q.' (6 S. v. 21) with reference to the occurrence of it as a true story at Vienna, reported in the *Neue Freie Presse* of 1880. It is found in folk-songs or folk-tales in France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Bulgaria, and even in China.

It has several times been related as having actually happened in the year 1618—the very same year as it is related to have happened at Penryn. Several writers record its occurrence at Leipzig in that year, although a careful search of the official records failed to show that there was any truth in the story. Again, it is told of the year 1649, as having taken place at Thermels, in Bohemia, by Gottfried Schultz in his 'Chronica' (1656, p. 723; 1660, p. 543), although he had also in the same work given it, with slight alterations, as having occurred at Leipzig in 1618.

The father of Victor Hugo ("Victor Hugo, raconté par un Témoin de sa Vie," 1863, i. 11) is stated to have been the involuntary witness of a similar incident.

In addition to the references given by Mr. Axon it may be mentioned that the story forms the subject of two German plays: one by K. Ph. Moritz, 'Blunt, oder der Gast,' 1781, and another by W. H. Brömel, 'Stolz und Verzweiflung,' 1785. The subject has been very fully discussed by Reinhold Köhler in the *Weimarer Sonntags-Blatt*, iii. 197-200 (1857), which is reprinted with valuable additions in his 'Kleinere Schriften,' vol. iii., 1900, ed. by J. Bolte, p. 185, and to which reference may be made for fuller details.

A. COLLINGWOOD LEE.

Waltham Abbey.

ROOD-LOFTS (10 S. vi. 267).—QUILL is referred to 'Mediæval Screens and Rood-Lofts,' an exhaustive paper to be found amongst the *Transactions* of the St. Paul's Eccl. Society (vol. v.), and other notes on the same subject by Mr. F. Bligh Bond, F.R.I.B.A., of Bristol, who is certainly the best living authority upon the subject. Mr. Bond also writes:—

"There are quite a number of churches (having north and south aisles) where staircases exist, or have existed, at both ends of the rood screen. The

large majority, however, only had one stairway in the wall. As regards the position of the door, this was, as a rule, on the west side of the screen, but in several cases it is situated within the chapel to the east, as at North Bovey, Honiton, Ipplepen, Kenton, Kentisbeare, Lustleigh, Staverton, Torbrian, and other Devonshire churches. These chapels must have been quite free to the vicar, as well as to the chantry priest. Possibly they were not proprietary or private chantries. At Dennington (Suffolk), and some other churches, the loft was approached by narrow galleries on the top of the chantry enclosures."

The final query, "Was it a universal custom, even in small churches, for the priest and deacon or clerk to ascend to the loft for a part of the service?" is a rather broad question. It is, however, generally assumed that such was the case.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

FLEETWOOD ARMS (10 S. vi. 264).—Since my notes appeared I have found that John Fleetwood of Lancashire was granted the following arms at London, in 1548 (2 Edward VI.), by G. Dethick: Azure ("Arg." in the MS.) and or, undee per pale, six martlets counterchanged, &c.

It is clear from authorities cited that "Arg." is an error in copying, and that azure is meant. These arms (azure and or) were confirmed to John Fleetwood of Penwortham, with the wolf crest, 20 June, 1564.

On 4 July, 1548, Thomas Fleetwood of London had a grant made to him, by Thomas Hawley, of the same arms as John Fleetwood had received from Dethick.

My authority is 'Men of Coat Armour,' by the late Joseph Foster (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 37,147). Foster has another curious slip in describing the grant to Thomas Fleetwood, 1 June, 1545; he gives the crest as a demi-rabbit, instead of a squirrel.

This discovery answers my query as to the use of the arms with the six martlets counterchanged by the Fleetwoods, and apparently I am wrong in describing them as the original coat. Two points, however, are worthy of consideration, viz., that the martlets merely counterchanged are a simpler device than the earlier grants; and that the grant in 1538 by Christopher Barker to John Fleetwood, although the colours differ (see *ante*, p. 264), contains the six martlets in pale counterchanged, with, however, a ragged staff between. Is it possible that the grantees were unable to convince the heralds, when obtaining the grants of 1538 and 1545, of their right to the coat azure and or, with six martlets counterchanged, but subsequently produced



evidence resulting in their claim being allowed and grants made accordingly?

In J. G. Nichols's *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, iv. 101, under 'Ancient Church Notes of St. Dunstan's in the West, London,' appears:—

"This standeth on a gravestone in brasse, being the armes of one Robert Fleetwood. Per pale wavy Az and Or, six martlets Counterchanged."

This Robert was the father of the Recorder; he resided in the parish, and owned a house and garden in Fleet Street. There is a reference to him and to the arms of the Recorder in the Middle Temple, at 2 S. vii. 317, 403, where the legitimacy of the Recorder is discussed.

Foster has no note of any grant to Robert Fleetwood or his son the Recorder, but we know the arms of the Missenden branch from the letter's funeral certificate.

R. W. B.

"GAMBRICK" (10 S. vi. 350).—I lived at Portscatho for several years, and was very familiar with the particular crab indicated by Mr. ROSE. But the local name is correctly rendered "gabrick" (no m). At St. Mawes, which Mr. ROSE passed in the steamer from Falmouth, the same species of crab is known as "Gran'fer Jenkin." Bell, quoting Richard Couch, gives "corwich" as its Cornish name. To go a little further back, Pennant calls it simply "spider crab." To naturalists it is *Maia squinado*. I do not remember to have seen the name "gabrick" in print prior to my own use of it in 'By the Deep Sea' (Jarrold, 1895), and 'A Naturalist's Holiday' (Nelson, 1905), but at Portscatho it is the only name. I have heard a variant of it—"gaber"—but not often. I am not aware whether this name "gabrick" is purely local.

EDWARD STEP.

Oakwood House, Ashted, Surrey.

MARLBOROUGH WHEELS (10 S. vi. 386).—In the verses from 'Li Carretié,' the French translation of which is quoted by ST. SWITHIN, the wheels "de sieis pouce à la Mabrou" mean wheels with six-inch tires. This, in the days before railways, was about the regulation width for two-wheeled carts weighing, when loaded, not above four tons in summer, three and a half tons in winter. Although the great post-roads had been paved, many other roads were of a kind that would be easily cut up by long files of carts drawn, as Mistral relates, by teams of three to six horses. So the road-regulations required cart-wheels to be of a width proportionate to the weight of the loaded cart.

In England, where the roads were very rarely paved, these regulations exacted a much greater width of tire than in France. There, a scale of minimum tire-breadth equal to 4·3, to 5·5, to 6·7 in. English, determined the weight allowed, and a weighbridge at each town enforced the regulations. Mistral speaks of the worry given by the *basso-culaire*, the weighbridge-men, especially as they annoyed the Provençal carters by speaking *franchimand*.

Why the broad wheels were called after Marlborough was, if I remember right, because the regulations were first introduced at the time when anything unpopular was called after the general whose success against the French armies had made him a bugbear. Notes on the subject will be found in the *Intermédiaire* for 1903 or 1904. I have no longer the files of that interesting journal, and am thus unable to give a more exact reference.

Mistral mentions in the same story the curious privilege of a carter whose leading horse had four white feet, to keep the paved part of the road against any team he met. "Quau a li quatre pèd blanc, pou passa pertout." This privilege, and some others attaching to the horse so distinguished (9 S. vi. 507; vii. 111; x. 116), I have not yet seen explained. EDWARD NICHOLSON.  
Liverpool.

BEWDLEY A HUNDRED YEARS AGO (10 S. vi. 308, 377).—There is about a column concerning Bewdley in Stephen Whitley's 'England's Gazetteer,' London, 1751.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

'DEATH AND THE SINNER' (10 S. vi. 388).—'Aighneas an Pheacaigh leis an mBao' ('A Disputation between Death and the Sinner') is a dialogue running to some 400 lines, written in Irish about 1816 by the co. Waterford poet Patrick Denn. Denn was born in 1781 at Modeligo, co. Waterford, and was for some time parish clerk and school-master at Cappoquin. In the poem the sinner at the hour of death demands a longer time to live, but not to repent. Death enumerates all his sins and the chances of salvation he got. The sinner tries to excuse himself for his lapsings, but pleads in vain, and dies. The language is vigorous and beautiful, and the metre solemn and melodious. The poem has always been extremely popular, and nearly all the older Irish-speakers in co. Waterford to this day will recite long passages with great feeling. It is more than likely that it was an English version of this poem that MR. BLACKWOOD



heard from the old woman, as English versions of similar Irish poems are common in Ireland. The English versions, however, nearly always fall far short of the Irish, being strained and artificial. Denn also wrote 'Siosna an Anama leis an gColainn,' a dialogue in which a damned soul, meeting with the body on the day of judgment, reviles it for being the cause of its eternal loss. The original Irish of 'Death and the Sinner' can be had from the Gaelic League, 24, Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, price 4d. I have not an English version by me at present; but if MR. BLACKWOOD communicates with me, I may be able to refer him to one.

EAMONN O NEILL.

31, Hatch Street, Dublin.

It may interest MR. BLACKWOOD to know that I have met old people in Shetland who were familiar with this poem, and with whom it was a great favourite. I shall make inquiry about it, and, if I am successful, shall have much pleasure in sending a copy to MR. BLACKWOOD.

THOMAS MATHEWSON.

4, Greenfield Place, Lerwick, Shetland.

SIR JOHN HEWSON (10 S. vi. 222, 292, 337, 373).—The letter dated 20 March, 1696, was not written to the Rev. Joseph Hunter, who was not born until 1783, but it is quoted by Hunter in the Sykes pedigree in his 'Familie Minorum Gentium' (Harleian Society), p. 153.

G. D. LUMB.

MR. HEWETSON will find ample information about the Regicide's wife as well as his children in Lady Russell's interesting book 'Three Generations of Fascinating Women, and other Family Sketches,' published by Longmans, where many pages are devoted to an account of Thomas Scot and his family.

H. W. M.

LOWRY (10 S. vi. 248, 373).—Lowry is simply the Irish way of spelling and pronouncing my maternal grandfather's name of Laurie. He was Col. Sir John Laurie, Royal Artillery, eighth Baronet of Maxwellton, N.B., creation 1685 Nova Scotia. In some of his eight military commissions his name is spelt Laurie. The family is a very ancient one in Dumfriesshire.

The Earls of Belmore, whose surname is Lowry-Corry, and the Earls of Enniskillen, whose surname is Lowry-Cole, descend from cadets of my grandfather's family who went to Ireland.

Laurel branches figure in both the arms and crests of the Lauries and the Lowrys.

FREDERICK W. R. GARNETT.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*Minor Poets of the Carolinian Period.* Edited by George Saintsbury, M.A. Vol. II. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

So much added interest attends the second volume of Mr. Saintsbury's Caroline poets that it is specially gratifying news that the series is to extend to a third volume. The first volume contains the works of four poets, of whom two only can be regarded as of excessive rarity. Chamberlayne's 'Pharonnida,' one of the most important of the Carolinian poems, has long been in a sense accessible in a nineteenth-century reprint, which has only in modern days been scarce; while Mrs. Katherine Philips, 'the Matchless Orinda,' in her 4to and 8vo editions, is yet scarcely out of reach. Patrick Hannay even is available to a very limited public in the issues of the Hunterian Club. Edward Benlowes is, on the contrary, an author hitherto out of reach of the lover of poetry.

Against these four poets may be opposed in the second volume a large and notable array, including some poets whose works are now first collected. The 'Cupid and Psyche' of Shakerley Marmion stands first in order as well as in most respects of merit. A reprint of this is very welcome, Singer's edition in 1820 being only less unattainable than the original edition of 1637, the quaint mythological title-page of which is reproduced. Marmion was one of the numerous literary progeny of Ben Jonson, and appears, like many of the poets of the epoch, to have been sufficiently reckless in conduct. Known only to the general reader by extracts in Ellis's 'Specimens' is Sir Francis Kynaston, whose 'Leoline and Sydanis' and 'Cynthiades; or, Amorous Sonnets,' follow. The first-named poem has qualities characteristic of the Restoration muse, but has in addition a good narrative vein. Not quite unattainable are the poetical works of John Hall, the poet and pamphleteer. They are issued, however, in an attractive form, with the characteristically curious commendatory verses of Henry More. For the first time appear the collected poems of Sidney Godolphin, who collaborated with Waller in translating from Virgil the scenes in the fourth book of the 'Æneid' descriptive of the passion of Dido for Æneas. In the case of Philip Ayres, whose 'Emblems of Love' are given, some of the illustrations which entitle the work to a place in collections of emblems are reproduced. Chalkhill's 'Thealma and Clearchus' is a noticeable poem, written by "An Acquaintant and Friend of Edmund Spencer," and is attainable in a reprint by Singer. Patrick Carey's 'Trivial Poems and Triolets' were popularized by Sir Walter Scott; and William Hammond was reprinted by Sir Egerton Brydges. William Bosworth is virtually introduced to the public by Mr. Saintsbury. His 'The Chast and Lost Lovers' lively shadowed in the Persons of Arcadius and Sepha' stood previously the shadow of a name. It is an early work of a man with whom verse was blossom and not fruit, and tells in rimed verse a pseudo-classical and tragical story.

The body of love poetry within the reach of the lover is greatly enlarged by Mr. Saintsbury's new publication, and his volumes form a pleasing supplement to the editions of Herrick, Lovelace, Suckling, Carew, and others which, until the middle of last



century, were missing from the collections of the so-called English poets.

*The London Library.*—*The Life of Goethe.* By George Henry Lewes.—*The Life of Shelley.* By T. J. Hogg. With an Introduction by Edward Dowden.—*Memoirs of the Life of Col. Hutchinson.* By his Widow Lucy. Revised by C. H. Firth, M.A.—*Life of William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle: to which is added the True Relation of my Birth, Breeding, and Life.* By Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle. Edited by C. H. Firth, M.A.—*The Autobiography of Edward, Lord Herbert of Chertbury.* Edited by Sidney Lee.—*The Interpretation of Scripture, and other Essays.* By Benjamin Jowett. (Routledge & Sons.)

THE six works which we have classed together are among the opening volumes of a new series which supplies the book-lover, under the most favourable conditions, with masterpieces of literature, and which, in a period of cheap and excellent reproductions, may claim to be the cheapest and most excellent of all. In a time when the output of reprints was less formidable there would be neither temptation nor justification to place under one general heading works any one of which merits separate eulogy. Our excuse is found in the fact that none of the volumes included is a novelty, and that some of them have, in something like the form they now assume, been the subject of special review.

The place of honour among the volumes now under comment belongs to that we have placed first. Everything that George Henry Lewes produced was worthy of notice, and his 'Life of Goethe' was most worthy of all. A man of varied erudition, he wrote on many subjects, and on all he made some contribution to knowledge. In England his 'Life of Goethe' ranks as a classic. It has for half a century been the acknowledged standard work on the subject, and the presentation of it in a cheap, handsome, and accessible form is a distinct boon to scholarship. In 1864 it was issued in a second edition and with certain revisions. It has, so far as we are aware, slept from that time, the reason for what seems to be neglect originating in the indifference of the English public to German studies rather than in any competition. The new volume reproduces a fine portrait.

Hogg's 'Life of Shelley' is also a valuable and, as time will probably prove, a popular reprint. Anything rather than a model biography is this, the defects of which have been pointed out by Mr. William Rossetti. It is, as Prof. Dowden says, "the immature, crude, unorganized Shelley whom Hogg saw, and whom by bits and scraps he painted." It is, however, a work unique in its class, and, fragment though it is, gives a decipherable portrait of the man. Value attaches to this record of the poet's university days. By his espousal of Shelley's cause before the authorities Hogg incurred a share in his banishment. Some of Hogg's literary judgments are scarcely acceptable in these days, but the whole book, though flippant, is vivacious and entitled to remembrance. It reproduces a well-known portrait of Shelley.

Editions of 'The Life of Col. Hutchinson,' by his widow, abound, the book having long held a recognized place in literature. First issued in 1885 by Nimmo, the publisher of many handsome and valuable works, the edition under the care of Mr. C. H. Firth was the best. Substantively, this is the work which now, with added notes by the editor, re-

appears. Containing the letters of Col. Hutchinson, the appendixes have special value. The well-known portrait of the Colonel in armour, and with his helmet borne by a lad, serves for frontispiece.

Like eulogy may be paid to the lives of the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, an admitted masterpiece of the Duchess, which, under the charge of Mr. Firth, was issued in its most sumptuous form by Mr. Nimmo. To this also are added new notes by the editor, and valuable appendixes, including the correspondence of the Duke when Earl of Newcastle with Strafford, an account of the campaign of the Marquis in 1644 against the Scots, and the Duke's 'Rules for Horse-Racing,' &c. A portrait of the Duke is given which, though inferior to the fine plate accompanying the original edition of 1667, is very interesting. Concerning the merits of the Duchess, Charles Lamb is a more trustworthy authority than even Mr. Firth.

A masterpiece in its quaint way is the 'Autobiography of Edward, Lord Herbert of Chertbury,' which, under the superintendence of Mr. Sidney Lee, appears here in its handsomest as well as its most authoritative edition. First issued in 1886, this edition of the 'Autobiography' replaced all others. It contains all the editor's latest corrections, and is a book to grace any shelves.

Jowett's 'Interpretation of Scripture, and other Essays,' belongs to another category. It consists of the famous contribution to 'Essays and Reviews' by which Oxford and England were startled, with other essays written under similar influences and in a like spirit. Especial value is added to the volume (which contains a characteristic portrait) by the inclusion of an admirable biography and critical estimate by Sir Leslie Stephen.

A more interesting series than the present, or one worthier of scholarly shelves, we do not anticipate ever to see.

*Literary London.* By Elsie M. Lang. With Introduction by G. K. Chesterton. (Werner Laurie.)

MR. CHESTERTON in his introduction states that "The question to which this book is devoted" is "The tracks of great men across London." Miss Lang has well fulfilled what evidently has been to her a labour of love. The streets are arranged alphabetically, and there is a good index of names of those mentioned, so that the work is easy of reference. The book opens with Abchurch Lane and closes with Young Street, Kensington. As we turn the pages almost every spot seems more or less to be classic ground. The Adelphi, as all know, is especially so, and here we meet with Raleigh, Garrick, Hannah More, Walpole, Johnson, Tom Hood, and a host of others. We are glad to see so many City streets given, for there changes are so frequent that literary associations are likely to be overlooked. In Aldersgate are noted Congreve and Milton; in Aldgate, Chaucer; at Amen Corner, Sydney Smith; in Bartholomew Close, Benjamin Franklin; and in Cheapside Keats. Turning to Wellington Street, Strand, we should like to have seen mentioned *The Athenæum*, for it had its home there for nearly fifty years. The book contains 47 photographs specially taken for it by Mr. W. J. Roberts, and they have been very judiciously chosen. They include the catalpa tree planted by Bacon in the gardens of Gray's Inn, the Courtyard before the Charterhouse, the interior of "The Cheshire Cheese," Staple and Clifford's Inns, and



Bupyan's and Watta's tombs in Bunhill Fields. Strange that in the same burial-ground William Blake and his wife lie buried in nameless graves. We congratulate Miss Lang on having produced a very interesting and attractive book.

*The Barchester Novels of Anthony Trollope.*—Dr. Thorne. *Framley Parsonage.* (Bell & Sons.)

THESE two works constitute the second instalment of the reissue by Messrs. Bell of Trollope's fascinating series of clerical studies. In them—the second volume especially—the borders of Barchester are greatly enlarged, and we hear a good deal of the Eastern and Western divisions of the county. Dr. Thorne himself belongs to the Thornes of Ullathorne, with whom in 'Barchester Towers' we scrape acquaintance. His history is, however, little connected with those of the Bishop, the Dean, the ex-Warden, and others belonging to the Close. Instead of these we form close relations with the Greshams of Greshambury and the august house of De Courcy, and have a sort of bowing acquaintance with his grace of Omnium.

In 'Framley Parsonage' we frequent the great ducal castle of Gatherum, and have for hero Lord Loftus. Bishop Proudie and his vinegary and diplomatic better half are, however, reintroduced, and are once more in contest with Archdeacon Grantley. It is, of course, needless to dwell again upon characters that belong to literature, our only justification for mentioning them being that they seemed, until the appearance of the present reissue of the works chronicling their doings, to be in the way of slipping out of public recognition. In spite of Trollope's unappeasable animosity against the Low Church, he is the most faithful vindicator of ecclesiastical life, and the most animated depicter of the lives and pursuits of the clergy.

*Sea, Camp, and Stage.* By W. H. Pennington. (Arrowsmith.)

MR. ARROWSMITH has done well to include these reminiscences of one of the survivors of Balacava in his "Bristol Library." Mr. Pennington gives us the story of his life with due modesty. His father was principal in a school in the north of London, and wished that his son should ultimately succeed him in its management; but the boy had a distaste for a scholastic career. As in the case of many boys, a love for a seafaring life had been fostered upon the stories of Capt. Marryat, Cooper, and others; and in 1851 he found himself on board the *Isabella*, bound for Melbourne with four hundred emigrants going to the goldfields. Young Pennington soon came home, but the old restlessness returned, and the close of 1853 found him with the Hussars at Porto Bello Barracks, Dublin. On the 19th of September, 1854, the day preceding the battle of the Alma, the Light Brigade came in contact with the enemy. At the Alma Lord Cardigan led the Brigade up the heights, hoping to be of service in pursuit; but cautious counsels seem to have prevailed, for no pursuit took place. Pennington firmly believes that the Russian horse, if it had been pursued, would have been scattered, and the retreat have been turned into a rout. The story of "the strange fatality that must have possessed the allied commanders and left them lingering upon the field of Alma, when, had they pushed on at once, they would undoubtedly have seized the most important points and captured the forts on the northern side of Sebastopol," has been

told over and over again; but Mr. Pennington tells the well-known story freshly and well, as he does that of the Balacava charge, where his horse was killed and he himself wounded in the leg, having to be taken with the other wounded to Scutari. In the following March he returned to the Crimea, and remained there until peace was proclaimed.

Mr. Pennington's discharge having been purchased, he became engrossed in the study of Shakespeare, delivering lectures at literary institutions, and conducting classes in elocution. He took the part of Claude Melnotte in Dublin, and in 1867 became a member of Mr. Chatterton's company at Drury Lane, "to play any part or parts for which I might be cast"; and from that time until 1887 he appeared in various characters, including Hamlet, Othello, and Petruchio. Many chapters are devoted by Mr. Pennington to his theatrical reminiscences, and in taking leave of the reader he says: "I cannot too strongly deprecate the madness of those who, without means, patronage, or influence, seek the stage as a source of income."

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES—DECEMBER.

MR. THOMAS BAKER sends us his five hundredth Catalogue, full of theological and ecclesiastical works at moderate prices. The more expensive items include a set of *The Dublin Review*, 127 vols.; half green morocco, 60*l.*; 'Salmeroni Commentarii,' 16 vols. in 8, 14*l.*; Daniel's 'Thesaurus Hymnologicus,' 4*l.* 10*s.*; 'Breviarium ad Usum Sarum,' 3 vols., 8vo, 1882, very scarce, 3*l.* 10*s.*; 'Chrysostomi Opera Omnia,' 13 vols., Paris, 1839, 6*l.* 10*s.*; Cahier and Martin's 'Nouveaux Mélanges d'Archéologie,' 4to, 3*l.* 10*s.*; and Cardinal Wiseman's 'Essays,' 1853, 1*l.* 4*s.*

Mr. B. H. Blackwell, of Oxford, sends List CXIV, which contains 'Naval Achievements, 1793-1817,' 4to, 12*l.*, and classified entries under Folk-Lore and Publications of Private and Special Presses.

Messrs. Browne & Browne, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, have in their Catalogue 86 Surtees's 'Durham,' 1816-32, 5 vols., folio, 30*l.*; the first edition of 'The Seven Lamps of Architecture,' 1849, 3*l.* 10*s.*; Barbauld's 'British Novelists,' 50 vols., 1813, 6*l.* 10*s.*; 'Books about Books,' large paper, 6 vols., 1893, 7*l.* 10*s.*; and the first folio edition of 'Don Quixote' in English, 1652, 5*l.* 5*s.* Under Cruikshank are 'Life in Paris,' 1822, 12*l.*; and 'The Bachelor's Own Book,' Bogue, 1844, 4*l.* 4*s.* Other items include Ewald's 'Antiquities of Israel,' 9 vols., 1867-86, 2*l.* 16*s.*; Kirby's 'Wonderful and Eccentric Museum,' 1820, 3*l.*; the third edition of Montaigne, small folio, 1632, 9*l.*; and the first edition of 'Gulliver,' 1726, 20*l.*

Messrs. Bull & Auvache's Catalogues CCCIII. and CCCIV. contain some MSS. on vellum of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries as well as a general list, including Scottish tracts of the Civil War period.

Mr. H. Cleaver, of Bath, sends Catalogue 37, which is a good general list. We note MacLise's 'Portrait Gallery,' 4to, 10*s.*; Freeman's 'Church Towers of Somerset,' 5*l.* 5*s.*; and the "Authentic Edition" of Dickens, 10*l.* 10*s.* Among works on Heraldry is Guillim's 'Display of Heraldrie,' 1632, 2*l.* 2*s.*

Mr. Bertram Dobell opens his Catalogue 146 with works relating to London. These are followed by



works on music and the drama, among which we find Mrs. Oldfield's 'Memoirs,' extra-illustrated with 52 scarce old portraits, 1731, 2l. 12s. 6d. There is a long list under Bound Volumes of Modern Pamphlets; the subjects are very varied, and include Agnosticism, Apparitions, Bibliography, "Blasphemy," Trials, English Authors, French Authors, G. J. Holyoake, F. W. Newman, &c. In the general portion we note a first edition of 'Tom Brown's School Days,' 1857, 2l. 2s.; and Peter Cunningham's 'Story of Nell Gwynn,' 1852, 2l. 10s. Among trials we find that of William, Lord Byron, for the murder of Wm. Chaworth, 1765. Under Leigh Hunt, 'Florentine Tales,' Mr. Dobell has this note: "This book is often attributed to Leigh Hunt; but it was really written by Thos. Powell, though there is little doubt that Hunt wrote or revised some portions of it."

Messrs. W. Heffer & Sons, of Cambridge, devote Catalogue 19 to a second list of books and pamphlets bearing on or relating to Economics and Politics, with sub-sections Russia and Ireland. Among the more expensive items are 'Rees's Cyclopædia of Arts,' 1819, 39 vols., 4l. 4s.; Wyatt's 'Industrial Arts,' 2 vols., atlas folio, 1851, 4l. 4s.; Stow's 'Chronicle,' 1615, 3l. 3s.; Stow's 'Survey,' 1633, 3l.; and Lecky's 'European Morals,' 2 vols., 1869, 2l. 5s.

Mr. William Hitchman, of Bristol, in List 42, has a number of fine-art works at greatly reduced prices. The general portion includes 'The International Library of Famous Literature,' edited by Dr. Garnett, 20 vols., 4l. 4s.; Painter's 'Palace of Pleasure,' edited by Jacobs, 1890, 3 vols., 4to, 45s.; the édition de luxe of Fielding, 10 vols., royal 8vo, 1886, 3l. 3s.; Allibone's 'English Literature,' 5 vols., 1900, 3l. 10s.; and Howell and Cobbett's 'State Trials,' 34 vols., 1809-28, 14l. 14s.

Mr. A. Lionel Isaacs has a choice list of rare books and autographs; for example, Matthew Arnold's 'Empedocles on Etna,' 1852, 5l. 5s. This copy belonged to Dr. John Brown, who has written a pencil note: "These poems were withdrawn from circulation before fifty copies were sold." Under Charlotte Brontë are three autograph MSS., containing miscellaneous poems, a fragment of a tale, &c., 85 gs. Under Byron is a MS. of a poem, 'The King of the Humbugs,' twenty pages, 52l. 10s. A choice collection under Cruikshank includes Grimm's 'Popular Stories,' 2 vols., 1823-6, 100l. This is the rare first edition, and there is inserted a set of the original proofs, with the exception of two in Vol. II., one of which is the title. There are also two letters of Cruikshank. Another item is 'Phrenological Illustrations,' 1826, 2 vols., 40l., in which are inserted four autograph letters. Under Dickens is a MS. of an article, 'Proposals for a National Jest-Book,' which appeared in *Household Words* for 3 May, 1856, 10 pages, 8vo, 150l. Under George Eliot are seven letters, 21l. The first edition of Goldsmith's 'The Good Natur'd Man,' 1768, is 8l. 8s. La Fontaine's MS. of 'Le Renard, le Loup, et le Cheval,' two pages 4to, is 21l. Under Charles Lamb is the first edition of 'Elia,' 1823-33, 21l. The Rowlandson items include 'The English Dance of Death,' 1815-16, 11l. 11s. Under Scott is the original MS. of 'The Bonnets of Bonnie Dundee.' The note which accompanied the MS. is still with it, and says: "I send the promised verses, only two or three of which need be sung, you can assure Miss [name cut out] in writing my best hand, the stile is somewhat tatty, but a little must be allowed for a

great-grandson of a Killiecrankie man." The price is 150l. We have space for no more, but the catalogue teems with treasures.

Messrs. J. & J. Leighton issue Part XI. (B-Box) of their Catalogue of Early Printed and other Interesting Books, Manuscripts, &c. Under *Racce* we find 'The Elements of the Common Lawes of England,' bound with Fulbeke's 'Parallels or Conference of the Civile Law,' first editions of both books, 1630, 1601, 12l. 12s. The first edition of Baret's 'Triple Dictionarie in English, Latin, and French,' one of the earliest English dictionaries, and very useful for tracing obsolete words, 1573, is 13l.; and the first edition of 'Barlaam and Joseph,' c. 1472, 18l. Bartholomeo detto Da li Sonetti, c. 1485, is 36l. This rare book is an early specimen of Italian poetry, and contains the earliest atlas of the Mediterranean. The Bewicks include 'Æsop,' first edition, with the "thumbmark and seaweed" receipt, 8l. 8s. A long list of Bibles includes the Bishops', 1574, 21l. Under *Boecetius* are 'Il Decameron,' the best edition, Florence, Giunti, 1573, 10l. 10s.; 'Nobles Hummes et Femmes,' Paris, 1538, 9l. 9s.; and many others. The MSS. comprise one of the Venerable Bede, 25l. The list of Bindings is remarkable. These include Bellorius's 'Veterum Illustrum Philosophorum,' in a fine Pretender binding, bearing the royal arms, undoubtedly done by an Italian for the Pretender when residing in Rome, Rome, 1685-8, 30l.; and Henry VIII's copy of the rare 1493 Dante, 160l. Specimens of Roger Payne's binding include Hall's 'Chronicle,' 18l. 18s. This is a fine copy of the fourth issue, 1550, which was prohibited by Act of Parliament in 1555. The catalogue, which is full of illustrations, will, when complete, form a most valuable record.

### Notices to Correspondents.

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We cannot undertake to advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

E. GANDY AND ANOTHER.—Forwarded.

### NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'."—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.



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Advertisements held over for want of space will be inserted next week.

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## Notes.

## A MUSICAL FAMILY: MISS ISABEL JAY.

THE Jay family has come much to the front lately in the person of the gifted English singer Miss Isabel Jay, so perhaps some account of it may be acceptable. Not many families can boast of having eight or nine good musicians in their number.

Their first musician was a son of Stephen and Mary Jay, of Leytonstone. He was born there 17 (not 27, as in Grove) November, 1770, and christened at the parish church on 4 February, 1771: "John George Henry Jay" (baptismal register).

Leytonstone was then as rural a village as could well be found. I lately paid it a visit, not having been there for some years, and to my astonishment found that it and Leyton are joined, being covered with hundreds of maisonettes and cottages, all built within the last few years.

John Jay, as he always called himself, was placed under first-rate musicians in England and on the Continent. In 1800 he settled as a teacher of music at Chelsea, as stated in 'A Dictionary of Musicians' published in 1824, an article I should think contributed by Dr. Jay himself. The 1827

second edition of this dictionary has some additional matter at the beginning and end. It has a column about Dr. Jay, with a list of thirteen of his principal musical publications, not one of which is in our national library, though the three I name I have found there. The account is abbreviated in Grove's 'Dictionary of Musicians' in 1880, without a statement that it is taken from the 1824 work. I may add that Alexander Jay, who published two pianoforte pieces in 1853 and 1855, was no relation.

The earliest publication I find by John Jay is assigned to 1801, for, as usual with music, it is not dated. It is:—

A phantasia and two sonatas for the piano-forte. Composed by John Jay. Folio, pp. 19.

He first married a lady about whom I have no information, except that Miss Marian Jay, the present popular violinist, is descended from George Jay, the only child by this marriage.

Secondly, on 12 Jan., 1805, he was married at Bloomsbury Church to a young lady of a good French family, whose parents took refuge in England during the great revolution. By flying from Paris they lost nearly all they had, but saved their lives. M. Loyer, her father, earned his living in London by teaching the art of engine-turning (on the backs of gold watches, for example) to the "nobility and gentry," many of whom in those days took an interest in such work. I have not been able to find his name in the very defective London directories of that time. His daughter Marie Elsie, who englished her name to Mary Elizabeth, was born in Paris, 24 Oct., 1786.

John Jay and his wife were singularly handsome, a quality that has been transmitted even unto the third and fourth generation. They had thirteen children, all brought up in the Protestant faith, and seven of them musicians.

Jay was a man of mettle, for, notwithstanding his marriage, his children, and his professional engagements, he aspired to such honours as he could obtain. Accordingly, in Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses,' 1888, I find that John Jay, aged 38, son of Stephen Jay of Leytonstone, Essex, gentleman, matriculated at Magdalen Hall 3 Nov., 1809.\* He also took the Cambridge degree of Doctor

\* There was a fire in 1829 which destroyed all the records of Magdalen Hall except the Buttery Book, so that it is impossible to ascertain if Jay's name was on the books. On 9 November he was admitted as Musical Bachelor. Magdalen Hall was absorbed by Hertford College (Boase, 'M.E.B.' vol. iv. col. 266), and not, as one might surmise, by Magdalen College.



of Music (28 June), 1811 (see Luard's 'Graduati Cantabrigienses'). For this purpose it was occasionally the custom to allow a man to become a member of a college temporarily: he did not matriculate. Jay is said to be of Trinity Hall, but I am informed that his name does not appear in the books. I cannot understand why he did not take both degrees at the same university.

About 1820 he published

Six waltzes for the piano forte, with flute acc<sup>t</sup> (ad lib.). Composed by J. Jay, Mus. Doc., 2<sup>m</sup> set: opera 22. London, printed for D. Galloway, &c., where may be had all the above author's works.

As already said, of these twenty-two works not one is in the British Museum Library.

The Royal Academy of Music was founded in 1822, and of this Jay was elected an honorary member "honoris causa," being then "a distinguished musician who had not been trained at the R.A.M." There is no official record of the exact date.

Then I find nothing by him until the following song:—

How oft at eve, the poetry by Edmund E. Antrobus, Esq.,\* to whom the music is inscribed by J. Jay, Mus. Doc. Ent. Sta. Hall.

To this the expert cataloguer at the B.M. Library assigns the date 1846, which I have little doubt is about right, for I have always found their dates most accurately fixed.

Dr. Jay died of dysentery (having shortly before recovered from a paralytic stroke) at Jubilee Cottage, Chelsea, 29 Aug., 1849. Not only he, but nearly all the family lived and died in the villages near (now suburbs of) London—Chelsea, Brompton, Fulham, and Kensington; and are buried at St. Luke's, Chelsea, or Brompton Cemetery.

His widow survived him twenty-five years. She died at the house of her son Charles, 15, Addison Crescent, Kensington, 23 Sept., and her will was proved at London 3 Nov., 1874, and afterwards in Paris in respect of a small freehold property saved from the wreck at the Revolution.

A composition for the pianoforte entitled 'Les Tourbillons' was dedicated to Mrs. Jay of Kensington by Signor Rampini† in 1817; but Mrs. Jay told me that this was another lady.

The 1824 dictionary says Dr. Jay's

"eldest daughter is a student of the R.A.M. and a fine performer on the harp. She has already received a medal from the hands of Prince Leopold. Dr. Jay's second daughter is a fine pianoforte performer."‡

\* See 10 S. vi. 87, 357.

† I do not find this in the B.M. Catalogue, though they have another work by this musician, as to which see 10 S. iv. 386; v. 155, 410, 455, 497.

‡ Grove gives no further information, except that "his son John is a good violinist."

The eldest daughter, Mary Ann, was born 4 Jan., 1806, and was married at St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, 14 Jan., 1833, to John Symons, said to have been a medical practitioner. He survived her. In 'A List of Pupils' at the R.A.M., printed in 1838, she is said to have entered in 1823, studied the harp, and left in 1824, being then (in 1838) "Mrs. Symmonds" (this is how the name was pronounced) and "established at Newcastle"; but she was not there very long.

During the short time she was at the Academy she got in the following manner the medal already mentioned. At a harp competition she and another student were so nearly equal that there was a difficulty in deciding; but ultimately the prize was awarded to the other student. Miss Jay was so affected that she burst into tears with disappointment. This in turn so moved one of the royal ladies present that she pleaded for another medal to be given to Miss Jay, which was accordingly done. I am informed the R.A.M. has no record of the exact date.

The medal (which is now before me) is a very fine one of silver, about the size of a five-shilling piece. Obverse: bust of Apollo looking to the right, lyre under chin; at back of head "B. Wyon f. 1822." Reverse: wreath of laurels; legend, "Royal Academy of Music instituted 1822," prize Miss Mary Anne [sic] Jay, harp." It has a ring for suspension. She died suddenly of apoplexy on 25 June, 1870, without issue, at the house of her brother Charles.

Louisa Jane, the second daughter, born 16 Feb., 1809, married William Wylde, who survived her many years. She died without issue on 30 Oct., 1842, and was buried "in a family grave in New Church Yard, Chelsea" (St. Luke's?). She published several songs. The only one I find at the B.M. (and very glad I am to find this stray waif, for if it had not been for this I should have omitted her from my note) is the following (1843 is the date assigned to it):—

Sequel to Fanny Gray, a song written by Edmund E. Antrobus, Esq., composed and dedicated to Mrs. Bryant, of Clapham Rise, by Mrs. William Wylde, author of 'The Lady of Herondale,' 'The Flaxen Locks of a Maiden fair,' [the words of both] written by E. E. Antrobus. London, Jefferys and Nelson, Soho Square.

'Fanny Gray,' a humorous ballad, was written and composed by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, probably the previous year, but a reprint (1889) only is in the B.M. I am informed it was sung by John Parry and became popular. RALPH THOMAS.

(To be continued.)



## PROVINCIAL BOOKSELLERS.

(See 10 S. v. 141, 183, 242, 297, 351, 415, 481, 492.)

THE following lists of Dunelmian and Northumbrian booksellers have been gathered from time to time, principally whilst going through old newspapers in search of other matter. If other readers would supplement the list originally contributed by W. C. B., and do for other counties what Mr. F. A. EDWARDS has done for Hampshire (10 S. v. 481), the series would form a valuable appendix to the history of the trade.

## DURHAM.

## BARNARD CASTLE.

Bainbridge, 1764.  
Clifton, 1826.  
Nicholson, 1794.

## BISHOP AUCKLAND.

Emm, 1764.

## DARLINGTON.

Appleton, William, 1797-1800.  
Darnton, Thomas. Died 19 February, 1781, "greatly respected by all his acquaintance as a worthy honest man" (*Newcastle Courant*, 24 Feb., 1781).  
Darnton, M., 1814.  
Heavisides, M., 1795-8.

## DURHAM.

Aisley, John. Died 11 July, 1749, "an Alderman of that City, and a considerable Bookseller" (*Newcastle Gazette*, 12 July, 1749).

Barker, 1798.

Clifton, A., 1800.

Clifton, R., 1764.

Clifton, Mrs., 1797.

Lane, Isaac, 1736.

Manisty, Richard, in the Market Place, 1764.

Pennington, Lewis, 1795. Died 6 Feb., 1826, aged 71 years; buried in St. Oswald's (M.I.).

Richardson, J., 1759. Also an Alderman. Surtees (ii. 288) states that he purchased the library of Christopher Hunter, the antiquary, for 360*l*.

Sanderson, Patrick, 1764, at Mr. Pope's Head. Author of 'The Antiquities of the Abbey or Cathedral Church of Durham,' Newcastle, 1767.

Thorne, 1782.

Waghorn, Mrs., 1733.

Wall, 1797.

## GATESHEAD.

Button, Joseph, on the Bridge, 1710-14. (See 'Analecta Scotica,' vol. ii.)

Clarke, Edward, 1772.

Rowlandson, Thomas, stationer. Buried 7 Aug., 1664 (St. Mary's Register).

## SEDFIELD.

Hart, Mrs., 1794-8.

## SOUTH SHIELDS.

Smart, 1794.

## STOCKTON.

Christopher, R., 1778-82. A printer, and probably a member of the family long resident at Norton (see Burke's 'Landed Gentry').

Christopher & Jennett, 1796.

Ferrand, 1797.

Heltus, Christopher, 1790.

Pickering, J., 1763.

Thorne, Nathaniel. Died 1 Oct., 1776 (*Newcastle Courant*, 5 Oct., 1776).

## SUNDERLAND.

Bray, 1798.

Creighton, A. & J., 1782.

Creighton, Henry, 1770. Died "Saturday, after eating a hearty dinner, Mr. Henry Creighton, Bookseller, in Sunderland" (*Newcastle Courant*, 16 Nov., 1776).

Dobson, W., 1798.

Gill, Robert, 1792-7.

Graham, James, 1782-95, also a printer.

Lightfoot, T., 1760.

Reed, Thomas, 1792-5, also a printer.

Thornhill, Elias, 1760. I am not able to verify this reference, which is taken from a newspaper cutting *sans* date. His family erected the mansion known as Thornhill, which in later days was the residence of Shakespeare Reed, son of the dramatist John Reed, and lately of the Laing family. It was recently pulled down.

## NORTHUMBERLAND.

## ALNWICK.

Alder, Thomas, 1781.

Catnach, John, 1790-1807, a printer. (See 'Hindley's' 'Life and Times of Catnach'.)

Graham, Alexander, 1746.

Graham, J., Fenkle Street, 1816.

Graham & Smith, 1797.

Vint, J., 1790-1800.

## BERWICK.

Embleton, W., 1799-1800.

Phorson, W., 1794-7.

Taylor, R., 1790.

## BLYTH.

Guthrie, James, 1818.

## HEXHAM.

Dickenson, R., 1797-1811.

Dickenson, J. & Son, 1811-21.

Featherston, J., 1764.

## MORPETH.

Wilkinson, S., 1797-8.

## NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Akenhead, David, 1772-85.

Akenhead, D. & Sons, 1795-1813, also printers.

Akenhead, Robert, at the Bible and Crown upon the Bridge, 1746-9.

Angus, Mrs., Drury Lane, 1788-1800. Widow of Thomas Angus, printer?

Atkinson, Joseph, 1769-88. Died 6 Aug., 1788 (M.I. St. John's Churchyard).

Barber, Joseph, Amen Corner, 1740-81. A native of Dunshaughlin, near Dublin, and well known as an ancestor of the late Bishop Lightfoot (see Mr. Richard Welford's 'Men of Mark' 'twixt Tyne and Tweed'). There is a table stone with a lengthy inscription to his family over the burial-place in the Cathedral Ground, Newcastle; an older flat stone which this has replaced, and with the same words, may be seen in close proximity.

Bell, John, Union Street, 1790-1816 (M.I. St. John's Churchyard).

Brown, M., at the Bible in the Flesh Market, 1788-1803. Printer of *Newcastle Advertiser*.

Bryson, Martin, 1738-59. "Whose Integrity, Benevolence, and amiable Disposition rendered him a Credit to Trade, a Blessing to Society, and dear to all his Friends." Died 13 Aug., 1759 (obituary *Newcastle Journal*, 18 Aug., 1759). See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1790, p. 378.



- Chalmers, James, 1775. Died 1 Jan., 1781, "on a visit, at Mr. Younghusband's, near Belford" (*Newcastle Courant*, 20 Jan., 1781).
- Charnley, Emerson, 1803. Died 13 Aug., 1845.
- Charnley, William, 1757-1803 (M.I. St. John's Churchyard). He died 9 Aug., 1803, aged 78, "father to the trade in this town" (*Newcastle Chronicle*, 13 Aug., 1803).
- Chilton, 1797.
- Clerk, Thomas, 1675.
- Durram, Michael, 1675.
- Finlay, 1815.
- Fisher, Richard, High Bridge, 1777-93.
- Fleming, James, at the Bible on Tyne Bridge, 1751-1766 (M.I. St. Nicholas's Churchyard).
- Hall, John, 1788-95. Printer of *Newcastle Courant*.
- Hall, Joseph, on Tyne Bridge, 1683-93.
- Hall & Elliott, Pilgrim Street, 1788-95.
- Harrison, John, 1748-59.
- Hodgson, Solomon, Union Street, 1785-90; Groat Market, 1796-1800. Printer of *Newcastle Chronicle*.
- Humble, Edward, near the Pack-horse, in the Side, 1775-1820. Married October, 1776, Maria, daughter of Joseph Barber, "a very agreeable and accomplished young lady, with a handsome fortune" (*Newcastle Courant*, 2 Nov., 1776). See Barber.
- London, William, 1653-8. (See *Archæologia Æliana*, xi. 227.)
- Maplesden, Peter, 1676.
- Mitchell, John, Dean Street, 1800. (See Mr. Welford's 'Men of Mark 'twixt Tyne and Tweed,' iii. 191.)
- Purves, Archibald, Northumberland Street, 1787.
- Randall, Richard, 1676.
- Robson, T. & Co., 1776-88.
- Saint, Thomas, Pilgrim Street, 1769-88.
- Sands, Robert, Bigg Market, 1793-1802.
- Slack, Thomas, Union Street, 1763-84. Printer of *Newcastle Chronicle*; M.I. in St. John's Churchyard, author of several works on "calculating, published in the name of S. Thomas" (Sykes's 'Local Records,' i. 333).
- Thompson, William, Quayside, 1784-90. "Died Tuesday last, at Broomhouse, near Prudhoe, much respected, Mr. Wm. Thompson, late of the Theological Repository, in the Groat Market, in this town, aged 26" (*Newcastle Advertiser*, 21 July, 1810): evidently another bookseller of the same name.
- Turnbull, Mrs., Low Bridge, 1779-1810.
- Umfreville, Leonard, 1733-7, at the Head of the Side. Printer of *The North Country Journal*.
- Vessey & Whitfield, opposite North End, Tyne Bridge, 1777-8.
- Vint & Anderson, in the Side, 1800-2.
- Walker, Edwd., 1802.
- Waters, Henry, Bigg Market, 1790-1802.
- Whitfield, Joseph, Bridge End, 1782-1800. A tombstone to his wife is in Corbridge Churchyard.

## NORTH SHIELDS.

- Appleby, T., 1804.
- Barnes, W., 1797-8.
- Halgarth, 1797.
- Humble & Roddam, 1782.
- Kelley, W., 1782-98.
- Pollock, J. K., 1818-28.
- Roddam, Sarah, 1796.
- Sanders, Peter, 1794.

The following dated list of admissions of stationers to the Incorporated Company of

Upholsterers, Tinplate-Workers, and Stationers of Newcastle-upon-Tyne\* adds to the above list:—

	Name.
22 July, 1675,	Thomas Clerk, by presentation.
	Michael Durram
20 Dec., 1676,	Richard Randall
	Peter Maplesden
25 July, 1685,	John Storey, by servitude.
26 July, 1714,	Ralph Shaw
25 July, 1726,	Martin Bryson, by presentation.
26 July, 1736,	John Harrison, by servitude.
30 April, 1747,	Henry Reed
25 Jan., 1749,	William Charnley
30 April, 1761,	Thomas Saint
23 Feb., 1771,	James Rayson
31 Oct., 1771,	Robert Walton
8 Dec., 1774,	Thomas Brown
25 April, 1793,	Wm. Charnley, jun., by patrimony.
	John Brown, by servitude.
27 April, 1802,	James Rayson, by patrimony.
26 April, 1804,	Emerson Charnley
30 Oct., 1806,	Edward Humble, by presentation.
29 Jan., 1807,	George Willis, by servitude.
20 Dec., 1810,	Francis Humble, by presentation.
29 April, 1813,	Thos. Brown, jun., by patrimony.
26 July, 1813,	George Angus, by presentation.
3 Nov., 1814,	William Garret, by servitude.

In the poll-book for the election in 1777 several of the stationers are entered as upholsterers, and James Rayson then appears as resident at Greenwich.

In conclusion, I am greatly indebted to Mr. Edwin Dodds for much valuable assistance in compiling the above list, and to Mr. Richard Welford, who has made numerous additions.

H. R. LEIGHTON.

East Boldon, Durham.

## SIR ARCHIBALD GEIKIE AND 'FOUNDERS OF GEOLOGY.'

THERE are few (if any) books in which the great principles of a science are so clearly set forth, by tracing through its history the course of investigation by which these principles have been established, as in Sir Archibald Geikie's interesting work 'The Founders of Geology.' But perhaps I may be allowed to point out an error and an omission in one sentence, that these may be rectified in a third edition, which it is to be hoped will soon follow the second, now before me.

The sentence in question is in p. 176 of the second edition, and is apropos of a description of the great expedition sent out by the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences, at the instance of the Empress Catherine II., to

\* Taken from 'The Charter and Rules of the Incorporated Company of Upholsterers, Tinplate-Workers, and Stationers, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,' Newcastle, E. Humble, 1817.



explore scientifically the vast regions of Asiatic Russia. This of course included astronomical observations, and a part of the scheme was to obtain observations of the transit of Venus over the sun's disc on 3 June, 1769—the same which was observed by Capt. Cook and his party is Otaheite. Sir Archibald writes:—

"The Empress Catherine II. had been irritated by the sarcastic remarks made by a French astronomer who had travelled to Russia to observe the previous transit of Venus in 1763, and she is even said to have been at the trouble of refuting them herself."

The date in the above sentence is erroneous. Transits of Venus occur in pairs, of which the two are eight years apart, simply because eight revolutions of the earth in its orbit are very nearly equal to thirteen of Venus, the former amounting to 2,922 days, and the latter to 2,921. The transit next before that of 1769 took place on 5 June, 1761. The French astronomer who observed it (at Tobolsk, in Siberia) was Chappe d'Auteroche, and the enthusiasm which led him to undertake the journey in those days must have been very great.

Sir Archibald's omission to which I referred is that of his name. Chappe afterwards observed the transit of 1769 in California, and died soon after he had started on his return journey. The work in which he described his travels on the earlier expedition contained so many remarks unfavourable to the Russians and their Government that an attempt was made to refute these in a book published anonymously by "A Lover of Truth," which was attributed (probably erroneously) to the Empress. It appeared in 1770, and an English translation ("by a Lady") in 1772. Chappe's work, 'Voyage en Sibérie,' had been published in 1768. 'La Grande Encyclopédie' speaks of it as a

"relation intéressante contenant un petit nombre de renseignements scientifiques et beaucoup de détails sur ce que l'auteur a vu ou entendu dire des mœurs et du gouvernement de la Russie. Cette dernière partie de l'ouvrage a été l'objet d'une réfutation assez inconsidérément attribuée à la tsarine Catherine II. et à André Chouvalov, mais peut-être due, d'après Lalande, à la collaboration de la princesse Dashkov et du sculpteur Falconnet; 'Antidote ou Examen du mauvais livre intitulé Voyage,' &c."

Blackheath.

W. T. LYNN.

KING EDWARD VII. AND ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—One seldom—at least in our American newspapers—catches a wise or pithy saying credited to a European sovereign; but the following, if true, originating from some

English source, should, in my humble opinion, be embalmed in 'N. & Q.' as a morsel worthy of being placed by the side of any of the penetrating sayings of Abraham Lincoln:—

"King Edward is said to have given clever advice to his niece Queen Victoria of Spain, when she complained to him of the restrictions of the punctilious etiquette of the Court of Spain. 'Be a sensible girl,' the King advised her. 'Do not make enemies; respect people's stupidities when necessary. In time, if you are wise, you will have everything your own way.'"

J. G. CUPPLES.

Brookline, Massachusetts.

MILTONIANA.—I do not think that any one has yet pointed out, with reference to 'Paradise Lost,' bk. i. ll. 259-60,

The Almighty hath not built

Here for his envy,

that "hath built" is here transitive, and that its object is "here." The employment of "here" as a substantive is not unknown in writers of the Elizabethan age. A well-known instance occurs in 'King Lear,' Act I. sc. i.:—

Thou lovest *here*, a better where to find.

In this passage, by the way, "where" is also a substantive. The existence of such words in the language as *hereafter*, *hereat*, *herein*, *wherein*, &c., favoured the use of *here* and *where* independently as substantives.

In Dr. Kellner's revised edition of Morris's 'Historical Outlines of English Accidence' it is stated as follows at p. 194: "Whether *his*=*whethers*. I have seen *who his*=*whose*, an analogous formation."

To these may be added *each his*=*each's* in 'Paradise Lost,' bk. ii. ll. 900-1:—

They around the flag

Of each his faction.

A. E. A.

'PARADISE LOST': ORIGINAL ASSIGNMENT.—The "original assignment, on paper, made by Milton of his 'Paradise Lost' to Samuel Symons, April 27, 1677, with the signature and the seal of the poet," was lot 445 in Sir Thomas Lawrence's sale at Christie's on 19 June, 1830, when it was purchased for 63*l.* by "Glynn." This is, presumably, the assignment which is now in the British Museum. There were, however, two originals (see Prof. Masson's 'Poetical Works of John Milton,' Globe edition, p. 2, note). It would be interesting to know where the other original is.

W. ROBERTS.

RAGMOND.—I observe an allusion (*ante*, p. 374) to "a legate of Scotland named Ragmond" under an article on 'Rewan.'



I am afraid he is quite a fabulous person. It so happens that the name of Ragimund was invented in order to account for the word *ragman-roll*, for which see 'N.E.D.' Jamieson long ago pointed out that this guess entirely breaks down, owing to the unlucky fact that his name was Bagimund, and began with a B.

There are other errors at the same reference. There is no such poem as 'Piers Plowman's Vision,' because Piers Plowman, under whom Christ is really referred to, was not the author, but the subject of the poem; so that the right name is 'The Vision of Piers Plowman.' The statement that "the Pope's bull is called a *rew*" in that poem is not true; it is called a *ragman* (B-text, prol. 75). Neither was there any "Ragmond's Rewe" till after 1500. The older name was Ragman's Row, where *row* meant "roll." It was turned into *rew* because people confused *row*, a roll, with *row*, a row, of which *rew* was a legitimate variant. The difference between *rew* and *row*, in the sense of "row," is that the former represents the A.-S. *ræw* (with long *æ*), and the latter *raw* (with long *a*), just as *deal* differs from *dole*. WALTER W. SKEAT.

The personality of the "legate from Scotland named Ragmond" will be a novelty to most readers. It looks as if he were discovered at a time when Ragman's Rewe was as yet unexplained. To the quotations in Halliwell, Lewis O. Davies's 'Glossary,' &c., may be added: "Redynge a ragge man's roule" in 'Rede Me and be not Wrothe' (Arber's ed., p. 60). H. P. L.

"BELLON."—The 'N.E.D.' refrains from suggesting an etymology for this term for "lead colic." The following, from *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1791, p. 220, seems to throw light on the subject:—

"Miners [in the Cardigan lead-mines], in some soft dry works where the ore is free and flies in powder, are subject to a distemper in their breasts, which they feel like a heavy ball, and therefore call it in Welsh *y Bêlen*, that is *the Ball*. The only cure they use for it is to drink ale plentifully, which they take care to do whether they have the Bêlen or no."

J. DORMER.

INSCRIPTIONS AT CADENABBIA, ITALY.—At the south end of the cemetery are the following (May, 1905):—

1. William Henry Hurlbert, b. in Charles-town, S.C., ob. at Cadenabbia, 4 Sept., 1895, a. 68.

2. Martha Collins, ob. 17 June, 1904, a. 67.

3. George Peter Moore, ob. 30 June, 1903.

4. Francis Reginald Blackburne, s. of Francis Henry Blackburne Daniell and Caroline his wife, b. 23 Sept., 1882, ob. 21 Sept., 1903. (In Latin.)

5. Harriet Scratton, eldest d. of the late John Bayntun Scratton, Esq., and Harriet his w., of Milton Hall, Prittlewell, Essex, ob. at Cadenabbia, 2 June, 1844, a. 30.

6. Lieut.-Col. Richard Hillman Daniel, commanding 18th Royal Irish Regiment, b. 30 March, 1830, ob. 21 May, 1878.

7. George Sherbrooke Airey, R.N., 3rd s. of Sir George Airey, K.C.H., and of his wife, Catherine Talbot de Malahide, b. at Messina, 1810, ob. at Cadenabbia, 28 Sept., 1880.

8. Laurence Harman Crofton, youngest s. of the late Morgan Crofton, R.N., b. 30 Sept., 1834, at Boyle, Ireland, ob. 8 Oct., 1874, at Cadenabbia, from the result of an accident.

9. Grace, 2d d. of the late John Armstrong, 1st Bishop of Grahamstown, b. 20 June, 1852, ob. 7 June, 1875.

10. John Williamson, of Villa Giuseppina and Westoe, South Shields, b. 25 Sept., 1823, ob. 9 July, 1887.

11. William Llewellyn Morrison, Captain R.N., b. at sea, Straits of Sunda, 4 Oct., 1847, ob. at Cadenabbia, 12 May, 1903.

12. Maurice Philip Phillips, ob. at Cadenabbia, 10 May, 1905, a. 25.

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.  
18, Hyde Gardens, Eastbourne.

'EVERYMAN' AND DECHEPARE.—It occurred to me some time ago that the beginning of the rimes of Bernard Dechepare, who published in 1545 the earliest known Baskish book, might have been an echo of some version of the morality familiar to us as 'Everyman.' So little is known about the intellectual culture of Baskland in the time of Rabelais, that probably we must be content with conjecture. I translated on 3 April, 1895, the first strophe of Dechepare as literally as possible, and in imitation of his metre (but almost by chance did *this* happen), as follows:—

Every man that in the world is surely to bethink  
him ought,  
How God, the Lord who rules on high, every one of  
us hath wrought;  
And our souls, which He created, like Himself to be  
allowed,  
With memory, with intellect, and with will hath  
them endowed.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

FLEET STREET, No. 17.—Although this house is no longer identified as "The Palace of Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey," there is some interest in tracing the popular error



through its earliest stages. We learn from Noble ('Memorials of Temple Bar,' p. 117) that Mrs. Salmon correctly named it "formerly the Palace of Henry, Prince of Wales, son of James I.," and the name "The Prince's Arms" was frequently given to it both before and after her occupation—the latest ascertained date being 1822, when it is referred to as "The Fountain Tavern," heretofore called 'The Prince's Arms' (quoted from the Rent Book of the Inner Temple in the L.C.C.'s pamphlet 'No. 17, Fleet Street').

In 1838 Messrs. Honey & Skelton, hairdressers, came into occupation, succeeding Mr. Robert Johns, an outfitter, who in 1834 was at 14, Fleet Street. They announced the change in *The Ladies' Cabinet Advertiser* for October, 1838, commencing "Removal to Prince Henry's Palace (afterwards Cardinal Wolsey's), 17, Fleet Street." The parenthetical clause is significant, suggesting an enlargement of the historic claim; but this reaches its highest flight in a passage of the address to their friends:—

"Their well-known style of cutting and dressing in every variety of embellishment of the coiffure is conducted either in the elegant saloon (formerly the audience chamber of Cardinal Wolsey) or, if preferred, in separate apartments."

It is possible these claims had been advanced before, but this is the first instance of the occupation of the house by a hairdresser or for a purpose—other than as a show place or tavern—that would gain by such an exaggeration of its historic interest. From that date it has without interruption been used as a hairdresser's only, and with the persistence of the one trade association there was unbroken perpetuation of its absurd claim, which only ceased when the L.C.C. took possession for the purpose of preserving the house, then threatened with an ambitious rebuilding scheme.

A trace of the old exaggeration can even now be seen in a picture post card published by the occupier, whereon it is claimed that "this is the oldest building in the City of London."

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

EDINBURGH SPECULATIVE SOCIETY.—The following interesting item, culled from *The Scotsman* of 7 November, may be considered worthy of preservation:—

"An Ancient Edinburgh Literary Society.—The Speculative Society of Edinburgh, founded in 1764, 'for the purpose of improvement in literary composition and public speaking,' opened its 143d session last night. The members meet in a suite of lofty rooms in the old University buildings. On the

walls of the hall where the debates take place are portraits of numerous past members who have risen to eminence. Sir Walter Scott was for four years the secretary; Robert Louis Stevenson was president in 1872-74. Over the fireplace is the flag which used to fly over the Casco, R.L.S.'s yacht, when it was in the South Seas. The same flag was placed over Stevenson's dead body. The University is lit by electricity, but in the hall of the Speculative Society nothing more modern than candles is permitted."

JAS. ANDERSON.

Edinburgh.

T. CHIPPENDALE, UPHOLSTERER: W. CHIPPENDALE.—Very little is known with certainty of the life of Thomas Chippendale. The dates of his birth and death have not been ascertained. Mr. Wheatley in 'London Past and Present' says that Chippendale lived at Nos. 55-6, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, after Hoole (who died in 1803), and had his workshops and timber yard at 60, St. Martin's Lane. The first portion of this statement is certainly incorrect, Chippendale never having lived in Great Queen Street. He lived over his shop in St. Martin's Lane from 1806 to 1817, and perhaps later, according to Kent's 'London Directory.'

A Mr. William Chippindall, a solicitor, had an office at No. 56, Great Queen Street in 1805, as appears from a prospectus for rebuilding the Royal Circus, afterwards called the Surrey Theatre ("Twas called the Circus then, but now the Surrey"), issued by Mr. Jones, late proprietor of the Royal Circus, near the Obelisk, St. George's Fields. In this Chippindall is described as solicitor to the theatre.

Chippindall was tried for perjury alleged to have been committed in an affidavit filed by him in a case in which he was concerned as solicitor; but the prosecution broke down and he was acquitted, 8 Dec., 1817. At this date, as appears from 'The Law List,' Chippindall had his office at No. 56, Great Queen Street.

JOHN HEBB.

"UNDER THE FLY PAPER."—In *The Standard* of 17 October a case at the Mansion House is reported in which one of the prisoners had said, when arrested, "he was known all over London, like a bad penny. He was 'under the fly paper.'" Detective Wise said that this phrase meant that a man was "under the Prevention of Crimes Act, which stuck to him for seven years." "Mr. Douglas (chief clerk) said that with thirty years' experience he had never heard the expression 'under the fly paper' before."

ROBERT PIERCE.



### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

**MONKEYS STEALING FROM A PEDLAR.**—Among the Italian engravings of the fifteenth century in this department there is one to whose literary origin I should be glad to have some clue. The print is described by Passavant, '*Le Peintre-Graveur*,' vol. v. p. 190, No. 105:—

"A pedlar lies asleep on the grass at the foot of a tree; at his side is his basket, and a monkey inside, looking at his face in a mirror. Another monkey dances on the lid with a bundle of knives. A dozen more disport themselves in various ways round the pedlar and on the tree, where they have carried a number of the wares from the basket and hung them about the branches."

It is difficult to say to what school the print belongs. In date it would probably fall about 1490.

One is reminded of a somewhat different story of a mule, which is related by Keats ('*An Extempore*,' among the '*Posthumous and Fugitive Poems*,' ed. H. Buxton Forman, 1906, p. 349). The mule, having lost his mistress (the Princess who *would* enter Fairyland), bethinks him of how he may rid himself of his bride:—

At last it struck him to pretend to sleep  
And then the thievish Monkeys down would creep  
And filch the unpleasant trammels quite away.  
No sooner thought of than adown he lay,  
Sham'd a good snore—the Monkey-men descended  
And whom they thought to injure they befriended.  
They hung his Bridle on a topmost bough  
And off he went, run, trot, or anyhow.

Any clue which your readers can give me will be most gratefully received.

A. M. HIND.

Department of Prints and Drawings,  
British Museum.

'**THE CANADIAN GIRL.**'—This book was written by "the Authoress of '*The Jew's Daughter*,'" and bore the imprint "London and Newmarket, W. Bennett, 1838." What was her name?

AVERN PARDOE.

Legislative Library, Toronto.

**YEO: DOWNIE.**—I am desirous of learning the names and addresses of the legal representatives of Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo (d. 1818: there is a memoir of him in '*D.N.B.*') and of Commander George Downie, R.N., killed in fight, 11 Sept., 1814. I shall be obliged to any reader of '*N. & Q.*' who can assist me.

J. K. LAUGHTON.

King's College, London.

**OSCAR WILDE'S BIRTHPLACE.**—Mr. R. H. Sherard on p. 87 of his '*Life of Oscar Wilde*' writes: "No tablet yet records the fact that in this house [*i.e.*, 1, Merrion Square, Dublin] was born the author of '*The Soul of Man*,' or of '*De Profundis*.'"

May I suggest that before any such tablet is set up it should be conclusively proved that Wilde was born in this house? He undoubtedly lived there for many years, but the Register of Baptisms in the church of St. Mark, Dublin, where he was christened on 26 April, 1855, records that the "abode" of his parents ("Wm. R. and Jane Francesca Wilde") was 21, Westland Row, where it seems probable Oscar Wilde was actually born.

STUART MASON.

Shelley House, Oxford.

"**OMNE BONUM DEI DONUM.**"—On the title-pages of several books three hundred years old there appears as a motto "*Omne bonum Dei donum*." Can any one tell me whence this is derived? or is it a Latin jingle of unknown origin?

A. T. W.

**CLARINGBOLD OF ROLLING COURT, CO. KENT.**—An inquiry as to the family of Claringbold occurred so far back as 1863 (3 S. iii. 286), without eliciting any replies. Recently I found the name in '*The Table Book of the Cinque Ports*,' p. 43, under date 1505:—

"The Prior of Folkstone was fined 10*l.* for wrongful trouble and vexation to Sir W<sup>m</sup> Claringbold, Mayor of Folkstone."

The list of Mayors of Folkestone commences in 1547, and does not contain the name. Is the title a clerical or a knightly one? Is there a pedigree of this Kent family?

There are Claringbolds in Folkestone at the present day, and variations of the name in the county: Cladingbowl, Claringbull, Claringbould, Cladingbowls.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

**DANIEL JACKSON, 1827.**—Who was Daniel Jackson, a buyer of pictures in 1827? Was he a dealer or a private collector?

W. ROBERTS.

**BIDDING PRAYER.**—On a mayor's attending church a few days ago the Bidding Prayer was read before the sermon, and at the late Church Congress I also heard it read. In both cases the form "Let us pray for," &c., was used. Surely the form used to be "*Ye shall pray for*," &c. Unless my memory deceives me, that is the form in which the dean and canons of one of our cathedrals and also the head master of my



old school used to read it forty-five years ago. If the form has been changed, when was it altered, and why? H. G. P.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES OF SUSSEX.—I should be very much obliged if any readers of 'N. & Q.' could give me a list of the religious houses of Sussex, known to have existed, or the remains of which exist.

A. J. M.—N.

4, Arundel Terrace, Brighton.

"OVER FORK: FORK OVER."—Can you kindly inform me what is the meaning of the cryptic motto "Over fork: fork over"? I find it under the arms on a book-plate of a second-hand book purchased by me some time ago. C. W. H. KENRICK.

Holy Trinity Vicarage, Barnstaple.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—The following lines are inscribed on the Boer War Memorial at Quebec:—

Not by the power of commerce, art, or pen  
Shall our great empire stand, nor has it stood;  
But by the noble deeds of noble men.  
Heroic lives, and heroes' outpoured blood.

Whence do they come? G. H. J.

As one ascending some vast minster steps,  
Sunlit from western skies,  
Might turn and watch the heavenly pageant fade  
With half-reluctant eyes,

So at the portals of my house of rest  
I wait right willingly  
My sunset light: my comrades at their work  
Still claim me smilingly.  
But by and by the punctual hour will strike—  
It cannot now be long—  
And the clear bells I hear insistently  
Will stop for evensong.

R. A. POTTS.

GEORGE AYLETT was admitted to Westminster School in July, 1728, aged ten. Any information concerning his parentage and career would be of use. G. F. R. B.

RENE BREBAINE was admitted to Westminster School in June, 1718, aged twelve. I should be glad to obtain any information concerning his parentage and career.

G. F. R. B.

"SNOOTY."—I have heard that this word is used in modern slang for sharp, wideawake, "fly." Is it so? I have not heard it at first hand. A. S. P.

BELGRAVE HALL SALE.—Where and when did this sale take place? It included a Gainsborough portrait of the Countess of Dundonald, which fetched 1,275*l.*, and was presumably the portrait exhibited at South Kensington in 1867 (30 in. by 25 in.). My authority for the sale is 'The Year's Art,'

but I should be glad of the exact date, the auctioneer's name, size of picture, and name of buyer. W. ROBERTS.

WESTMORELAND FAMILY.—Can any of your readers kindly supply information respecting the following events?—

1. Marriage of William Westmoreland, between 1766 and 1775.

2. Birth or baptism of Elizabeth Westmoreland, about 1775.

3. Birth or baptism of William Westmoreland, 21 June, 1778.

(Mrs.) WESTMORELAND.

122, Highgate, Kendal.

LORD BOLINGBROKE.—Who is the author of 'Memoirs of the Life and Ministerial Conduct, with some Free Remarks on the Political Writings, of the late Lord Viscount Bolingbroke,' London, 1752? It is in the form of letters, and refers to some posthumous works to be published apparently with it. It consists of one sheet of title and "Contents," and B to Z, pp. 1-352. It is, on the whole, a fair account of Bolingbroke—not eulogistic, but avoiding, as much as possible, the most doubtful parts of his conduct. I cannot find it in Halkett and Laing or in Watt. J. F. R.

GEORGE ELIOT AND DICKENS.—Have any of your readers ever noticed that George Eliot puts into the mouth of the auctioneer in 'Middlemarch' an absurd phrase, evidently suggested by a passage in 'Edwin Drood' in which the house of Mr. Sapsea, the auctioneer, is described?—

"Over the doorway is a wooden effigy, about half life-size, representing Mr. Sapsea's father, in a curly wig and toga, in the act of selling. The chastity of the idea and the natural appearance of the little finger, hammer, and pulpit, have been much admired."

Mr. Trumbull, the auctioneer in 'Middlemarch,' exclaims, in recommending a fender he is selling: "Look, ladies, at the chastity of the design." J. WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

MELMOTH'S CORRESPONDENTS.—'The Letters of Sir Thomas FitzOsborne, on Several Subjects,' by William Melmoth, addressed to Roman and Greek names, were first printed in London in 1748. Is it known for whom these pseudonymous addresses were chosen?

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

12, Montague Street, W.C.

'THE BRIDE'S BURIAL.'—Among several old poems which must have found their way to Shetland during the eighteenth century.



a favourite was 'The Bride's Burial.' I remember seeing it stated in *Church Bells* (recently defunct) that it was written early in the seventeenth century. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give me a copy of this poem, or any note as to when or by whom it was written?

THOMAS MATHEWSON.

4, Greenfield Place, Lerwick, Shetland.

IVER, BUCKS: GALLYHILL.—Can any one tell me the derivation of the word "Iver" in the county of Buckingham? There is also in the parish of Iver Heath a hill known as "Gallyhill." This is mentioned in the Domesday of Enclosures, about 1517. I have failed to trace the origin of this name.

GEO. H. CULSHAW.

CONSTANTINE'S COLUMN AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—On the Burnt Column (Column of Constantine the Great) at Constantinople is the inscription:

From day to day worse.

What is the exact inscription in Greek, and what is its sense?

G. H. J.

"IN VADIIS."—Towards the lay subsidy collected in 1525 four persons, I find, pay fourpence each *in vadiis* valued at one pound. Others pay sixpence on goods valued at one pound. What does *in vadiis* mean?

F. H.

WALTON, LANCASHIRE.—How can I identify this place, the birthplace of a Rev. Anthony Warton, 1581, with Walton-on-Hill, Lancs, the birthplace of Anthony, son of Thomas Wharton, 1623? As spelling does not count as a clue, perhaps some one can give me proofs that the two Anthonies were uncle and nephew.

A. C. H.

SOBERSIDES.—I have the impression that this is the name of a character in a seventeenth-century play. If this be so, can some one say where "Mr. Sobersides" appears?

J. DORMER.

"FOREST OF OXTOWE."—In a 1602 record of the binding of a London apprentice he is described as coming from "the Forest of Oxtowe in the County of Salop." This place I have been unable to identify. I shall be glad of assistance in finding the locality.

A. T. W.

MARQUISE DE LA FAYETTE.—Where can I find some biographical particulars (*e.g.*, dates of birth and death) of Marie Louise Julie de la Rivière, who on 22 May, 1754, married Michel Louis C. R. G. Motier, Marquis de la Fayette? She was the mother of the famous Marquis who played a conspicuous part in the French and American Revolutions.

W. ROBERTS.

## Replies.

### SPELLING CHANGES.

(10 S. vi. 403.)

YOUR correspondent is, I fear, confusing two quite different things. One is a truly phonetic spelling, which would be highly desirable, and in many cases even more etymological; but this is wholly out of the question at present, because the British public know far too little about phonetics to be able to follow out its principles. One of the new objections, for instance, is that which is now put forward, *viz.*, that a phonetic alphabet cannot exhibit all the dialects of England at once! Of course not; but it might quite easily represent, with sufficient approximation, the form of spoken speech which is usually taken as a standard one. I cannot imagine a more extraordinary objection than the above; it was never thought of before, and is only thought of now for the purpose of misleading and making mischief. Every one must acknowledge that all written languages attempt no more, at the most, than to make a reasonable approximation to some spoken standard. Latin spelling, for example, is extremely phonetic, but it represents only the sounds used by such as were accounted good speakers. It made no attempt at indicating provincial varieties, which were, of course, extremely numerous. Or, again, modern German is fairly phonetic—which means this, that if we meet with a new German word, we can usually tell at once how an educated German will pronounce it. English is unphonetic for the same reason: for if a German meets with a new English word, it may easily happen that its spelling affords no clue to the sound. But German spelling represents one sole phase of pronunciation; it does not attempt to exhibit all the dialects at once. No one would be so absurd as to demand such a result in the case of any other language whatever; yet this is the new demand which a "phonetic" spelling of English is suddenly called upon to satisfy! I am not aware that our present system of spelling was ever intended "to suit the speech of Newcastle, much less that of Glasgow." Surely we know that Sir Walter Scott used a spelling of his own to indicate Lowland Scotch. In fact, modern English is really only a standard dialect; and its spelling arose from the spoken sounds of the Midland dialect, and is wholly irresponsible for either Southern or Northern.



I am sorry that so irrelevant a suggestion has rendered so much explanation necessary; for it wastes space. The short statement of the whole matter is that the British public will never hear of any change till they understand the reasons for it; and this they cannot do till they know a very great deal more about the history of our symbols than they do at present. What really blocks the way is the crass ignorance of an obstinate and indocile public, who not only do not know, but do not wish to learn. For how should any one care to understand that which his schoolmasters ignore and deride? You have only to ask a schoolmaster why the word *house* is spelt with *ou*, and he will commonly be unable to tell you, and will not even comprehend the force of the question. Least of all would he suspect that it is due to a phonetic spelling by Anglo-French scribes, who faithfully endeavoured to represent spoken sounds.

It remains to take a quite tiny view of the question. Can we in the future, as in the past, make such trifling changes as we see in the case of *music* for *musick*? Here, again, the answer is practically *No*: and for the same reason as before, viz., total ignorance of the facts which furnish the reasons. The public cynically say, "We will accept any correction *that we already possess*, but nothing new." One example may show this. One of our colours was denoted formerly by the spelling *reed*, or sometimes *read* or *reade*. It is now *phonetically* spelt *red*. And this is accepted, merely because by good luck it happens to have caught on. But, again, we have the verb *to read*, the past tense of which was formerly *red-de*, in two syllables, or *red* in one; and the past participle was *red*; so that the true etymological spelling, for the past tense and past participle, is certainly *red*. But fashion has absurdly determined otherwise; for which reason it is impossible even to gain a hearing. That is the kind of thing in which a change would be a gain; but I know my countrymen too well to suppose that this particular reform will ever meet with general acceptance. A few of the wiser sort may agree to it; but that is of no use whatever. It would have to become the fashion before it can be adopted; and against this the untaught and unteachable will continue to declaim with scorn and sneers, not caring one jot that it would be to their benefit. A silly and unworthy sneer is to talk about the "Nu Spelin Buk," using spellings which no phonetician can admit; for if *u* denotes the *ew* in *new*, it cannot also denote the *oo* in

*book*. Neither does the *n* in "spelin" represent a standard and usual pronunciation. But misrepresentation is the object.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

I quite agree with Mr. RUTTON that before any attempt be made to alter the spelling of our tongue, one must be sure that such change will be distinctly advantageous. After all, is there such a thing in existence as a perfect phonetic system? I am acquainted with several modern languages, and in none do I find that the pronunciation is unerringly set forth in the alphabetical symbols employed—which I take to be the true aim of a phonetic system. Besides, a truly phonetic alphabet must be enriched with at least the twelve vowel-sounds of the standard alphabet of Lipsius, to say nothing of the vowels, diphthongs, and triphthongs which were used by those of us who had the honour and privilege of assisting Prof. Wright in the 'E.D.D.' The "Nu Spelin Buk" is phonetically incorrect. The vowel-sounds in the first and last words are different, though expressed by the same symbol; and the middle word has no sign of the nasal termination which is the correct pronunciation, and not mere contemporary slang. Again, as the pages of 'N. & Q.' abundantly show, there are many words which have changed, or are changing, their pronunciation. Who is to decide which is the proper pronunciation? Is it to be settled by edicts emanating from the heads of the two great English-speaking nations, advised, of course, by the highest linguistic authorities in their respective countries? If so, will there be even a substantial agreement between the two? and, further still, will not each such edict be the result of a compromise between the philologists who exist upon roots alone, and those who are guided by that instrument of uncertain gauge—the ear?

There is room perhaps, as Mr. RUTTON says, for simplification, but, do what you may, the uneducated portion of the community will pronounce and spell differently from those who have had the good fortune of securing better educational advantages.

E. E. STREET.

'AULD ROBIN GRAY' (10 S. vi. 284, 355, 395).—On 12 February, 1889, Violet Fane wrote the following to *The St. James's Gazette*:—

"Probably few persons now living know anything of the germ whence the ballad of 'Auld Robin Gray' really sprang. Those who were associated with it have been dead for more than half a century, and my knowledge has only come to me



through the reading of unpublished letters.... About a year before the ballad was composed, Mr. James Bland Burges ('Jamie')—afterwards Sir James Burges-Lamb—fell in love with Lady Margaret Lindsay, daughter of the fifth Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. Difficulties connected with money combined with the youth of the parties to prevent their union; and Lady Margaret married, soon afterwards, Mr. Alexander Fordyce, a very wealthy, but somewhat elderly gentleman ('Auld Robin Gray'). Lady Anne Lindsay, the author of the poem (who married subsequently Mr. Andrew Barnard)—missing the sister from whom she had hardly ever been separated, and who had confided to her the story of her girlish flirtation—was moved to compose a poem which had for its theme the separation of a young girl from the lover of her heart, and her union with a man old enough to be her father; the parties being represented as persons in humble circumstances, so as to mask their identity. 'Jamie' did not return to trouble Lady Margaret's peace of mind. He too sought consolation in matrimony, and married first a daughter of Lord Wentworth, and secondly Anne Montoline, daughter of Baron de St. Hippolite. All these marriages were happy and prosperous; so that the tragic elements of the poem were merely thrown in, together with the 'wrack' and the stealing of the cow, to serve a dramatic purpose. Sir James Bland Burges having lost both his wives, and Lady Margaret Fordyce being also a widow, they were married on the 1st of September, 1812. Both were then old people, and Lady Margaret only survived her second marriage two years."

WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS.

Lady Anne Lindsay had the literary impulse and energy, but she seems to have been careless of the fame associated with successful authorship. She wrote in response to her strong bias, and because the practice amused her and helped to fill her time, but she looked no further than this for satisfaction of her desires, and disregarded popular applause. Besides her famous song her only literary product of importance was the contribution she made to the history of her house, and this (embodied in the authoritative and classic 'Lives of the Lindsays') had for the writer distinct subjective and personal value, altogether apart from such ulterior service as it might possibly render. Her indifference to the fortunes of her ballad led to the usual speculations regarding an anonymous masterpiece, and to the assumption of authorship by at least one daring adventurer. Speak on the subject to Capt. Basil Hall, Sir Walter Scott said:—

"It was long unknown who the author was: and, indeed, there was a clergyman on the coast whose conscience was so large that he took the burden of this matter upon himself, and pleaded guilty to the authorship."—Lockhart's 'Life of Scott,' v. 307, ed. 1837.

The explanation of Lady Anne's attitude given in Tytler and Watson's 'Songstresses of Scotland' comes probably pretty close

to the truth. After referring to the author's difficulties with the curious and shrewd critics of her own circle, the writer of her biography in this work continues thus:—

"Lady Anne's ultimate explanation of her reticence was, that she dreaded to be known as a writer, because those who did not write would become shy of her. It was an innate feeling of Lady Anne's that she had rather confer pleasure than inspire awe. When the outer world took up the song and made much of it, a reward of twenty guineas was offered for information as to its source, and the period to which it belonged; the Society of Antiquaries thinking the subject worth investigation, Lady Anne, more from hauteur and a spirit of merry mischief than from any other feeling, bauld curiosity at arm's length, and baffled all investigation. Her best reward was seeing a company of dancing dogs act the little drama below her windows."

THOMAS BAYNE.

RIGHT HON. WILLIAM CONOLLY (10 S. vi. 268, 354, 412).—Being unable to refer to the information cited by MR. ELRINGTON BALL, I should feel much obliged if he or any other of your correspondents could give me the date of the birth, and the parentage, of the Right Hon. William Conolly of Castletown, who married Lady Anne Wentworth, and died in January, 1754. H.

SANTA FÉ (10 S. vi. 310, 353, 394).—MR. HILL says the place-name Saugerties is pronounced "as in French." This must surely be wrong. I have always heard it sounded like the two English words *saw Gerties*. Its origin is disputed, but it is certainly not French. One authority states that it is an Indian word, meaning "at the outlet," like Saugatuck; but it is more probably from the Dutch "Zagertjes Kill," meaning "Sawyer's Creek." See H. Gannett's 'Origin of Certain Place-Names in the United States,' 1905. JAS. PLATT, JUN.

NICOLAAS VAN RUIVEN (10 S. vi. 388).—My information with regard to the identity of this man is not complete, but it may be sufficient to put MR. E. H. BROMBY in the way of obtaining more detailed knowledge.

During the eighty years, from about the middle of the sixteenth century to the early part of the seventeenth, that the Dutch fought for their independence against the Spaniards, the latter besieged the town of Naarden. Among other atrocities which the Spaniards committed after the surrender of the town was the murder of Van Ruiven. He was, I believe, the burgomaster; if not that, at any rate a prominent citizen. The Spaniards cut his body in pieces, which they forwarded to his widow, with the following cruel doggerel couplet:—



O vrouwke van Ruiven !  
 Aan dees' boutke zal dij kluiven.  
 O, dame van Ruiven !  
 You shall munch this dainty morsel.

I regret that I have not fuller particulars about the man ; I am even uncertain whether the above is or is not the Nicolaas van Ruiven acquired about by Mr. BROMBY.

WALTER J. WRIGHT.

Faversham.

"STEELYARD" (10 S. vi. 282, 331, 369, 412).—As the name of the weighing instrument, *stelliar* seems more likely to have arisen out of *\*hastellaria*, as I argue in my little book 'The Folk and their Word-Lore' (Stoutledge), p. 95.

A. SMYTHE PALMER.

S. Woodford.

DATED STONES IN BUILDINGS (10 S. vi. 39, 412).—Under this heading I should like to refer to the very common practice of removing headstones from one place to another during demolition or reconstruction. The following will serve as an example. In 1889 I made a note of an inscribed stone over the door of a very old house in the parish (Rochdale): "R. B.(?) 1618 C. M." On visiting this place again last year I discovered that the house had been entirely pulled down, but a few hundred yards from the site I found that the stone had been carefully built into the wall over a roadside wall, and will form a puzzle for some future antiquary.

HENRY FISHWICK.

"ECHO'S LAMENT OF NARCISSUS" (10 S. vi. 408).—"Slow, slow, fresh fount," will be found in a comic satire by Ben Jonson, called 'Cynthia's Revels ; or, the Fountain of Self-love.' It was acted by the children of the Chapel Royal in 1600.

WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS.

Echo delivers herself of her "prodigious grief" for Narcissus in the first scene of Act I. of Ben Jonson's 'Cynthia's Revels.'

J. DORMER.

"Slow, slow, fresh fount," is one of Henry Bull's 'Canzonets to Three Voyces,' 1608. Whether or not Youll wrote the words does not appear. Lyrical poems of Shakespeare's are may very frequently be identified by a reference to Rimbault's 'Bibliotheca Madriana,' 1847.

H. DAVEY.

[T. M. W. also refers to 'Cynthia's Revels.']

FITZGERALD'S 'OMAR KHAYYAM' (10 S. vi. 388).—The first edition of the quatrains of Omar Khayyam was published by FitzGerald in 1859 ; the second followed seven

years later ; the third appeared in 1872 ; and the fourth (the last edition published in FitzGerald's lifetime) in 1879. Each of these displays repolishing. For the difference between the original and FitzGerald's adaptation consult Mr. Thomas Wright's 'Life of Edward FitzGerald,' vol. ii. p. 12.

R. L. MORETON.

MIDDLETON FAMILY (10 S. vi. 329).—The correspondent who inquires concerning descendants of this family may like to have the following items, on record in the local literature of Nottingham : Sir Hugh Middleton, fourth baronet, baptized at Croyden 6 April, 1653, was buried at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, on 2 February, 1700/1. His widow was buried at St. Peter's, Nottingham, on 7 March, 1732/3. Her will was dated 30 April, 1731, and proved 8 January, 1735/6 (Godfrey's 'Notes on St. Mary's Registers').

Mrs. Margaret Middleton, who died at her house in Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham, and was buried in St. Mary's Church 10 July, 1778, was the youngest daughter of Sir Hugh Middleton, fourth baronet. She had lived in Nottingham for about eighty years, dying, according to a local antiquary, Stretton, on 6 July, 1778, and being buried "near the remains of Lady Mary Brabazon, who was once her friend and companion, and who died 1737-8." It is recorded that this Margaret Middleton was supported by an annuity from the New River Company. Mr. Godfrey says that her gravestone, now in the south aisle of St. Mary's, is thus inscribed :—

"M.B. 1737-8. In memory of Mrs. Margaret Middleton, who died 6th July, 1778, Aged 100 Years. Anthony Brabazon died March 15th, 1839, Aged 65 Years."

A. STAPLETON.

158, Noel Street, Nottingham.

POST BOXES (10 S. vi. 389).—Post boxes—that is, pillar letter-boxes : the wall box, I think, came rather later—were put up first in London in 1852 or 1853, and were, from the beginning, painted scarlet or scarlet and black, apparently because scarlet was the colour distinguishing "His Majesty's Mails," as seen in uniforms, mail-carts, &c., and in the gorgeous mail-coaches of yore, long before the advent here of the street post box. In France small street letter-boxes attached to a building were first set up in the reign of Louis XIV. ; and my father, Rowland Hill, when visiting Paris in 1839 to study the working of the French Post Office—then in many ways far ahead of our own—noticed how highly they were appreciated by the Parisians, and on his



return urged their adoption in our own country. But his postal reform being still considered in the official world highly "revolutionary," some thirteen years were required to gain acceptance for this obvious boon, although the authorities consented to try the experiment of putting up one pillar letter-box in Westminster Hall. Happily, no harm came of the venture. My father's reform was indeed adopted mainly on the instalment plan, nearly every improvement being slowly wrung out of the more or less unwilling powers that were, at times some years after being proposed. Several of the large towns in Germany had street letter-boxes well before we took to them; and in the towns and villages of the Channel Isles they had been long established. The islanders are said to claim that, thanks to the Norman Conquest, we belong to them, not they to us; but apparently they did not think it worth while to introduce their "Saxon" bondsmen to all the benefits of their superior civilization.

ELEANOR C. SMYTH.

32, Stanmore Road, Birmingham.

I may, perhaps, assist SIBYL GREY. My friend Thomas Angell, who married the well-known artist, Helen Coleman, was formerly a member of the Arts Club—then in Hanover Square, at the N.W. corner—of which I also was a member. I have heard him claim to have been the inventor of the pillar-post. The scarlet colour was, I should suppose, the original colour, as the Post Office is a department of the British Government.

Mr. Angell died some years ago. He was the chief officer of the South-Western Branch P.O., then in Buckingham Palace Road. I do not know whether Mrs. Angell is still alive. EDWARD P. WOLFERSTAN.

45, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

An illustrated article on this subject appeared in *The St. Martin's le Grand Magazine* for October. The same magazine in 1904 also contained information respecting Post Office street letter-boxes. These boxes appear to have been adopted in France about 1850, and in England some five years later. *The Illustrated London News* of 24 March, 1855, stated:—

"The accommodation of the post receiving houses in various parts of the metropolis has long been of a very imperfect kind. Formerly a receiving house was known by a richly emblazoned pane in which the time-honoured British lion shone in full national emblazonry; and the tutelar animal's mouth was the receptacle of letters, just as the famous lion's head at Button's Coffee-house received contributions for *The Guardian* newspaper. Later came

the mean-looking gold crown upon the top of the nearest street lamp, which did not much enliven the public in their pursuit of a post office difficulties. Next the example was set. French Post Office authorities of having pillars set up in various streets of Paris, reception of letters, and this experiment had been found successful, a similar plan had been adopted by the authorities in St. Martin's le Grand. At stated points have been erected cast-iron boxes, one of which is at the corner of Fleet Street."

G. H.

The modern pillar-box was, according to Mr. T. C. Noble in his 'Memorials of Fleet Street,' p. 120, "adopted from the French, and the first erected was at the corner of Fleet Street and Farringdon Street in 1855. The initials are Mr. Noble's."

J. HOLDEN MACMILLAN.

The first part of this question is answered in Haydn's 'Dictionary of Dates,' s.v. 'Post Office':—

"The street letter-boxes were erected in 1855. The first one was placed at the corner of Fleet Street and Farringdon Street."

JOHN T. P.

"O DEAR, WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE?" (10 S. vi. 29, 57, 73, 92, 116, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000).

ALFRED CHAS. JOYCE.

A parody of "O dear, what can the matter be?" was frequently written on any particular topic of the time, long before the Crimean War. In the early forties, when the condition of the Thames and also the Thames were much talked about, a verse of a parody ran:—

O dear, my woes are distressing!  
Never till now, I am freely confessing.  
Was I, poor Father Thames, such a mess  
Pity, pray pity, poor Thames!  
I once could indulge in twisting and twining  
And see on my grassy banks mortals reclining  
But now with a tunnel they are [they're]  
undermining:

Pity, pray pity, poor Thames!

O dear, &c.

At electioneering times about this tune was very popular, both with the blues and the buffs, and after the pe-



declared it was the custom for the winning party's band to parade the streets in flying colours, and finally, by way of vado, come to a standstill opposite the headquarters of their opponents and play *air fortissimo*. CHARLES SHELLEY.

ROUMANIAN FOLK-LORE (10 S. vi. 287).—Among the books in English on Roumanian lore may be mentioned "Songs of the Great Voivode and other Strange Folk-lore, the First Time collected from Roumanian sarts and set forth in English by Hélène Aresco," and also "The Bard of Dimlitza, Roumanian Folk-songs, collected in the Peasants by Hélène Vacaresco. Translated by Carmen Sylva and Alma Stettell. With an Introduction by Carmen Sylva." CHARLES BUNDY WILSON.

State University of Iowa.

ALMSHOUSES OR WORKHOUSES IN AMERICA (S. vi. 289).—An American almshouse is from an English one in that it is really a public and not a private institution, and is founded for the relief of the less poor of the lower class, not for the respectable unfortunates of the community: hence it answers to a poorhouse in England. In the United States "workhouse" is often synonymous with "reformatory" or "penitentiary," being, in fact, a prison maintained by the town or county which those convicted for slight offences are sent for terms varying from one to twelve months—serious offenders being accommodated at the State prison. There is no admission, so far as I am aware, of paupers or day inmates. In many of the States, however, different regulations prevail. N. W. HILL.

Philadelphia.

COLUMBA'S WELL (10 S. vi. 409).—On this subject the following information is of interest Mr. GRIGOR. In the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* (iv. N.S., p. 377) we read that

at Inverness there are several stones with cups or basins, which may or may not be connected with those already described. [The reference to the ordinary, well-known cupped-stones are far too numerous to mention here, and all over the Highlands.] They generally have local names, and have been used for religious purposes, mainly baptismal. . . . I. St. Columba's near Abriachan. At the mouth of the burn Abriachan, which enters Loch Ness half way in Inverness and Glen Urquhart, there is an ayeveyard called Killianan, or the 'Cill' or 'ard of St. Fianan (anglicized Finnan), unadorned and picturesque, hidden there amidst the scenery. It contains no stone of importance, but a finely carved slab, which is said to have

been carried from Iona. Above, and not far from it amongst the bushes, lies a hollow stone basin, which is said to have been used by St. Columba himself for baptism, when he visited King Brude in his castle near Inverness, and it goes by his name. It seems also to possess other virtues. Amongst these, the water it contains is said to have salutary effects in connection with child-bearing, and women are said to have frequented it in this belief till recently. . . . It is hollowed out of a block of hard mica schist; it is 6 inches across and 10½ to 11½ inches deep. The bottom is somewhat higher in the middle than at the sides. [Across the stone] there is a hollow curved incision which separated the cupped portion from the rest, 10 inches broad and from 8½ to 10½ deep. The rest of the stone is partly covered with earth. The whole slopes at a slight angle, and stands about a foot above ground. It is, however, a very debatable question if the basin and circular channel are really ancient or ecclesiastical, some thinking that the stone was intended for a millstone. The sanctity derived from its use by the wonder-working saint is nevertheless said still to survive; for the people hold that, when emptied by any one, it fills with water of its own accord. Experiments, however, by the uninitiated sceptic do not confirm this belief. The indisputable fact, nevertheless, is, that it is generally filled with water, even in the hottest weather."

As to other wells of "the Apostle of the Highlands," we may note that at Invermoriston, some twenty-one miles south of Abriachan, situated about the juncture of Glen Moriston with the "Great Glen," and about a quarter of a mile from where the river of the same name flows into the waters of Loch Ness. Concerning this well 'Urquhart and Glen Moriston,' by William Mackay, gives the following passage:—

"In Glenmoriston Columba probably founded the old church at Invermoriston, which was known as Clachan Cholumchille, or Columba's Church. In the immediate vicinity of its site is Columba's Well, a holy fountain noted for many centuries for its remarkable curative properties. The origin of its renown in Christian times is probably found in Adamnan's pages. 'Whilst the blessed man [Columba] was stopping for some days in the province of the Piets, he heard that there was a fountain famous among this heathen people, which foolish men, having their senses blinded by the devil, worshipped as a god. For those who drank of this fountain, or purposely washed their hands or feet in it, were allowed by God to be struck by demoniacal art, and went home either leprous or purblind, or at least suffering from weakness or other kinds of infirmity. By all these things the pagans were seduced, and paid divine honour to the fountain. Having ascertained this, the Saint one day went up to the fountain fearlessly; and, on seeing this, the druids, whom he had often sent away from him vanquished and confounded, were greatly rejoiced, thinking that he would suffer like others from the touch of that baneful water. But he, having first raised his holy hand and invoked the name of Christ, washed his hands and feet; and then, with his companions, drank of the water which he had blessed. And from that day the demons departed from the fountain; and not only was it



not allowed to injure any one, but even many diseases amongst the people were cured by this same fountain, after it had been blessed and washed in by the saint.' The fountain which the saint so blessed and washed in may, without any undue straining of the imagination, be identified with his Well at Invermoriston. That spring has, despite his rebuke, continued to be in a sense worshipped until our own time, and searchers after health may not even yet have entirely ceased to sprinkle themselves with its water, and to leave their little offerings by its side."

A case of a cure, to my own knowledge, was said to have occurred from the drinking of water from this well not many years back; but personally I cannot vouch as to whether it was "faith" or the water that "cured the sick man."

There is another well of St. Columba at Keils, in Argyllshire. Close to the mansion-house of Keil estate is a ruined church, once dedicated to St. Columba, in the middle of a burying-ground. By this latter on the roadside is St. Columba's Well.

A friend erudite in these matters informs me that in many parts of the west coast of the Highlands wells named after this "apostle" may be found. Let him, therefore, who knows them, name them.

B. W.

Fort Augustus.

There is a well in Casterton township, Kirkby Lonsdale parish, Westmorland, at a place called Chapel-Head Close, where once stood a chapel, the tutelary saint of which was St. Columba. This well is called St. Coume's Well, Coume (pronounced Coome) being obviously a contraction of Columba.

W. R. HOLLAND.

"REWMAN" (10 S. vi. 309, 373).—The following, from Manley, may be of some assistance in considering this word, along with the context, in the Court Leet record mentioned:—

"Reia, French Raye, l. radius, linea, tractus; in English a 'Rew or raw,' Prior Lewens pag. 21. Omnis Lanceta, omnis Toftman, et omnis Molman (qui non sedet super Ogeland) debent spargere unam reiam de fiens, &c.; that is, saith Spelman in his Glossary, unum strigam, tractum vel versum stercoris, Anglice a rew of muck or dunge, ad stercorandum terras Domini."

MISTLETOE.

"BLATHER": "BLADDER" (10 S. vi. 406).—In North-West Lincolnshire *blather* or *blether* is commonly used for soft mud, such as is scraped off roads in cases where it is not permitted to accumulate. "There's that lot o' muck and blather up o' the causey as goes to our pig-sty that oor 'Liza's ow'r th' boot tops when she goes to sarve it," was said to me some little time ago; and I was

told about a week since that "there is a strange lot o' blether in th' market place."

EDWARD PEACOCK.

In Halliwell we find *blatter*, a puddle (North); the meaning is stagnant (water). Compare O.N. *blandr*, weak, effeminate; *blautr*, soft; O.E. *bleap*, slow, sluggish, *segnir* (Bosw.); Ger. *blöle*; Scot. *blait*. The Goth. verb *blauthjan*, to make powerless, is used to render ἀκρυνεύς in Mark vii. 13.

H. P. L.

"MONEY A PICKLE MAKES A MICKLE" (10 S. vi. 388).—The use of *pickle* makes this proverb intelligible, according to Dr. Jamieson's 'Scottish Dictionary,' 1841, which says the word means a grain of corn or any minute particle. Amongst the instances given of its use is the following from Ritson's 'S. Songs,' i. 199:—

Now, wooer, quo' he, I ha'e no meikle,  
But sic's I ha'e ye's get a pickle.

Also, it may mean a few, as in

He'll gar a little pickle Greeks  
Ding a' the Trojans dead.

'Poems in Buchan Dialect,' p. 31.

ALFRED WELBY.

This is not a Scotch proverb at all, but a Scotch version of an English one. *Mickle* was once a good English word, and is used by Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton. In Scotland it is pronounced *muckle*, as Dr. Johnson tells us in the sixth edition of his 'Dictionary.' The proverb is found in Camden's collection ('Remaines,' 1614, p. 310), and is thus given: "Many a little makes a micle." It also appeared in the first edition, which was printed ten years earlier.

JOHN T. CURRY.

SIR JOHN HEWSON (10 S. vi. 222, 292, 337, 373, 394, 437).—At 10 S. iii. 430 appears a query *re* Col. Hewetson. I now think that the portrait I mentioned may be that of Col. John Huitson. The only difficulty is that he is wearing a form of the "steinkirk" tie, and this did not come into use until after 3 August, 1692. The colonel died in 1689.

If MR. JOHN HEWETSON would like to see the picture, I may be able to arrange for him to do so.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

Innellan, Shrewsbury.

RICHARD COWLEY THE ACTOR: WITNESSES TO HIS WILL (10 S. vi. 369).—The Tho. Ravenscroft, who was a witness to Richard Cowley's will, was very probably the madrigalist of that name, the connection between music and the drama being very close at that period.

H. DAVY.



# Miscellaneous.

## NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*Devises, 1581.* With an Introduction by Raleigh. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

*Memoires of the Realme.* By Sir Henry Knyvett. With an Introduction by Charles Hughes. Publishers.)

*Sculptura.* With the Unpublished Second Edition by C. F. Bell. (Same Publishers.)

*Memoires of the Royal Navy, 1679-1685.* By J. R. Tanner. (Same Publishers.)

Here are the first four volumes of a notable series of the great Clarendon Press. This is a series of reprints to be called "The Oxford Library." The separate volumes of this series are issued in a form *de luxe*, with type and paper, and in an elegant and a cover, for which a wholly superfluous is proffered. To the possession of the types given in 1660 to the University by Fell is attributed the capacity of the Press to produce old books in the old style, and it may be placed within the reach of the bibliophile to own each volume which, for rarity of work and beauty of workmanship, might well be a guinea. All but facsimiles are the which have previously been printed, though every sensibly been held inexpedient to precentricities of pagination or obvious mis-

the volumes which in this attractive guise the light the first only is in verse. It has printed with its author's other poems by in his "Occasional Issues," its full title H. His Devises, for his owne exercise and ends Pleasure.' The running title of the "Delightfull Discourses to sundry pur- For Howell is claimed by his editor a place the herald poets, with Sackville and Gas- churchyard and Turberville, and men of the of Surrey and Wyatt, whose works, though not ascend "the highest heaven of inven- the way to greater poets than them- Thomas Howell was a retainer of the noble Pembroke, and dedicates to various ladies family a portion of the poems now reprinted unique copy in the Bodleian. The poems a rule didactic, though occasionally a note aims at passion is struck. As a whole we stent ourselves with the acceptance of Mr. 's judgment, that "those students of poetry n take pleasure even in undistinguished hen it bears an accidental likeness to some greatest poetry of the world will not be nt of Thomas Howell."

'Defence of the Realme' of Sir Henry is printed for the first time from a MS. 596, in the Chetham Library, Manchester. Mr. Hughes shows, the work of a man note, who displayed in 1588, as Deputy ant for Wiltshire, much "patriotic energy" King the Spanish invasion, and who was by the capture of Calais by the Spaniards ent his work to Queen Elizabeth. Its idea emonstration how, by a proper organization fish manhood, the country might be rene- safe against invasion. Originally dedicated in Elizabeth, this work, the main idea of is as applicable to the beginning of the th century as it was to the close of the

sixteenth, is dedicated to Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G. A significant feature in it is the charges of corruption brought against those concerned in the levying of troops.

Evelyn's 'Sculptura, or the History and Art of Chalcography and Engraving in Copper,' is reprinted from the first edition, with some corrections and additions, "taken from the Margin of the Author's printed copy," which were incorporated in the second and only other edition. This work—the second part of which, with its numerous illustrations descriptive of 'The Construction of the Rolling Press,' is now first issued—ascribes unjustifiably to Prince Rupert the invention of mezzo tinto, "the new way of Engraving." The illustrations of the original first part are reproduced.

While editions of the 'Diary' of Pepys multiply, the work now reissued, which is in fact his apologia, a defence of his naval administration in the decade ending in 1688, attracts little attention. That the work 'Navalia,' to which it forms a forerunner, was ever begun seems doubtful, though it was projected, and what may be references to it are found in the Index to the 'Diary.' From the merits of the present work an estimate may be formed of the loss involved in the neglect of the more important undertaking. Its general conclusions are as true of the navy of to-day as they were of that of James—that in addition to experience and integrity, there are necessary vigour of application, assiduity, affection, strictness of discipline, and method.

*A History of Monmouthshire from the Coming of the Normans into Wales down to the Present Time.* By Joseph Alfred Bradney.—Part II. *The Hundred of Abergavenny.* (Mitchell & Hughes.)

THE second part of Mr. Bradney's 'History of Monmouthshire,' so far from showing any falling-off, is in many respects superior to the first. It is quite as carefully compiled, and we think the lines of research have been more widely extended. The plates, too, seem more numerous. There is hardly an old church, tombstone, or gentleman's seat of which we have not an illustration. Lists of rectors and vicars, so far as their names can be recovered, are supplied. In many cases they unfortunately begin at a late date; but this is not the fault of the author. In every case it is evident that he has done all he could. We are also very glad to find catalogues of the Nonconformist ministers of many of the parishes. This is an important addition to the value of the work, which will be appreciated by not a few persons who take but little interest in the genealogies in which the history is exceedingly rich.

The town of Abergavenny occupies a large space in the section before us. Abergavenny has contributed to the history of the Principality fewer stirring scenes than many places of less importance, but nothing of interest seems to have been omitted, and here, and indeed elsewhere, there are accounts of local celebrities whose careers are not noticed, so far as we can ascertain, in any of the ordinary books of reference. The series of plates representing the effigies in the church are well executed and extremely interesting. One of them is the figure of Jesse, from which no doubt once arose a genealogical sculpture now destroyed; it is an excellent work of art. Wooden effigies are very uncommon, but there is one here, a good sculpture, which is surmised to represent an Earl of Abergavenny who died in 1313.



The miscellaneous information here chronicled, which otherwise would have almost certainly perished, is interesting. We have a good example, which may be of use to students of place-names, how these local words are apt to change for the worse. Near the remains of Abergavenny Priory is a road properly designated Holy-Well-Lane, a name derived from a well in a neighbouring meadow that in former days had the credit of curing various diseases. Now the name of this lane is undergoing the process of corruption, and men speak of it as the Hole-in-the-Wall.

One of the most striking differences between the Welsh and ourselves has been the fluent nature of Welsh surnames. Those of the upper and middle classes have become fixed, but the change took place not so very long ago, for we find from many of the pedigrees with which Mr. Bradney's book abounds that people of high descent thought it no degradation to change their historic cognomen and adopt the Christian name of their father, which might again be changed in the next generation.

Sir Henry Morgan the buccaneer was beyond doubt a Welshman, but from what family he sprang has never been unquestionably established. The author thinks he was one of the Morgans of Llangattock, probably a brother of Sir Thomas. We wish Mr. Bradney had been able to establish the descent beyond doubt.

A curious tradition—mediaeval or earlier—exists at Llandewi Seyrrid, where a portion of the neighbouring mountain, which is probably lightning-riven, is said to have been shattered by the earthquake when the veil of the Temple was rent at the time of the death of our Lord. Several stories of a like nature have come down to our time, but, so far as we remember, this is the only one that occurs in Great Britain.

Mr. Bradney points out that care should be taken by students of Welsh pedigrees of the seventeenth century to ascertain the religious convictions of the compilers, for the children of a rector or vicar are sometimes entered as illegitimate by those who held the marriages of the clergy to be invalid. There seems, indeed, to have been at times no little confusion between those who professed the established religion and those who adhered to that which it had superseded, and strange mixtures must at times have resulted, for, notwithstanding the severe laws against Catholics, the author is able to quote a deposition of 1678 from which we find that the churchwardens and constables "for these two or three years last past" had been "Papists." This was in the parish of Llanarth, and we are told of a church where the pre-Reformation altar remained *in situ* until 1786; and in another place there are several ancient representations of the sacred heart to which fanatics have never done violence.

*The Fortnightly* opens with a curious proof of human limitations. This, which we are sorry to see is to be continued, consists of a depreciatory article by Leo Tolstoy on Shakespeare. Ignoring the fact that in every line he proclaims his own ignorance and incompetency, the Russian novelist tells in sneering fashion the story of 'King Lear.' Malignity and jealousy were the motives of Voltaire's famous diatribe. Of any similar tendency we acquit Tolstoy, whose words are the outcome of simple intellectual narrowness and imbecility, the protest of the journeyman against the artist—the depreciation by the rushlight of the sun. 'Puritanism

and the English Stage,' by Mr. St. John deals also with the British stage, but resolves into an attack upon the theatrical censure, and it attaches a disproportionate amount of importance. Yet a third article on the stage is Mr. Henry Jones's 'Corner-Stones of Modern Drama,' is part of Mr. Jones's famous lecture delivered at Harvard University. Concerning Mr. Jones's capacity there is no more doubt than concerning his zeal. We are nevertheless far from accepting his conclusions. Prof. Ray Lankester's 'Years at the Natural History Museum,' an apologia and a temperate protest. Mr. Gribble writes on Sir Leslie Stephen and Mr. on Anthony Trollope.

MISS GERTRUDE LOWTHIAN BELL gives in *Nineteenth Century* an important and satisfactory article on 'Islam in India.' It seems as if Mohammedan races were awaking to a knowledge of the value of English rule. Mrs. Tribble contributes some extracts from the diary of her father concerning his stay in Bordeaux during 'Hundred Days' in 1815. Under 'Reincarnated Lady Paget' tells how, noticing that all shoes were Socialists, she became herself a shoe without, however, undergoing any similar formation. According to Miss Constance A. coat, 'The Reading of the Colonial Girl' considerably from that of her English sister George A. Simonson has an essay on Fra Guardo, the Venetian painter. Mr. James Barclay draws some consoling conclusions concerning what he calls 'The Race Suicide Scare.'

In *The Cornhill* appears No. 11 of 'The stick Papers.' The subject is Mrs. Gaskell, whom some interesting memories are given. The second part appears of Canon Beeching's on Shakespeare. The Canon professes himself a believer in the traditions concerning Shakespeare and protests—very feebly, as we think—against the alleged death of the dramatist in consequence of taking too much wine at a merry-making. Ben Jonson and Drayton—a curious instance of the tendency of men to apply to yesterday's standard of to-day. Mr. Hartley Withers intelligently on the Bank Rate, and Mr. Vox on 'Certain Old English China.'

In *The Burlington* 'How a Dutch Picture Made' is well illustrated. A fine deal of company this, 'The Procureess,' by Jan Vermeer of Delft, serves as frontispiece. It is now painting in the Royal Gallery, Dresden. Spirited illustrations are from the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, from the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Berlin, and from the collection of the Duke of Arenberg. M. Jourdain's 'Lace as worn in Holland until the Accession of James I.' is accompanied by some splendid portraits. Mr. Herbert J. describes a rediscovered Velasquez, of which a special plate is supplied. Many other very fine Velasques are taken from the Prado at Madrid, the National Gallery, and the collection at Richmond of Sir Frederick Cook. Another special plate is given of less interest than that previously named is C. H. Shannon's 'Morning Visit.' Cassone's fine quaint illustrations to 'Art in America.'

MR. FREDERICK JUSTEN.—A. A. writes—though never a contributor to these pages, Mr. Frederick Justen (Dulan & Co.) was a



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## Notes.

## "ITO": "ITOLAND."

I do not know whether the facts appertaining to the movement initiated by my friend Mr. Israel Zangwill have been formally set out in 'N. & Q.' If not, then a plain unvarnished statement may be desirable for future reference.

The "Ito," which is the name given to the Jewish Territorial Association, the head offices of which are in Essex Street, Strand, has been in existence rather more than twelve months, during which period branches of it have been established in every quarter of the globe. A minimum contribution of a shilling a year constitutes membership of any local branch. Under the rules of the organization a percentage of the income of each branch is payable to head office. The object of the "Ito" is to secure as soon as practicable a territory, under the Crown if possible, where legal guarantees will be given for the fullest political rights of the settlers, who as pioneers will need to have grit, muscle, brains, and capital. About the existence of this class of settler there need be no haziness whatever. The specific diffi-

culty lies in the nature of the territory. It will have to be spacious, fertile, well watered, not too hot, and within easy reach of the markets of the world. At the present moment several "sites" are under consideration. There seems to be no reason why one or more of them, in different quarters of the globe, should not simultaneously be utilized in order to solve the problem of resettlement. Nothing eleemosynary is contemplated. The colonies are to be self-supporting almost from the day of their inception. Herein Mr. Zangwill demonstrates capacity for statecraft and "nation-building," and strikes a higher note than his predecessors in colonization. The colonists should ultimately become the happiest of mortals. They will be free to make their own laws, social, economic, and ritual; while the rights of minorities, of "faddists," and even of "cranks" will be protected. Even the constables will be Jews, who will probably have to speak Hebrew, Yiddish, English, Polish, and Russian at the very least. To map out that magnificent scheme on paper alone will take time and ample thought. Even then the unforeseen is sure to happen, and practical difficulties will crop up to retard a moderate fulfilment of the founder's hopes. In Mr. Zangwill's responsible position precipitancy or blundering will mean unspeakable disaster; for the enfranchisement of the submerged will be indefinitely postponed. In addition there is the ghastly prospect of nameless horrors being again perpetrated upon helpless men, women, and children in Kishineff, Odessa, and elsewhere, with tenfold ferocity and bloodthirstiness.

A few words regarding the genesis of the "Ito" may not be uninteresting. Eight years ago the late Theodor Herzl, at that time quite unknown outside Viennese circles, lived the uneventful life of a *littérateur* and playwright, without taking the slightest interest in Jewish affairs. Suddenly he became imbued with an unquenchable craving to incarnate the passionate yearnings of his people for resettlement in Palestine. In a less scientific age that inexplicable dream in such a man as Herzl, whose acquaintance with the literature and life of his people was at that time of the scantiest, would have been set down to providential intervention, and he would have been hailed *nabi* (prophet) by countless followers. Herzl was too modern to deceive himself or those in whom he confided: he was too practical to overlook the dangers of self-delusion. At any rate, until Herzl bestirred



himself in the matter the national longing for Palestine spent itself in cynic jest or pious prayers. It lacked objective form and external expression. The violin was there, but there was no Paganini. Whatever others may think, I maintain that Herzl never intended fixing his whole ambition on Palestine. His gigantic grasp of the problem told him that, and made him wary. With a statesman's instinct for "the thin end of the wedge," he was bent upon taking his people along with him by graduated stages, using their enthusiasm as cover until he could play his trump card, and demonstrate to them the futility of looking to Palestine for a final solution of the Russian problem. Be that as it may, his death left everything unsettled, and with his death came chaos and black night. But only for a time. Out of the ashes rose a phoenix. Into the hurly-burly of the Basle congresses stepped a man of mark and intrepidity to set the rough places smooth. Mr. Zangwill, with the felicitous eye of genius, discerned what was actually wanted, and, with the energy of a trained man of affairs, set about supplying the thing needed. He, too, as the years roll on, is as much an object of wonderment to me as the late Theodor Herzl. Both are strange intellectual lights or portents. Anyhow, an international council was soon brought together, of which Mr. Zangwill was elected President, and to which such men as Lord Rothschild, Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Dr. Mandelstamm, the Hon. Oscar Straus, Mr. Arthur Cohen, K.C., Mr. Lucien Wolf, and Mr. M. H. Spielmann were pleased to lend their support.

It is devoutly to be wished that the colony may be founded under English auspices. I feel sure "Itoland" will become a source of untold strength to the Empire, and will be one of the brightest jewels in King Edward's diadem. Floreat "Itoland"!

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

#### THE AINSTY OF YORK.

I SHOULD like to suggest that the district thus known, lying to the west of York city, and formerly a wapentake of the West Riding, was so named from its having been first a Roman and then an Anglo-Saxon stronghold, the *i* being inserted simply to extend the accent on the first syllable. "Ansty" or "Anstey" would thus be a colloquial form of *an-stede*, or "withstanding

place," *stede* being allied to "station" and "stand," *vide* the Anglo-Saxon *anstanden*=to withstand, to be steadfast. From the time of the Romans to that of the latest Scotch wars York was always esteemed the bulwark of the North, and on the west this district of the Ainsty, computed to be a circuit of thirty-two miles, was anciently a forest, which was disafforested by the charters of Richard I. and his successor John. Such a forest would form one of the natural defences of York on the west, just as on the north an impenetrable and swampy forest—called in Roman times *Calesterium Nemus*, and afterwards the Forest of Galtres—extended from the walls of the city for more than ten miles. York itself is believed to have derived its name similarly from *Eure* and *wic*, the station or dwelling-place on the *Eure* (now the Ouse). Mr. D. H. Haigh, in giving an account of several churches in the county of York, wrote to *The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* (vol. i. p. 402) that on the way to Anstan Church he passed some remains of earthworks, which, however, he had not time to examine. This place appears to have been also spelt Anston, and is a parish in the West Riding, twelve miles east-south-east of Sheffield.

It is noteworthy that there is a place called Castle Ditches, a large entrenchment, near the village of Anstey in Wiltshire, which "consists," says James Dugdale in his 'British Traveller,' 1819 (vol. iv. p. 453), "of a treble ditch and ramparts in form an irregular triangle, the area of which is 24 acres"; and again at Anstey in Hertfordshire, three miles south-east of Barkway, are the remains of a castle, built immediately after the Conquest, by Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, for the purpose of keeping the English in greater subjection. This place was however (according, I think, to Salmon in his 'History of Hertfordshire'), formerly called Heanstige, from its situation on a steep hill. Camden, who does not give any explanation of his own view as to the meaning of the York "Ainsty," spells the word, nevertheless, without the *i*, and speaks of the "Liberty of Ansty" ('Britannia,' ed. Gibson, 1722, vol. ii. col. 884); and in quoting some verses written by J. Johnston, of Aberdeen, he alludes to how

The Picts, the Scots, Danes, Normans, Saxons, here Discharg'd the loudest thunder of their War.

Anstie, or Hansteybury, near Dorking, in Surrey, is the site of a Roman camp where Saxon coins have been found. Of Anstey, in Warwickshire, however, it is said that it was originally called Heanstige, from the



Saxon *hean*, high, and *stig*, path, descriptive of its situation, as Anstey in Leicestershire was also called, according to Lewis ('Top. Dict.'). Hanstiege or Anstiege. (Cf. MR. S. O. ADDY, 10 S. ii. 97; MR. A. HALL, iii. 256; and ST. SWITHIN, iii. 335.)

But this etymology could scarcely apply to the York Anstey, which is part of the *Vale* of York, its eastern district being perfectly flat, while the western is diversified with gentle swellings. It would be interesting to know the earliest date assignable to the occurrence of the word "ansty" or "ainsty," the derivation of which is also discussed at 10 S. ii. 25, 97, 455, 516; iii. 133, 256, 335; v. 32. At the last reference we are informed by Q. V. that it occurs as "Aynesty" in the King's Remembrancer's Roll for the year 26-7 Edw. I., m. 83, i.e., 1298-9.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Deene, Tooting Bec Road, Streatham.

#### HORNBOOKS AND BATTELDORES.

THE late Mr. A. W. Tuer in his monograph on the hornbook mentions John Bagford's collection, and gives facsimiles of the specimens preserved by that industrious bibliographer. But he appears to have missed a passage which Mr. A. W. Pollard has now printed in the *Transactions* of the Bibliographical Society (vol. vii. p. 141), where he gives a useful analysis of the contents of the Bagford Collection in the British Museum. This passage reads:—

"To begin with, the Horn Book or A B C, which of old was called the Batteldore, is still so called by the Quakers, and the reason why so called is, that the teachers of children to know the letters of the alphabets, they having made the 24 letters large, fixed them on the back of the door of their lower room, and perhaps might be called the butter-room or pantry.

"And before the children or youths were [given] their breakfast, the parents or master with a long wand, or as they have it now, a fescue, point to one of the letters, requiring of the child the name, or to speak in the language of the schools, 'what is this,' and perhaps the child might hit on the right, as A, then he was called Good boy, and so on, and for their better encouragement they should have their bread and butter last [? first], to incite them to learn. And methinks, somewhat of the same use remains to this day, in both our Universities of batteling in the buttery, and perhaps in former times the scholars in their colleges were obliged before they received their breakfast to perform their exercise, and their way of keeping their accounts in their buttery books, seems to me very [old] and not unlike to the alehouse scores, farriers, bakers, etc., which before the art of printing was found out, few people there were that could write and read. For the word Battell.

"Thus I have given you an account of the battle-

dore; the next name it received was Hornbook, for being covered with a plate of thin horn to defend the paper from the children's fingers from wearing it out and blotting and obliterating the letters. Although at first these Alphabets with the Lord's prayer were printed on vellum, it being more durable and lasting than paper and these were printed at first at the beginning of their primers, and before printing was in use, they were written by the Stationers that lived in, and had their stands in, Paternoster Row as well as the Ave Maria, and creed makers; they being turners of beads, from whence Beadsman took its name; those beads are still in use with the Roman Catholics.

"The hornbook binders, buy the printed leaves 16 on a sheet at the Stationers' Hall, perhaps to the quantity of a quire or two; having the boards ready cut out, he covers them, that is the printed paper with a plate of horn, and with a thin plate of brass for the borders or verges of the horn with short tacks he fastens them to the boards.

"But if you will have them for children of higher rank, they are covered on the back side [with] leather dyed with brazil wood, from whence the leather is called brazil leather, and on the back side is stamped with brass or silver the figure of St. George.

"I have heard an old bookbinder declare that this small book before it be finished, runs through a hundred several hands; the primer binders is another trade distinct of itself; they use neither sewing nor banding to these sort of books, and of these there are two sorts, gilt and plain, the gilt ones are stamped with the figure of....."

This passage was unknown to me when I contributed to the *Transactions* of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society (vol. xx. p. 105) a paper on an eighteenth-century hornbook, now in the Salford Royal Museum, and an Italian A B C printed at Parma with the (erroneous) date of 1477, now in the John Rylands Library. In this essay there are a few additions to the remarkable store of information on the subject collected by Mr. Tuer. It may be worth adding that collectors who have the opportunity should secure both editions of Tuer's monograph, as there are some variations in the contents.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

#### ISAAC TAYLOR ON LITERARY COMPOSITION.

—The following notes on literary composition—the substance of conversations with the late Canon Isaac Taylor—may be of interest to readers of 'N. & Q.' not a few of whom were once his personal friends:—

The public is surprisingly ignorant, and is grateful for explicit information on matters which are supposed to be common knowledge.

Do not venture to write a book until you have got a thoroughly good subject.

If you have the assurance to ask the public to pay you the compliment of reading what you have written, you should eudgel your brains to the utmost to make your ideas plain and intelligible.

When you have collected a mass of notes, then



dash into the subject, writing anything that occurs to you freely, and even redundantly, for it is easier to condense than to expand.

After you have so written a few pages you will see at once that a good many sentences need transposing, others expanding, and others condensing. A sentence should not be scrappy and jerky, but should resemble a well-tempered sword, elastic from end to end.

Cut out relentlessly everything that is in the slightest degree irrelevant to your subject.

When you have nearly finished your book, you will find that almost all of it has had to be written five times over, and you will realize the extreme difficulty of writing even a single page of decent English.

Your title should be a label, not a description. An enlarged table of contents and a copious index are necessities.

Do not say, "It is interesting to note," or allow yourself to use such slipshod expressions, although many distinguished writers do so.

I did not myself venture to begin a book until I had spent many years in saturating my mind with the best Greek, Latin, and English classics.

So far as is possible, exclude the personal element from the book itself, so as to avoid the charge of being egotistical; but you may appropriately put this in the preface.

After some years of writing, the right word will come into your mind.

#### X.

**HIGH WYCOMBE: ITS ETYMOLOGY.**—What is the explanation of the termination *-combe* in High Wycombe, the name of the well-known town in Bucks? One would have thought that the etymology of *-combe* in this place-name was one of those things about which antiquaries and philologists might reasonably have made up their minds. However, it would appear to be still a doubtful point, if we may judge by the manner in which it is treated in a book just published—'An Introduction to Comparative Philology,' by J. M. Edmonds. On p. 118 the place-termination "*-combe* ('valley'), as in Wycombe," is given as an instance of the survival of a Celtic word. But if we turn to the 'Errata' we find the note:—

"Wycombe would seem to be unhappily chosen; according to Shore, 'Origin of the Anglo-Saxon Race,' p. 266, it is a modern misspelling of Wicham or Wickham."

This is calculated to make the reader uncomfortable. Which is the correct view—that in the text or that in the 'Errata'? I turn to Taylor's 'Names and their Histories,' and find on p. 375 that

"combe was an early loan-word from the Celtic, equivalent to the *cwm* in modern Welsh names, and the form *cwm* in Strath Clyde, but not confined to these districts, as we have Combe in Surrey, and High Wycombe in Bucks."

This explanation agrees with the statement in Mr. Edmonds's text. On the other hand,

Mr. Shore's view that Wycombe is a misspelling for an older Wickham is supported by the account in Camden's 'Britannia,' where High Wycombe is referred to as High Wickham (the spelling in the margin), and is described as situated "on the turning" of the Thames, which "turning" is supposed to have suggested the name of the place. According to this view the name ended originally in *-ham*, not in *-combe*. Well, who is right, Taylor or Camden? There cannot be any doubt whatever that Taylor is right. The name of the Buckinghamshire Wycombe occurs in the Domesday Survey, and appears in the form *Wicumbe*. So Mr. Edmonds may cancel this erratum when his book comes to a second edition.

A. L. MAYHEW.

**BURTON AND FLETCHER.**—Mr. Courthope in his 'History of English Poetry' (vol. iii. p. 386, note 1) writes:—

"The opening form of either ode ['L'Allegro' and 'Il Penseroso'] was suggested by a song in Fletcher's 'Nice Valor,' Act III. sc. iii. Fletcher himself obviously borrowed the idea of his song from Burton's stanzas in 'The Anatomy of Melancholy.'"

Thomas Keightley's argument that any resemblance between these poems of Milton, which appeared in 1645, and the song in 'The Nice Valor,' which was not printed until the first folio Beaumont and Fletcher of 1647, must be set down as a pure coincidence, would, I imagine, scarcely be regarded as conclusive. A more serious objection, however, may be urged against the view that Fletcher was indebted to Burton.

Fletcher died in 1625, and, while 'The Anatomy' was published in 1621, the introductory stanzas were first included in the third edition, that of 1628.

Although there is no great difficulty in a song from an acted drama becoming familiar before the play itself is in print, the case is different with Robert Burton's verses. If, then, the author of the song was Fletcher, it hardly seems probable that he owed anything to Burton's lines. It might more plausibly be argued that Burton was here indebted to Fletcher.

There is sometimes a curious inaccuracy in references to Burton. In his edition of Milton's minor poems (second ed., 1791, p. 94) Warton speaks of "a forgotten poem prefixed to the first edition of Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' entitled 'The Author's Abstract of Melancholy, or a Dialogue between Pleasure and Pain.'" Burton's own title at the head of the poem is 'The Authors Abstract of Melancholy, Διαιλογικῶς.'



Masson, who in his 'Life of Milton' (ed. 1881) makes a wrong statement of Burton's age at the time of his death, in his introduction to 'L'Allegro' and 'Miserere' (Milton's 'Poetical Works,' vol. i. p. 134) to "a poem prefixed to 'The Anatomy' and entitled 'The Author's Abstract of Melancholy, or a Dialogue between Pleasure and Pain'"; both Warton and Prof. Masson omit the word in Burton's fourth line, "Voide of sorrow and voide of feare," again in his forty-fifth line, "A dolefull outeries, and fearefull sightes."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

**INSCRIPTIONS AT SIRESA.**—In 1895 I made a visit to Siresa, in the diocese of Santa Cecilia and the frontier of the Baskland, to see the cruciform and massive cathedral (Benedictine) church in Romanesque style, which was endowed by Alonso el Batallador, who was born in 1050. The *cura párroco*, or parish priest, showed me a manuscript written by an abbot in the eighteenth century, giving the history of this diocese of Aragón under the Moorish domination. In the archives of the church had been preserved before his time. He indicated the entrance, now blocked up, which leads into the (apparently very deep) crypt beneath the apse. It is illuminated by a narrow arch sloping down into it from the south. The section of this staircase is seen by the faces of the stones in the pavement above the crypt, in which, tradition says, some of the kings of Aragón, and "Bishops of St. James," lie buried. Let us hope that some geological society will before long undertake an exploration of that crypt.

In the bell-tower I copied the following inscriptions (apparently of the thirteenth century) upon two of the bells:—

*Crucem Domini fugite partes aduersas  
pro de Tribu Iuda Radix David Alleluya.  
Nunc Ocarney me fecit mentem sanctam  
eam honorem Deo te [=et] patri [=patrie]  
nem Christus Rex venit.*

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

**E.**—In 'The Reminiscences of Lady Anne Nevill' a story is told of the late George Payne. When staying in a house he was asked by his hostess why he was not coming to church. "No, I am not," he replied, adding, as he left the room, "Not that I see any harm in it." The same story is told of Foote, the actor, in his case being "Pray, Mr. Foote, never go to church?" And the

reply, "Never, madam, never: not that I see any harm in it." T. F. D.

**"CONNECTION."** (See 'Admirable,' ante, p. 371.)—Although *connexion* is right, those who use the word *connection* are not necessarily ignorant of Latin. Macaulay never forgot his Latin, and he had more than a modicum of it. In the first chapter of his 'History of England' is the following sentence:—

"In history he is known by the honourable surname of Beauclerc; but in his own time his own countrymen called him by a Saxon nickname, in contemptuous allusion to his Saxon connection."

I also find *connection* twice in Macaulay's article on Southey's 'Colloquies':—

"There is thus a direct and obvious *connection* between the motive which induces individuals to undertake such a work, and the utility of the work. Can we find any such *connection* in the case of a public work executed by a government?"

Macaulay must have spelt the word intentionally so. It is best to consult old editions; for in reprints the spelling of a word is often altered.

I perceive that Addison in No. 416 of *The Spectator*, one of his papers on 'Imagination,' writes thus:—

"It is impossible to draw the little *Connexions* of Speech, or to give the Picture of a Conjunction or an Adverb."

I suppose that the wrong spelling of the word has prevailed only in later times.

In a very old book, Sir Henry Savile's translation of Tacitus, originally published in 1581, I find the following:—

"The *conexion* of Targets being dissolved and broken, they slew or maymed the men."

E. YARDLEY.

**THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.**—The following appeared in *The Morning Post* of 28 November:—

"A Correspondent writes: 'The other day I purchased at an old book-stall a catalogue of a sale that took place in 1818 at Evans's Rooms in Pall-mall. The library sold was that of Mr. Samuel Weller Singer (odd name then), and among the rarer lots was a volume which formerly belonged to Francesco Melchiori, of Venice, who had made it a repository for some curious papers. At the end was a sonnet addressed to Tasso, on the publication of Camilli's 'Continuation of the Jerusalem,' by Francesco Melchiori, with Tasso's sonnet in reply, in his own handwriting. At the beginning of the tome was a document of considerable value in clearing up the mystery attached to the name of the person known as the Admirable Crichton. The item referred to was the printed challenge which was circulated and stuck on the church doors in Venice by this half-mythical hero in the year 1580. This extraordinary document, says the catalogue, not only proves the existence of this extraordinary man, but shows that Sir Thomas Urquhart's rodo-



montade account of him was no exaggeration of his pretensions. The bill was printed in the large italic type used by Paul Manutius, and most probably by him, as his friendship for Crichton is well known. The book was then purchased by Mr. Hibbert for 31*l.* 10*s.*, and was in all likelihood sold at his sale in 1829. Where is it now?"

WM. H. PEET.

MARIA SIBYLLA MERIAN, 1647-1717.—The British Museum, according to Bryan's 'Dictionary,' iii. 324, possesses two volumes of this talented artist's drawings. These volumes are probably from Dr. Mead's famous collection, but I do not happen to possess the catalogue of his prints and drawings which Langford sold in January, 1755. I do, however, possess the catalogue of the "elegant library," and "other genuine and valuable effects, of a gentleman who is gone abroad," dispersed by Paterson & Eve at Essex House, Essex Street, Strand, on Wednesday, June 15, 1768, and the three following days. These two volumes were lot 572 in the third day's sale, 17 June, and are thus catalogued:—

"Ninety-five capital drawings of birds, insects, fruits, and flowers, in colours, by the celebrated Madam Merian, in two Russia portefeuilles; from the collection of the late Dr. Mead, in fine preservation."

From my partly-priced catalogue of the sale it would seem that the then enormous sum of 211*l.* 1*s.* was paid for the lot, and that "Wilson" was the purchaser; but I think that the above-named amount must refer to the day's total, and not to the Merian drawings, which formed the last lot in the day's sale.

W. ROBERTS.

SOUL AND EYES.—The pious habit, observed among cultured people, of closing the eyes of their relatives soon after they have expired, for the purpose of removing the rigid impression caused by the staring look of a lifeless body, had, with primitive people, originally quite a different reason, which may deserve to be recorded:—

"They look at the eyes as if they were open doors through which the soul could escape from its body. Hence they feel some superstitious fear lest the soul, having thus escaped, might, as a demon, threaten them."

Cf. Prof. Wilh. Wundt's 'Völker-Psychologie,' iv. 28, recently published, where Prof. Tylor's well-known work on 'Primitive Culture' is frequently quoted among the authorities.

The seat of the soul is sometimes also curiously placed in the *reins* of the body; for instance, Psalm vii. 10 (Prayer Book version; verse 9 in A.V.) and Revelation ii. 23, the

latter the only passage of the New Testament where this primitive belief can still be traced, as pointed out by Prof. Wundt (*l.c.*, p. 15).

H. KREBS.

DICKENS AND SALISBURY PLAIN.—In chap. xliii. of 'Pickwick' we read, "'Why,' said Mr. Roker, 'it's as plain as Salisbury,'"

quibbling on Salisbury Plain.

Udall's 'Erasmus' (Roberts's reprint, p. 202), 1542, has:—

"This Deucochares was one of the Ambassadors,

& for his malapart tongue called at home Parthesiastes (as ye would say in english) Thom truth [the home truth], or plain Sarisbuerie."

H. C. HART.

DICKENS AND MR. WINKLE'S DUEL.—We all know that about 1836 the celebrated Mr. Winkle almost fought a duel, with one Mr. Snodgrass as his second.

Is it as well known that about 1750 the celebrated Amazon Snell almost fought a

duel with one Major Pierrepont, whose

second was one Mr. Snodgrass, and that both

duels were not carried out because of an

apology offered? F. C. CONSTABLE.

RIMING DEEDS.—In the review of Miss

Isherwood's book 'Monumental Brasses in

the Bedfordshire Churches' reference is

made (10 S. v. 339) to the riming deed said

to have been concocted between John of

Gaunt and Roger Burgoyne. Therein, as

printed, occurs the name Polton, which I

presume should read Potton. Both Sutton

and Potton are in the hundred of Biggles-

wade, in the county of Bedford. I may say

that I have always heard this riming deed

repeated as follows:—

I, John of Gaunt,  
Do give & do grant  
To Roger Burgoyne  
And the heirs of his loin  
Sutton & Potton,  
Till all the world's rotten.

With the following variant in the last two lines I find it thus printed under Sutton in Gorton's 'Topographical Dictionary' (1833):

Both Sutton & Potton  
Until the world's rotten.

It will perhaps be remembered by some that several of these riming deeds were printed at 8 S. iii. 147, 233, 353. At the last reference attention was directed to a discussion of the same kind which appeared in 6 S. iii. and 7 S. i.

I would also refer those interested in the subject to an article on 'English Folk-Rhymes'; vide *Chambers's Journal* for 19 October, 1889.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.



"LOCAL OPTION."—In its illustrative extracts regarding this well-known political phrase, popular memory of which has been refreshed by the recent death of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the 'N.E.D.' has singularly missed the two leading quotations on the subject—the one which gives its origin (ten years previous to 'N.E.D.'s' earliest extract), and the other which contains its first use in Parliament. These are to be found in a little work entitled 'Local Option,' by the late Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., the late Mr. William Hoyle, F.S.S., and the Rev. Dawson Burns, D.D., published in 'The Imperial Parliament' Series in 1885. In the first chapter it is said:—

"It may be pertinently asked, how the phrase 'Local Option' came into circulation, as expressive of the claim that localities should have a deciding choice as to the exclusion of the liquor traffic; and the answer takes us back to the October of 1868, when, at the General Council of the [United Kingdom] Alliance, a letter by Mr. Gladstone was read, in which occurred the following sentence: 'I could not go beyond a reference to my votes and speeches in the House of Commons, including declarations made in the session lately expired, from which you would see that my disposition is to let in the principle of local option, wherever it is likely to be found satisfactory.' The phrase 'local option' was considered a happy one as thus employed, but whether it then issued fresh from the mint of Mr. Gladstone's fertile phraseology cannot be affirmed. It was subsequently used, at times, by writers and speakers in connection with discussions of the liquor subject; but it was not till the March of 1879 that it attained a distinction which its author or foster-parent had never anticipated."—*Id.* 20-21.

The point suggested in the last sentence is that on 11 March, 1879, Sir Wilfrid Lawson submitted to the House of Commons for the first time a resolution specifically demanding in its closing words "some efficient measure of Local Option" (p. 23).

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

S.P.Q.R.—Lately these mystic letters have made their appearance upon the windows, shop blinds, and other parts of the premises of traders in various districts of London. I have seen them upon the shops of furniture dealers, grocers, drapers, outfitters, fruiterers, and other tradesmen in Essex Road, Islington; Kingsland Road; Rye Lane, Peckham; and Bermondsey. In the days of the greatness of the Roman Empire they were much in use, and the proverbial schoolboy will know that they are the recognized abbreviation of "Senatus Populusque Romanus," the Roman Senate and people; but in their modern use they stand for "Small profit, quick returns." I heard a man in Rye Lane a short time ago

give his version of them as "Some precious queer rubbish"—maybe he thought he knew. Perhaps this little bit of advertising may be worth noting.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"THE MAGHZEN."—This word is constantly appearing in the newspapers in the letters and telegrams of correspondents referring to the present imbroglio in Morocco. We are continually hearing of European ministers, ambassadors, consuls, and political agents holding communications with a mysterious political body called "the Maghzen." What would be the corresponding word if rendered into a European language? What is the Arabic word of which it is the transliteration? I have consulted the usual works of reference—'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' the 'New English Dictionary,' 'The Dictionary of Islam,' 'The Stanford Dictionary of Anglicised Words,' but can find no answer to these questions. I therefore appeal to 'N. & Q.' hoping to get a reply from some correspondent who knows something about the political institutions of Morocco. I have a conjecture about the meaning and etymology of the word; perhaps some one will kindly tell me whether my conjecture is correct. It is that "the Maghzen" is the equivalent in meaning to "the Treasury" of our political terminology, and that it is identical with the word "magazine," the history of which is fully given in the 'New English Dictionary.' In Steingass's Arabic dictionary I find that *makhzan* (pl. *makhāzin*) means "a storehouse, magazine, warehouse, treasury." My only difficulty is that the Arabic aspirate *kha* is generally transliterated by *kh*, and not by *gh*, and, on the other hand, that *gh* generally represents an original *ghain*.

A. L. MAYHEW.

Oxford.

DETHICK PEDIGREE.—I shall be grateful to any of your readers who can inform me whether Sir Geffry de Dethick, living in 1287, was of blood royal, and, if so, where such descent can be found.

Sir Geffrie Dethick, his descendant, of Dethick Hall, co. Derby, living 25 Edward III., married Emma, daughter and



heiress of Sir Thomas Stafford, of Grafton, Kt. From what work can the lineage of this Sir Thomas be ascertained? His arms are described as Or, a chevron gules, and a canton ermine.

Authorities on the pedigree of the Dethicks of Dethick Hall appear to differ. According to Blomefield's 'Norfolk' (1806) vol. vii. p. 505, the grandson of Sir Geffry, living 1287, was Sir Geffrey, who married Joan, sister of Mabel, Lady of Cadington, and was father of William Dethick, temp. Edward II.; whereas in the 'Visitation of Norfolk 1563,' published by the Norfolk Archaeological Society (vol. i. p. 237), this Sir Geffrey and Joan his wife are entirely omitted and William, called Sir William, is given as the grandson in question.

Again, Blomefield says that the son of Sir Geffrey by Emma, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Stafford, was John Dethick, who married Margery, daughter of —; whilst the Norfolk Archaeological Society's lineage gives the name as Sir William, and states that he married a daughter of — Frankville, though it admits that this lady may have been the wife of this Sir William's son, also Sir William, as she appears to have been according to Blomefield, who, however, omits the marriage recorded of this last Sir William to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Derham, of Crimphesham (H.S. MS. 4756). Did this last-mentioned Sir William marry twice?

'The Visitations of Norfolk 1563, 1589, and 1613,' Harl. Soc. xxxii. 106, also omits Sir Geffrey Dethick who married Joan, and the marriage of Sir William (8 Rich. II.; 4 Henry IV.) with Elizabeth Derham.

Can any of your readers inform me which of the above two pedigrees is correct?

*The Genealogist* (New Series), vol. vii. p. 78, gives the father of Robert Dethick of Dethick as Sir Geffrey Dethick, Kt., son of Sir William Dethick, Kt.; in Blomefield's 'Norfolk,' vol. vii. p. 505, Robert is called the son of Sir William who married a daughter of — Frankville; whilst in the 'Visitation of Worcestershire, 1569,' Harl. Soc. xxvii. p. 47—for presumably Robert was the brother of William and John (see Norfolk Archaeological Society, vol. i. p. 237)—the father is called "Rauffe Dethicke of Dethicke Hall in Darbish." Of whom was he really the son?

FRANCIS H. RELTON.

9, Broughton Road, Thornton Heath.

THEOD. VAND. HOOCH.—I recently acquired a piece of painted leaded glass, about 9 in. square, with a coat of arms in the upper

part, three ravens in a tree, with an eagle displayed at the top of the tree. There is a scroll mantling to the arms with a cherub's head. Underneath is the following inscription: "Den Eerivaerdigen Heere Theod' Vand Hooch, Pastoor van Glatteech en Suer hempden en hoofman Van den Edegen Handgbooghi van Glatteech. A.D. 1701." Can any one give me any information about Theodore van Hooch or his arms?

H. WILSON HOLMAN.

4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

HAUTVILLE FAMILY.—Where can I read in English or in French of the rise of the Hautville family and of the history of such members of it as did not make themselves famous in South Italy and Sicily? I shall feel much indebted for any help that the correspondents of 'N. & Q.' will kindly give.

ST. SWITHIN.

JOHN GAGE OF FIRLE: JOHN GAGE OF HALING, CROYDON.—There is no doubt at all that John Gage of Firle (the heir of Sir Edward Gage, K.B.) married, as second wife, a Margaret Copley. The evidence of his tomb is sufficient to establish that, apart from any other evidence. Who was she? In Gage's 'Hengrave,' p. 237, she is said to have been the daughter of Sir Roger Copley. But Sir Roger's daughter Margaret (in some genealogies called Mary) married Thomas Shelley of Mapledurham (Manning and Bray's 'Surrey,' ii. 231, and the Copley pedigree annexed to 'The Chronicle of St. Monica's, Louvain'). Now I believe that the Margaret Copley whom John Gage of Firle married was Margaret, the third daughter of Sir Thomas Copley. This is asserted by the said Margaret's brother Anthony (Foley's 'Records S.J.,' vii. 1357) as well as in the pedigree attached to 'St. Monica's Chronicle' already cited. On the other hand, this lady is said (in Gage's 'Hengrave,' p. 231; Berry's 'Surrey Genealogies,' p. 83; Cartwright's 'Sussex,' II. ii. 340; and Harleian Soc. Publ. liii. 111) to have married John Gage of Haling, Croydon, a first cousin of John Gage of Firle, being the eldest son of Robert Gage of Haling, whom Berry in his 'Sussex Genealogies' states to have died without issue, though his issue are given in Gage's 'Hengrave,' pp. 231-4, and 'D.N.B.,' xx. 349, 353. The issue of this John Gage of Haling are given by Dom Adam Hamilton ('Chronicles of St. Monica's,' p. 91) to John Gage of Firle, who died childless, or at any rate without heirs male, in 1596.

If I am right in supposing that the Margaret Copley who undoubtedly was the wife



of John Gage of Firlie was the third daughter of Sir Thomas Copley, whom did John Gage of Haling marry?

I would add that Berry's 'Sussex Genealogies,' p. 296, is wrong, and has been superseded by the same author's 'Surrey Genealogies,' p. 85. JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

**AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.**—In what poem can I find "Mario's voice hushed the cries of those in purgatory." Can it be by Owen Meredith (Lord Lytton), who wrote one, I think, called 'Aux Italiens' or 'Non ti scordar di me'?

CECILIA M. PEARSEY.

I shall be pleased if any of your readers can supply me with the name of the author of the 'Ode to Life' from which Edna Lyall quotes in 'We Two.' The lines she gives begin:—

There is a sweetness in autumnal days  
Which many a lip doth praise.

H. D.

**ÆDRIC, DUKE OF MERCIA: ÆDRIC SYLVATICUS.**—I shall be glad if any of your readers can tell me where it is asserted that Ædric, Duke of Mercia 1003, married Ædena, daughter of Ethelred, and was killed by order of Canute; further, that Alfric, brother of the above, was father of a son called Ædric Sylvaticus, whose descendants assumed the name of Wild, one of whom was William Wild, Sheriff of London 1352. A. S. B.

**REV. CALEB ROTHERAM, D.D.**—In an advertisement which appeared in *The Newcastle Journal* of 11 Nov., 1752, it is stated that "This day is published, A catalogue of the Library of the late Rev. Dr. Rotheram of Kendal." Dr. Rotheram was the tutor of a well-known Dissenting academy, and a full list of his books might be expected to throw some light on literature available for the use of his pupils. Could any of your readers tell me where I could see a copy of the sale catalogue? It does not appear to be in the Jackson local collection in the Carlisle Public Library, and is not in the Newcastle Public Library.

ERNEST AXON.

Lightcliffe, Hatherlow, near Stockport.

**LINTOTT.**—Will any correspondent kindly supply information respecting the parentage of Henry and James Lintott, born in London about 1784-8?

A. S. L.

Constitutional Club.

**BELL-HORSES.**—Can any Lincolnshire correspondent of 'N. & Q.' tell me when the custom of decorating the leading horse of a team with bells went out of fashion in the

county? On what part of the harness were the bells hung? Were they worn by pack-horses when the roads were too bad for wheeled vehicles? With what object were the bells used?

Are horse-bells yet to be heard in any part of England, as a genuine survival of ancient custom?

C. M.

**"THISTOLOW."**—In 'A Supplement to the Queen-like Closet, or a Little of Every Thing,' by Hannah Woolley, 1684, p. 25, appears 'To make Thistolow Water.' The word occurs twice in the instructions for the use of the water, as well as in the 'Table of Contents.' In my copy "fistula" is given in writing as the correct word. The colour of the ink in the crossing-out and the writing shows that this was done by some one long ago.

Does "thistolow" mean "fistula"? What is the origin of the word? There is nothing in the context which proves the meaning of the word:—

"When you dress any Wound or Thistolow with it, you must warm it very hot, and bathe the place well with it, then double some soft rags," &c.

"I did cure a Gentlewoman of a Thistolow in the Eye with it, which she had by the Small-Pox: and several sore Legs I have cured with it."

The lotion is made of "bolearmoniack," "Camphire," "white Coperas," and spring water.

'The Queen-like Closet: or, Rich Cabinet Stored with all manner of Rare Receipts,' by Hannah Woolley, was apparently licensed in 1669. The fifth edition is dated 1684.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

**J. L. TOOLE.**—In a copy of Pascoe's 'Dramatic List' which I have just purchased I find various MS. additions. One of them states that Toole made his first appearance on the stage proper at the Ipswich Theatre Royal "for my benefit." Who was "my"?

J. M. BULLOCK.

118, Pall Mall, S.W.

**ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL YARD, OXFORD ROAD.**—Can any of your readers inform me where this place is situated, as I cannot locate it in modern London?

CHARLES H. HONE.

**ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM HEWETT: ADMIRAL MURRAY AINSIE: CAPT. BURGOYNE, V.C.**—Have biographies of the above naval officers, who were all noted blockade-runners during the American Civil War, ever been published? If not, in what publication can the most complete particulars about them be obtained?

REGINALD COLLIE.

34, York Place, Edinburgh.



CARLYLE ON RELIGION.—Carlyle is said to have made the following remark: "You want a new religion! Have you exhausted the old one?" Where did he say this? It might have been worth quoting in the 'N.E.D.'

INQUIRER.

"POOR DOG TRAY."—What is the origin of the term "poor dog Tray"?

G. ARDELEROY.

[The refrain of a once popular ballad, 'The Irish Harper,' commencing:—  
On the green banks of Shannon, when Sheelah was nigh.]

CHIEF JUSTICE IN EYRE.—When did the office of Chief Justice in Eyre become a political office, and when did it cease to be so? Horace Walpole in a letter dated 21 Dec., 1755, mentions that Lord Sandys had been appointed in the Duke of Newcastle's ministry Chief Justice in Eyre, in the room of the Duke of Leeds. See Mrs. Toynbee's edition of Walpole's 'Letters,' vol. iii. p. 381; also vol. v. pp. 33, 36. What were the supposed duties of the office?

G. S. FORBES.

Madras.

## Replies.

### FIRST FEMALE ABOLITIONIST.

(10 S. vi. 365.)

THE person who should attempt to correct every crazy statement found in the daily press would indeed have his hands full; but before transferring such a statement, as "worth preserving in the columns of 'N. & Q.,'" to your pages, ought not a correspondent to inquire with some care into its authenticity? *The Era* of 20 October stated that Mrs. Cecilia Catherine Beatty had died on the 11th, aged eighty-eight, and that she "was the first lady writer to protest against slavery in the States over half a century ago." The absurdity of the whole passage is really delightful. Slavery, which had previously been abolished in many of the States, ceased legally to exist throughout the United States on 1 January, 1863—or nearly 44 years ago. Did the writer of the above statement suppose that the anti-slavery agitation began only a decade or so before Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation? In Massachusetts alone there was a printed protest against slavery as long ago as 1701.

But to come to the chief point in the above

statement. Mrs. Beatty, having died last October aged eighty-eight, must have been born in 1818, or possibly in 1817. As her name appears (so far as I can ascertain) neither in American biographical dictionaries nor in the catalogues of American libraries, it is evident that, however estimable she may have been and however ardent in her opposition to slavery, she was not a woman of prominence. Though I pretend to no special knowledge of the anti-slavery agitation in this country, on reading the above statement there at once occurred to me the names of Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Child, the Grimké sisters, Harriet Martineau, and Lucretia Mott. As the result of a visit to Virginia in 1818—i.e., about the time of Mrs. Beatty's birth—Lucretia Mott (born in 1793) became an ardent advocate of emancipation, and in May, 1837 she took the chair at, and was vice-president of, the Anti-Slavery Convention of American Women held in New York. Lydia Maria Child (born in 1802) published her 'Appeal in Favor of that Class of Americans called Africans' in 1833, and her 'Anti-Slavery Catechism' in 1835. The Grimké sisters—Sarah Moore (born in 1793) and Angelina Emily (born in 1805)—were officers of the Anti-Slavery Convention of American Women held (as already stated) in New York in 1837. Harriet Martineau (born in 1802) sailed for this country 4 August, 1834, at which time, according to the late Sir Leslie Stephen in 'D.N.B.,' she "had already written against slavery." Maria Weston Chapman (born in 1806) was foreign corresponding secretary of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, which was organized between 1831 and 1835. At the meeting of this Society held 19 November, 1835,

"the number of ladies present was over a hundred and thirty, among whom were the highly distinguished Miss Harriet Martineau, and her very intelligent companion, Miss Jeffrey, from England, also Mrs. Thompson, the wife of our inestimable fellow-laborer, George Thompson (an Englishman)."—'Report of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society,' 1836, p. 73.

In the same year there were also in existence the Ladies' New York Anti-Slavery Society and the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society, and, I dare say, similar societies. Here, then, are half a dozen women all of whom were distinguished in the anti-slavery movement while Mrs. Beatty was yet in her infancy or in her teens.

Englishmen may be forgiven for ignorance of the anti-slavery agitation on this side of the Atlantic; but surely it is not asking too



much to expect them at least to have heard the name of Harriet Martineau.

There is now before me a pamphlet bearing this title:—

“Statements respecting the American Abolitionists; by their opponents and their Friends: indicating the Present Struggle between Slavery and Freedom in the United States of America. Compiled by the Bristol and Clifton Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society. Dublin:.....1852.”

When was that Bristol and Clifton Society formed? Was it the earliest of its kind in England?—I mean, of course, for women. Did Clarkson in the eighteenth century have no women followers? Now that the question of the first female abolitionist has been raised, cannot we have some more facts? But let them be facts, and not wild statements like those perpetrated in *The Era*.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.A.

MAYNARDS OF CURRIGLAS (10 S. v. 185; vi. 11).—As a descendant of this family, whose name was borne by my father's uncle, Maynard Denny Morris, of Ballybeggan Castle, and is borne (among others) by my elder son, I have been much interested by the notices appearing above the initials F. F. C. The pedigree, however, given at the first reference differs somewhat from that very kindly sent me by Ulster King-of-Arms in 1902 in response to an inquiry as to the identity of “Sir Richard Boyle Maynard” (see Burke's ‘Peerage,’ article ‘Denny’). The chief points of difference are that—Maynard is described as of *Fulton* (not *Fulham*) and his wife is made daughter of Thomas Goddard, of *Ogbourne, Wilts*; while William Maynard, of *Drumglas*, is omitted altogether.

The following additional particulars and dates may perhaps be of interest to your correspondent. Sir William Maynard, of Curryglass, knighted 20 Feb., 1627/8, was buried at Mageely Nov., 1630 (will dated 18 Nov., 1630). He married Mary (called Anne in father's funeral certificate, and Mary in that of her husband), daughter of Samuel Nuce, of *Brickenbury*. They had issue—besides Sir Boyle and Mary, Lady Hume—William, Samuel (who married), Richard, Barry, Thomas, Bridget, and Angel, wife of William Harrington. Sir Boyle Maynard (called in error Sir Richard Boyle Maynard in the Denny pedigree) was knighted 16 Feb., 1660/1, and d. 1690, his will, dated 23 Feb., 1689, being proved 4 Feb., 1690. His marriage, 1 March, 1647, with Anne Lawrence, I found in registers of Holy Trinity, Cork; but I have been unable to ascertain

her parentage. They had issue Samuel Maynard, of Curryglass; Barry Maynard, d. 1751; Digby Foulke Maynard; Boyle Maynard, d.s.p., having m. Mary, 2nd da. of Sir Harry Tynte (by Mabella, da. of Sir Percy Smith, of Ballynatray), who rem. William Fitzgerald, Dean of Cloyne; Denny Maynard; Mary, eldest da., wife of Col. Edward Denny, of Tralee Castle, M.P.; Angel, wife of Col. Digby Foulke; Elizabeth, wife of John Meade, of Cork, M.D.; and Katherine, wife of Barry Denny, of Castle Lyons.

Samuel Maynard, of Curryglass, the eldest son (d. 1712, will dated 17 March, 1711, proved 22 Oct., 1712), m. Jane, da. of Col. William Taylor, of Burton, co. Cork, by his 1st wife Lucie, da. of Villiers Harrington, and had issue: (1) William Maynard, of Curryglass, Collector of Customs, co. Cork, M.P. Tallaght, d. 4 Ap., 1734, will dated 1 Ap., 1734, proved 19 Nov. following. He m. 1st Martha, da. of Nehemiah Donnellan, Esq., L.C.B. of the Exchequer, and 2ndly, 12 Aug., 1714, the Hon. Henrietta, only da. of Sir Christopher Wandesforde, 2nd Bart. and 1st Viscount Castlecomer. She d. 19 Ap., 1736, aged 41. By his 1st wife he had issue William, d. intestate, admon. to his father 14 Ap., 1730; and Elizabeth, m. Oct., 1737, William Dawson, Esq., Collector of Excise, co. Dublin, and d. in childbed, 1738. (2) Robert Maynard, of Curryglass, the last male of the family, d. at Hammersmith, Dec., 1756. (3) Edward Maynard. (4) Margaret.

RUVIGNY.

Chertsey.

MARCH 25 AS NEW YEAR'S DAY (10 S. vi. 368, 431).—The three references to the Prayer Book in my reply should have been to that of 1559, not 1552; and the almanac with the note about the year beginning on 25 March is for 1736, not 1700.

EDWARD WATSON.

SUB-TITLES FOR SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS (10 S. vi. 404).—A list of all the Shakespearean titles which exhibit sub-titles and departures would, I fear, be much too long for the valuable space of ‘N. & Q.’ so I refrain from sending. Hundreds of these variations, alterations, imitations, and travesties are set out at minute length in my ‘Bibliography’ preparing, and are completely indexed.

WM. JAGGARD.

92, Dale Street, Liverpool.

In Mr. Sidney Lee's recently published volume ‘Shakespeare and the Modern Stage’ there is an article on ‘Pepys and Shakespeare.’ In this it is stated that Pepys records having



seen what Mr. Lee calls "an execrable adaptation by Lacy, the actor, of 'The Taming of the Shrew.'" Here the hero, Petruchio, is overshadowed by a new character, Sawney, his Scotch servant, who speaks an unintelligible patois!

T. F. D.

"PODIKE" (10 S. vi. 128, 176, 275, 311).—I cannot find any of Dugdale's works on engineering at the libraries here. My error in regard to the locality of the Podike arose from my taking the line of the New and Old Bedford Rivers, which run from Earith to Denver (as shown on the map in 'The Ency. Brit.,' vol. xxviii. p. 383), with the embankments pertaining thereto, to be the most easterly earthwork constructed by Vermuyden, and concluding that it was "the defensive bank to the marshland in Norfolk against foreign water" mentioned by DR. MURRAY at the first reference. From what J. F. R. states, the Podike ran some distance from this locality, either to the east or to the north, where I notice the word "Marshes" appears upon the map.

It certainly looks as if "Pokediche" and "Pokedyke," cited from the 'History of Imbanking,' were anglicized forms of *polderdijk*, giving rise ultimately to "Podike," as Mr. E. NICHOLSON surmises—the word being introduced by the Dutch workmen employed by Vermuyden. The derivation of *polder* (reclaimed land), according to Vercoullie, is from Du. *poel*, a pool.

Philadelphia.

N. W. HILL.

CLIPPINGDALE (10 S. vi. 151, 237).—Was Samuel Dodd Clippingdale, M.R.C.S., 1834, any relative to the querist at the first reference? If so, it will interest him to know that prior to 1860 that gentleman was in practice at 17, Colet Place, Commercial Road East. In the 1860 edition of 'The Medical Directory,' however, the name is spelt as above, whereas in the 1856 edition it is Clippendale. He became a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries in 1833.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

This surname is probably of local origin: cf. Chippingdale, from Chipping in N. Lanes. (v. Bardsley, 'Dict. Surnames'). The first syllable may possibly represent Cliburn in N. Westmorland. A derivation based on the present appearance of a name is always unsafe.

H. W. D.

MANOR COURT ROLLS: WYNDRYNGE (10 S. vi. 408).—The manor of Windridge is in the parish of St. Michael, St. Albans, and the name is spelt in various ways. A long account of this manor and its owners will be

found in Cussans's 'History of Hertfordshire,' vol. i. part ii. p. 252. It is also described in the Hertfordshire histories of Chauncy, Salmon, and Clutterbuck, but not so fully as in Cussans.

W. F. ANDREWS.

Is not this probably Windridge, a ward in the parish of St. Stephen in Mid-Hertfordshire, one mile W.S.W. of St. Albans?

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

There is a Manor of Winderidge at St. Albans, Herts, recorded in Domesday as Wenrige. It is otherwise spelt as Winringe and Windring. An account of the descent of the manor is given in Clutterbuck's 'Herts,' vol. i. p. 97. The present lord of the manor is the Earl of Verulam.

JOHN EVANS.

Britwell, Birkhamsted, Herts.

HATCHMENTS (10 S. vi. 290, 350).—Early this year I saw three hatchments which had just been removed from the belfry of All Hallows, Lombard Street, where they had been for years past. All three were framed and glazed. Two displayed the achievements of a royal duke and his duchess—one of the younger sons of George III., I gathered from the arms: the third was emblazoned with the royal arms, as borne from 1816 to 1837. The last was certainly a hatchment, and, to me,

The only thing strange, from the general air  
Of its size and appearance, was how it got there.

I am informed that these hatchments will shortly be hung up in the church.

Perhaps the following excellent epigram by James Smith will not be thought out of place:—

Whene'er a hatchment we discern  
(A truth before ne'er started),  
The motto surely makes us learn  
The sex of the departed.  
If 'tis the husband sleeps, he deems  
Death's day a "felix dies"  
Of unaccustomed quiet dreams,  
And cries, "In coelo quies."  
But if the wife's, she from the grave  
Wounds, Parthian-like, "post tergum,"  
Hints to her spouse his future doom,  
And threatening cries, "Resurgam!"

R. L. MORETON.

The use of hatchments is not an extinct custom. Within the last few years I have prepared several hatchments, including one this year.

LEO C.

COURTESY TITLES AND REMARRIAGE" (10 S. vi. 209, 374).—Would CROSS-CROSSLET kindly explain whether he means that the lady on remarriage should drop her first husband's name and rank, and accept her



second husband's name and position, or that he considers she can, without impropriety, retain her first husband's honorary title and surname alone (as when his widow), as is the custom in the cases of peerage and baronetage dignities? To attempt to retain the first husband's title with the second husband's surname seems an absurd innovation.

GENEALOGIST.

THE GREAT HOUSE, CHESHUNT (10 S. vi. 385).—There is a good article on 'The Great House, Cheshunt,' by Mr. W. B. Gerish, in *The Antiquary* for November, 1901 (vol. xxxvii. p. 327). G. L. APPERSON.

The mention of the owner of this house, the late Herbert Herman Mayo, B.A. (not "Harman"), reminds me of days long passed away. We were contemporary under graduates (though not at the same college) in Oxford, and graduated in the same year (1851). He was a Teesdale Scholar of Pembroke College, and had been elected from Abingdon School, where he was educated.

Mr. Mayo was, I believe, a nephew of the well-known physician Dr. Herbert Mayo, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in King's College, London, who died in 1852, and was the author of many medical works. One of the last books which he wrote was 'Letters on the Truths contained in Popular Superstitions,' 1849. See Allibone's 'Dictionary,' s.v., for a list of his publications.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

SPLIT INFINITIVE IN MILTON (10 S. vi. 409).—Will this from 'Lycidas,' ll. 65-6, satisfy SPLIT?—

To tend the homely slighted shepherd's trade,  
And [to] strictly meditate the thankless Muse.

W. T.

'DEATH AND THE SINNER' (10 S. vi. 388, 436).—Being one who finds replies at least as interesting as queries, I would ask Mr. THOMAS MATHEWSON to extend to 'N. & Q.' the promise he kindly makes to Mr. BLACKWOOD.

ST. SWITHIN.

BLAKE'S SONGS: AN EARLY PRIVATE REPRINT (10 S. vi. 421).—Unless Mr. SAMPSON is referring to the copy lately in the possession of Mr. Bertram Dobell, it would appear that the one he describes is not the only existing specimen. The following is the entry in Mr. Dobell's catalogue for November, which contains thirteen Blake items:—

"Blake (William). Songs of Innocence and Experience, printed on one side only of thick drawing paper, sm. 4to, calf, 2s. 2s., circa 1870. An edition

never published. Evidently printed in this form with the intention of being illustrated after the original designs. The only copy I have seen—perhaps the only copy in existence."

This description corresponds to most of the details mentioned by Mr. SAMPSON, except that the latter's copy is "bound in dark purple morocco in the style of an album of about 1840," whereas Mr. Dobell's is in calf. The possibility of there being two copies of a hitherto unknown reprint of Blake's songs makes it a matter of sufficient interest for Blake students to seek for further information.

At the end of his note Mr. SAMPSON expresses

"wonder that in these days of three-colour and other processes no publisher should have thought of reproducing the fifty-four plates of Blake's songs with their original coloured designs."

His wonder will doubtless be changed into pleasure on learning that Messrs. Methuen have already announced the early publication of such a work, and this pleasure will be shared by all admirers and lovers of the exquisite 'Songs of Innocence and of Experience.'

S. BUTTERWORTH.

STANHOPE ASPINWALL (10 S. vi. 409).—At the time of his death, 17 Jan., 1771, (*Gentleman's Magazine*), Stanhope Aspinwall was private secretary to Lord Harcourt, British Ambassador at Paris. In 1747 he was Secretary and Chancellor of the British Embassy at Constantinople (see his will dated 14 April, 1747, proved P.C.C. 27 May, 1771). The clue to his parentage would seem to be given in Collins's 'Peerage' (vol. iii., 1812, under Chesterfield), where it is stated that Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Stanhope, of Mansfield, married — Aspinwall, of Lancashire. He was certainly related to the Chesterfield family, and is named in the will (proved P.C.C. 26 March, 1796) of his sister Elizabeth, widow of Richard Prince, of Marden Ash, Essex, who also mentions her cousin Edwin (*sic*) Francis Stanhope and his son Henry Stanhope. I do not know that he had a son. His daughter Elizabeth married, 6 Oct., 1767,\* William Nevil Hart, the witnesses being Stanhope Aspinwall and Edwyn Francis Stanhope.

William Nevil (Neville) Hart, born at St. James's Palace, 27 Dec., 1741, and baptized there 14 Jan. following,\* M.P. for Stafford 1770-4, sometime Chamberlain to Stanislaus Augustus, King of Poland, by whom he was created a Knight of the Order of St. Stanislaus, 27 Dec., 1794, was the son

\* Dates marked with an asterisk are taken from the registers of St. James's Church, Westminster.



of Lewis Augustus Blondeau, sometime a gentleman usher to the King, by Denise his wife, for many years under housekeeper of St. James's Palace in the reigns of George II. and George III. His mother, Mrs. Denise Blondeau, afterwards became the wife of Sir William Hart, Kt. (Sheriff of London 1760-1; d.s.p. 22 Aug., 1765), in consequence of which he assumed, for himself and his issue, by private Act of Parliament, 22 March, 1765, the surname of Hart instead of Blondeau. He died at Inverary Castle, 23 Oct., 1804, leaving issue. Elizabeth, his eldest daughter (born 28 Aug., 1768, and baptized 28 Sept. following\*), married, 4 June, 1787,\* John Griffiths, surgeon to the Queen's Household, Dec., 1792-1818. Caroline Frances, his fourth daughter (born 1 Feb., 1775, and baptized 2 March following\*), married, 7 June, 1796, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Charles Griffiths (foster-brother to the Duke of York), sometime a lieutenant general in the army, and Captain of Yarmouth Castle, Isle of Wight, a younger brother of the above-named John Griffiths.

W. N. Hart had also a son, who, I believe, married and left issue; and I should be interested to know if there are any descendants of his (i.e., bearing the name of Hart) still living.

FREDERICK COPLAND-GRIFFITHS.  
Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.

"PROBLÈME DE ST. PETERSBOURG" (10 S. vi. 428).—A full account and discussion of this problem is to be found in a book entitled 'Choice and Chance,' by W. A. Whitworth, M.A., published by Deighton, Bell & Co., Cambridge, 1878.

W. HUGHES.

62, Palace Road, Tulse Hill.

"PAIL": "BUCKET" (10 S. vi. 408).—At Bottesford, in North Lincolnshire, and I believe throughout many of the northern wapentakes of the county, a "pail" was formerly made of metal, a "bucket" of wood. Probably old people still observe the distinction, but the younger ones often speak of "a tin bucket."

Similarly "jug" used to mean a stone-ware vessel with a narrow mouth—frequently furnished with a lip on one side—in contradistinction to a "pitcher" which had a wide mouth and lip. Now, however, a "pitcher" is often called a "jug."

In both instances the change seems to have been brought about by the effect of middle-class English on the broad dialect, aided by the influence of strangers settling among the native population. "Field"

is often heard for "close," though forty years ago the old labourers working on the farms knew quite well that a "field" was a stretch of unenclosed agricultural land, and a "close" a portion fenced off and shut in.

M. P.

WARREN HASTINGS: SALE OF HIS EFFECTS (10 S. vi. 268, 335).—The ivory chairs presented by Hastings to Queen Charlotte, and sold at Stowe, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham, are thus described at p. 19 of 'The Stowe Catalogue priced and annotated by Henry Rumsey Forster':—

"Lot 293, a pair of solid ivory round-backed arm-chairs, partly gilt, on five legs, the arms and backs with pierced panels of solid ivory, with the tiger's head—the badge of Tipoo—on the extremity of the arms. These almost unique objects of decorative furniture were presented by Warren Hastings to Queen Charlotte."

The note below then states:—

"These chairs—made of solid ivory, quaintly carved and gilded—are true specimens of Eastern luxury. They were once the property of Tipoo Sahib, and were sent by Warren Hastings as a present to Queen Charlotte, at the time his trial was pending. Mr. Russell secured them for the sum of 44*l.* 2*s.*, and they are now the property of Baron Lionel Rothschild."

JAMES WATSON.

Folkestone.

In *The Times* of 1853 appeared an interesting article on Warren Hastings, elicited by an advertisement of the sale of Daylesford, which took place on the death of Major-General Sir Charles Imhoff, at the age of eighty-six, in that year. My old friend Lieut.-Col. Dawkins, of Over Norton House, a property which marches with Daylesford, told me that he bought at the sale, for two hundred guineas, the celebrated painting by Zoffany, 'Jack Mordaunt's Cock-Fight,' which has been engraved, and which he has recently parted with. Prefixed to vol. ii. of the 'Life of Hastings,' by G. R. Gleig, is a sketch of Mrs. Hastings (the elegant Marian), after a painting by Ozias Humphry which was probably sold also at Daylesford. In the church are three small tablets—one to the memory of Hastings, another to Mrs. Hastings, and a third to Sir Charles Imhoff. His name occurs as one of the stewards at the Westminster anniversary in 1828, showing that he had been educated at the school.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

A KNIGHTHOOD OF 1603 (10 S. vi. 181, 257).—I might have included in my reply references contained in a note communicated by Mr. Godfrey, of Nottingham, to my book



on 'Count Tallard's Exile in Nottingham.' It seems that Francis Newdigate (of the family that acted as Tallard's host), son of Sir Richard Newdigate, second baronet, settling in Nottingham, married Millicent, daughter of German Pole, Esq., of Radbourne, co. Derby. He had a son, also named Francis, who married his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of German Pole, Esq., and died without issue. It is further stated that Anne, daughter of Justice Newdigate, *temp.* the Commonwealth, married in 1650 German Pole, Esq., of Radbourne. These notes, of course, concern only the descendants of the knight of 1603. It may interest Mr. HUGHES and others, however, to know that the family figures in the earliest register-book of the parish of Nuthall, Notts, a very few miles from the Derbyshire border. While searching these records for genealogical purposes a few days ago, I observed various Pole entries, of which the three following are perhaps most noteworthy:—

9 Feb., 1679.—"German Pole, the son of George Pole, Esq., buried."

13 Sept., 1681.—"George Pole, Esq., buried."

21 Oct., 1686.—"Mrs. Elizabeth, relict of George Pole, Esq., buried."

A. STAPLETON.

158, Noel Street, Nottingham.

LITTLEMONELIGHT: PLACE-NAME (10 S. vi. 349, 396).—Dartmoor gives another illustration of the idea once prevalent as to building a cottage between sunrise and sunset. Mr. Robert Burnard, in his 'Dartmoor Pictorial Records,' vol. i. (1890), has the following note on Jolly Lane Cot, Hexworthy:—

"Jolly Lane Cot is an illustration of land-cribbing from the Duchy by one of the small fry. This picturesque little cottage was erected in a single day, about fifty-five years since, by the husband of the present occupier, as a home for his aged father and mother. Preparations were made beforehand of the requisite material, and taking advantage of the absence of the farmers, who had all gone to Ashburton June fair, the labourers on all the country-side came down and lent a helping hand, and in one day the walls were up and roofed in, and by nightfall a fire was burning on the hearth, and the old couple were safely housed in their new home. There was some talk of dealing with such audacity, but they and their descendants have been there ever since, paying a small yearly acknowledgment for the land occupied, which consists of a small paddock and a garden."

A. J. DAVY.

Torquay.

"NASEBY OLD MAN" (10 S. vi. 362).—About 1760 Lord le Despencer (Sir Francis Dashwood, Chancellor of the Exchequer under the Earl of Bute's administration, and

President of the "Franciscan Order" of Medmenham) rebuilt the parish church of St. Laurence, West Wycombe. At the western end of the building is a brick tower, some sixty feet in height, surmounted by a low spire, on which is placed a large hollow ball. Within this is a circular seat; and it is said that on the completion of the rebuilding (25 Oct., 1761) twelve persons dined in the ball. This curious apartment is entered from a flight of small wooden steps outside the spire, protected only by a single rope as handrail. When I visited the church, twelve years ago, both ball and steps were in a somewhat dilapidated condition, two or three of the latter being missing, and I was not allowed to make myself acquainted with the interior of this extraordinary apartment.

R. L. MORETON.

POST BOXES (10 S. vi. 389, 453).—Sorry to contradict Mr. WOLFERSTAN, but "the scarlet colour was" not "the original colour."

D.

BYRON'S 'DON JUAN' (10 S. vi. 369).—Byron always used quotation marks with a lavish and indiscriminating hand, and his grammar also was always weak. He must have meant "Wherefore the ravishment does not begin," and thus affects to quote the wondering exclamations of the "buxom middle-aged" "widows of forty."

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

I cannot think that the inverted commas in this instance indicate a quotation: they seem only to refer to the words supposed to be spoken to an author by the ladies on the occasion. There are similar cases of quotation marks in the poem on the occurrence of conversation.

T. M. W.

There seems to be no difficulty about this. Byron, in the stanza in question, purports to be giving the actual words of the "buxom middle-aged," who were surprised, not to say disappointed, at the backwardness of the captors of Ismail. Hence the quotation marks.

T. F. D.

MILTON'S 'L'ALLEGRO' (10 S. vi. 386).—It is evident in 'L'Allegro' that the poet is asking for the pleasures of gladness, as in 'Il Penseroso' he asks for the pleasures of solitude. In the passage alluded to he enumerates the delights of refreshing morn—hearing the lark, looking out upon the landscape, listening to the distant hunters, walking in the fields; and he briefly alludes to those objects which enhance the excitement. In 'Il Penseroso' he similarly enumerates



the pleasures of night-time with its solemn atmosphere. Of each Muse he implores—with apparent eagerness in one case, and solemn stateliness in the other—such delights as his imagination suggests; and as he arrays them, he briefly dwells upon all that lends them charm. C. W. BROWNING.

"TOUCHING WOOD" (10 S. vi. 130, 174, 230).—The use of the word "ticky" in the touchwood game extends over less than half the British Isles, excluding Scotland. In the other portion the word is "tiggy." Dr. Wright in 'The English Dialect Dictionary' states that "ticky" is used in the following counties: Derby, Lincoln, Notts, Leicester, Northampton, Warwick, Norfolk, London, and parts of Yorkshire and Lancashire; while "tiggy" prevails in Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Lakeland, Worcester, Oxon (and, to my own knowledge, Bucks), parts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, Cornwall, and Ireland. When I was a boy in Bucks the master game was "Tig," of which "Tiggy tiggy touchwood" was a variant. One boy was elected to be "Tig," and he was to run after the others till he touched one, and said, "Tig," when the boy so touched became "Tig" in turn. In the touchwood game "Tig" was to have no power over a boy who could touch wood, or sometimes iron, during the pursuit.

RICHARD WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

When I was a lad the game of "ticky touchwood" was a common one hereabouts, and my children and grandchildren say it is played at the present time. R. B—R.  
South Shields.

DR. KRUEGER's interesting reply at the last reference has incidentally solved what has hitherto been an enigma to me. In the old days, when I lived among the Ashkenazic = Germanic section of our community, I often heard women exclaim, "Umbeschreea!" For example, a friend would say, "A fine boy, bless him!" to the mother, who promptly would ejaculate, "Umbeschreea!" The word has even passed into Anglo Yiddish, thus, "Don't beschroy him!" uttered when some one has admired the fine limbs of a baby-boy. "Umbeschriegen" is another variant from the same parent stem. Perchance Jews may be said to "touch iron" when they press their finger-tips on the tin-cased mezuzas tacked on doorways, and placed there as charms against evil spirits. Any way, the older generation of Jews were notoriously superstitious, and adopted all manner of devices against spells

and incantations, as I have shown in former contributions to 'N. & Q.' It is therefore with more than ordinary gratefulness that I thank DR. KRUEGER for his learned communication. M. L. R. BRESLAE.

WEST INDIAN MILITARY RECORDS (10 S. vi. 428).—Is there, or has there ever been, an Eleventh (11th) West India Regiment? Perhaps the Second (II.nd) Regiment is meant, in which case it may be worth while to refer to 'Her Majesty's Army, including the Indian and Colonial Forces,' 3 vols., 1890, by W. Richards. I have not seen this work myself, but it is said to give an historical account of the various regiments.

There is no such regiment as the Eleventh mentioned in the official Army List for 1899.

M. J. D. COCKLE.

Walton-on-Thames.

"BRUMBY" (10 S. vi. 430).—The origin of this word is disputed. Some claim for it an aboriginal source, and some an English. Morris in his 'Austral English' says that "booramby" is given in Curr's 'Australian Race' as a word meaning wild. Others maintain that the name arose from the fact that a Lieut. Brumby imported into New South Wales some good horses whose descendants became wild.

It is a pity that some of our philologists will not devote themselves to learning some of the interesting dialects which are dying out with their speakers in Australia. These dialects would shed much light on the complex nature of the language of primitive peoples. H. A. STRONG.

University, Liverpool.

"Brumby" is a colloquial pronunciation of Bromby, a British surname (Barber's 'British Family Names'), just as "Brumpton" is the proper rendition of Brompton. But as Brompton is a place-name, so also is Bromby—a township six miles west-north-west of Brigg, in North Lincolnshire. Is it not probable, therefore, that a "Brumby" was a wild horse so named because it was a descendant of a horse bred by an Australian stock-keeper of the name of Bromby? Lincolnshire was famous for its daring poachers, who were sometimes outlawed gamekeepers, and Bromby was a Botany Bay recruit. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

ANTHONY BACON AT THE COURT OF NAVARRE (10 S. vi. 328).—According to Mr. Sidney Lee in the 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.' Anthony Bacon, early in 1585, settled at Montauban, and for the five following years



on close terms of intimacy with the king's counsellors, the leaders of Protestant France. In 1590 he was driven from Montauban by the persecution of the Duke of Plessis, who desired him to marry his daughter, and he returned for a short time to Bordeaux. For five years, before, previous to 1590, the supposed scene of 'Love's Labour's Lost,' the scene of which is laid at the Court of Navarre, Henry Bacon was resident in Navarre.

G. S.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*Cambridge Modern History.* Edited by A. W. D. Litt.D., G. W. Prothero, Litt.D., and H. Leathes, M.A. — Vol. IV. *The Thirty Years' War.* (Cambridge, University Press.)

The fourth volume of 'The Cambridge Modern History' is one of the longest and most important series. Virtually the period covered is the half of the seventeenth century. Twenty years before its termination in the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, that is—Gustavus Adolphus wrote the Chancellor Oxenstierna, in words quoted on the page of this volume, "All the wars that are now in Europe have been fused together and have become a single war"—a war which covered almost the entire area of Christian Europe, and the issues of which extended far beyond the strife for supremacy between Protestant and Catholic, keen and all-pervading as it was. Something more than a history of the Thirty Years' War is contained in the pages—over 1,000—included in the present volume, no considerable section of which is occupied with the civil war in England and Scotland, which course side by side with the last years of the continental conflict, without, as is remarked, "at any time intersecting it." Something may be said, moreover, to the inclusion of an admirable chapter by Mr. Boutroux on Descartes and Cartesianism, the growth of what in France was called *le grand système* was a direct outcome of forces at work during the struggle. Such an excuse can, however, scarcely be pleaded for the appearance of the chapter by Mr. A. Clutton-Brock upon what is happily called 'The Fantastic School of French Poetry.' In this school we find included the names of Vaughan and Crashaw the name of the English discovered poet Thomas Traherne.

It may be called the central interest in the volume is in the hands of the Master of Peterhouse, responsible for the description of the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War and of the rooted animosity between Lutherans and Calvinists which, if they did not originate, its outbreak. Concisely are the really operative causes—the prevailing spirit of religious conflict and the disquietude hence enhanced by the general weakness of a continuous decrease throughout the empire of material prosperity, the fall in the value of money due to the ravages of the plague and the general vice of intemperance in eating and drink-

ing; the violent derangement in the monetary system of the Empire, as well as the general habit of depreciating the coinage, adding to dynastic difficulties and troubles. Among the matters discussed are the constantly renewed demonstrations of Bethlen Gabor. After a second chapter by Mr. Horatio Brown, Dr. Ward has a long chapter in three sections on 'The Protestant Collapse,' including (1) 'The Bohemian and the Palatinate War,' (2) 'The Lower Saxon and Danish War,' and (3) 'The Edict of Restitution and the Dismissal of Wallenstein.' Chap. vi., in the same hands, is occupied with Gustavus Adolphus, to whom, after his death in the battle of Lützen, a high tribute is paid. In the first half of the following chapter Dr. Ward deals with the end of Wallenstein, than whom no personality "occupies a place in the history of the Thirty Years' War so characteristic of that war and so unique in itself," but who died as an "outlawed traitor." Fortunately, it is held, was it for religious freedom that the sword of Wallenstein was "not thrown into the scale of an uncompromising intolerance." Nördlingen and Prague constitute the second and closing section of this chapter. Yet one more chapter by Dr. Ward, the fourteenth, deals with the Peace of Westphalia, signed in defiance of Papal protest, never invoked by any Power against any stipulation. The closing pages of this chapter, summing up the results of the peace, are the most philosophical in the work. With Dr. Ward's contributions may be classed that of Mr. W. F. Reddaway on the Vasa in Sweden and Poland.

Two important chapters, widely separated (iv. and xxi.), are those by Mr. Stanley Leathes on Richelieu and Mazarin. A very judicious summary is afforded of the results of the policy of the former, and the bonfires lit on receipt of news of his death are said to have been "premature." His death was not to ease the bondage which his living will had imposed on France. Of Mazarin the final words of Mr. Leathes are: "A consummate opportunist, he left no distinctive and individual mark on the state or policy of France."

Alone, or in collaboration with Col. E. M. Lloyd, Dr. G. W. Prothero gives an account of Civil War proceedings in England. This is exact and authoritative, but necessarily brief, thirty-three pages sufficing for the entire campaign. Dr. W. A. Shaw deals, also briefly, with 'The Commonwealth and the Protectorate,' and Dr. J. R. Tanner with 'The Navy of the Commonwealth and the First Dutch War.' Prof. Hume Brown devotes chap. xvii. to Scotland from the accession of Charles I. to the Restoration, including in his account the battles of Dunbar and Worcester. In like fashion Mr. R. Dunlop deals in a single chapter with Ireland. 'Anarchy and the Restoration' is an important chapter by Mr. C. H. Firth on matters antedating and leading up to the return of Charles II.

Another important article is on 'Spain and Spanish Italy under Philip III. and IV.,' by Major Martin Hume. A second on 'Papal Policy' is by Dr. Moritz Brosch, and supplies some instances under Urban VIII. of the much-talked-of *nepotismo di Roma*. 'The Transference of Colonial Power to the United Provinces and England,' by Prof. Egerton, is a subject of exceptional interest.

An admirable and noteworthy feature in a distinguished volume consists in the long list of bibliographies, which occupy one hundred and sixty pages.



*Anacreon*. Translated by Thomas Stanley. With a Preface and Notes by A. H. Bullen, and Illustrations by J. R. Weguelin. (Bullen.)  
*Catulli Veronensis Carmina Selecta*. (Same Publisher.)

THESE two elegantly printed and illustrated volumes belong to a class of works of which Mr. Bullen has in this country enjoyed, during recent days, a virtual monopoly—books equally delightful to the bibliophile and the scholar. Thomas Stanley is one of the earliest English translators of Anacreon, and his rendering—first published in 1651, and reprinted in a strictly limited edition in 1815—forms a companion volume to his 'Poems,' published in 1647, and reprinted in 1814, and again, if we rightly remember, in a dainty edition by Mr. Bullen. In single poems Stanley, whose principal work is 'The History of Philosophy,' may come short of Cowley in his paraphrases, and of earlier poets; but as a whole he is unequalled. Mr. Weguelin's illustrations are tender, poetical, and graceful enough to recall the designs of Marillier, Eisen, and the French artists of the eighteenth century. In an admirably scholarly preface, Mr. Bullen gives an erudite dissertation upon the discovery and merits of the Anacreontea and their influence upon the *Pléiade* and upon English poets, while the notes are enriched by the best renderings in French, English, and German.

The Catullus appears, for reasons that may be surmised, in the Latin only, in a selection and with occasional and indispensable expurgation. The illustrations to this first of Latin love poets are exquisite, and the entire volume is a gem. Catullus is in a sense untranslatable and untranslated. The two volumes are a credit to the English press of to-day.

*George Farquhar*. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by William Archer. (Fisher Unwin.) THIS addition to "The Mermaid Series" of dramatists is one of the most important contributions to the collection. Besides an erudite and a scholarly introduction, it contains the author's best plays—'The Constant Couple,' 'The Twin Rivals,' 'The Recruiting Officer,' and 'The Beaux' Stratagem.' It is claimed that it is the first edition in which the variorum readings have been noted, and that in it the "new scene" added to the second edition of 'The Constant Couple' has, for the first time, been identified, the original form of the same being given in an appendix.

DR. MAGRATH, the Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, writes:—"I have lately purchased a MS. index to the pedigrees in Burke's 'Commoners,' of which I propose to print 250 copies. If I can get 25 subscribers, I will sell the book at 5s. If I can get 50 subscribers, I will sell it at 2s. 6d. If 100 subscribers, at 1s. 6d. I have thought that some of your readers who have Burke's 'Commoners,' and know its value and the difficulty of consulting it, might like to have a copy of this index. I will receive the names of subscribers till 25 March next."

ANTIQUARIES have long felt the need of a full and trustworthy 'Bibliography of Monumental Brasses.' This is being compiled by Mr. Herbert Druitt at the cost of very considerable time and labour. He has been engaged on this work side by side with his 'Manual of Costume,' to which it was first

intended that the 'Bibliography' should form an appendix; but, as stated in the preface to that work, this was rendered impossible by reason of lack of space. Messrs. Moring now announce that the 'Bibliography' will be published as a companion volume to the 'Manual.' The book will consist of a practically complete list of works and papers dealing with monumental brasses. For this purpose the *Transactions* and publications of the various archaeological and antiquarian societies have been searched, as well as 'N. & Q.,' *The Gentleman's Magazine*, *The Builder*, &c., also a great number of topographical works and county histories in which notices of brasses occur.

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MR. THOMAS BAKER'S Catalogue 502 is largely composed of theological works. We find the great London Polyglott, 6 vols., 1657, and Castelli's 'Lexicon,' 2 vols., 1669, together 8 vols., folio, 18l. 18s.; 'Athanasii Opera Omnia,' 3 vols., folio, 1698, 2l. 5s.; Keble's 'Christian Year,' facsimile of the author's MS., 1l. 12s. 6d. (suppressed immediately upon publication); Kenelm Digby's 'Mores Catholici,' 3 vols., 1845, 3l. 18s.; Palmer's 'Russian Church,' Trübner, 6 vols., 1871, 2l. 2s.; 'The Life of St. Teresa,' translated from the Spanish, old black morocco with brass clasp, 1642, 1l. 15s.; and Lightfoot's 'Apostolic Fathers,' 5 vols., 32s. There are many items under Pusey, Stanley, Luther, &c.

Messrs. Browne & Browne, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, have in Catalogue 87 the rare first edition of North's 'Noble Grecians and Romanes': it has the autograph of North on title; one leaf of the preface and the last leaf and table end are wanting, 1579, 15l.; and Planché's 'Cyclopædia of Costume,' 2 vols., 4to, 1876, 7l. 5s. Under America we find Morgan Godwyn's 'Negro's and Indian's Advocate,' first edition, 1680, 5l.; Burton's 'The English Empire in America,' 1711, 50s.; and Carpenter's 'Geography Delineated,' Oxford, 1625, 5l. Under Art are 'The Work of Charles Keene,' 1897, 3l. 12s. 6d.; and the new edition of Bryan's 'Dictionary of Painters,' 5 vols., 5l. 5s. Under Bacon are two tracts: one a charge at "a Session holden for the Verge, in the Reign of the late King James"; the second, 'The Privilege and Practice of Parliaments in England, 1662-80, 10l. Other items include Britton's 'Cathedral Antiquities,' 1814-35, 12l. There is much of interest under Commonwealth, Cruikshank, Newcastle, and Scotland.

Mr. Richard Cameron, of Edinburgh, has in Catalogue 213, as usual, many items of Scottish interest, including Stewart's 'Scottish Tartans,' large paper, 1893, 2l. 18s.; Maitland's 'Edinburgh,' 1753, 2s.; Jamieson's 'Dictionary,' 5 vols., 4l. 15s.; Burns's 'Works,' 6 vols., royal 8vo, 1877, 2l. 15s.; Chalmers's 'Caledonia,' 7 vols., 4to, 3l. 15s.; Christie's 'Scottish Ballad Music,' 18s. 6d.; Kay's 'Portraits of Edinburgh Characters,' 2 vols., 4to, 1837, 6l. 18s.; Maidment's 'Book of Old Ballads,' 1844, 12s. 6d.; and 'Scots Poems,' collected by James Watson, 175, 3l. 10s.

Mr. H. G. Gadney sends from Oxford Catalogue X., which contains a fine copy of Homer, 4 vols. in 2, folio, old calf, Glasgow, Foulis, 1763, 2l. 2s. Dibdin quotes Harwood as calling it "one of the most splendid editions of Homer ever delivered to the world." 'The Anatomy of Melancholy,' seventh edition, 1690, is 3l. 3s.; and Leslie



science of Ethics,' 1882, 21s. Under  
e, Theology, and Modern History are

William George's Sons, of Bristol, have in  
the first edition of 'David Copper-  
2l. 10s.; Lodge's 'Portraits,' 10 vols.,  
'Rubens's Life and Works,' by Max  
; Ruskin's 'Stones of Venice,' vol. i.  
1858, vols. ii. and iii. first edition, 1853,  
logue of the Silver Work at the Loan  
St. James's, 1902, 121 plates, 4l. 18s.;  
morial,' about 1800, 2l. 5s.; Foster's  
ly,' Edition de luxe, 2 vols., folio, 1902,  
a set of English Liturgies, 1549-1844,  
from the original by Whittingham,  
Pickering, 1844, 9l. 9s.; and 'The  
ial,' 10 vols., folio, 3l. 3s.

an Glaisher in his Supplementary  
Remainders, No. 351, has some good  
resents. We name a few: 'Con-  
rt,' folio, 35s.; 'Gallery of Old  
. 6d.; 'Landseer Gallery,' 27s. 6d.;  
culpture,' 27s. 6d.; and 'Shakespeare  
. 6d. Other books include 'Don  
ition de luxe, 4 vols., 36s.; Fox-  
morial Families,' 25s.; 'Harry Furniss  
s. 9d.; Dünster's 'Life of Goethe,'  
1 Sir Charles Newton's 'Art and  
2s. 9d.

Hollings's Annual Clearance Catalogue,  
ains Jane Austen's 'Emma,' 47s. 6d.,  
nger Abbey,' 30s., both first editions;  
'Poetical Works,' Moxon, 1837, 15s.;  
of Browning, Dickens (including a fine  
hild's History of England,' 2l. 5s.), and  
and Defoe's 'Works,' 20 vols., 1840,  
list is a good general one.

& J. F. Meehan, of Bath, have in  
handsome sets of Lytton, 29 vols.,  
George Meredith, 18 vols., 7l. 12s. 6d.;  
ris, 11 vols., 5l. 7s. 6d.; Charles Reade,  
7s. 6d.; Swinburne, 11 vols., 6l. 6s.;  
vols., 4l. 4s.; Swift, 12 vols., 5l. 5s.;  
Melville, 25 vols., 7l. 7s., all bound in  
Riviere. There are items under Natural  
ult, and Railways.

Murray, of Derby, has in his List 221  
set of the books issued by Esther and  
arro from the Eragny Press, 16 works  
5l.: 'Little Dorrit,' in original parts,  
ift's 'Works,' 1755, 6 vols., 4to, 42s.;  
tterflies from China and Japan,' 7l. 7s.;  
r and Williams's 'Orchid Album,'  
'There are long lists under Topography  
Biography and History, and Finely  
Works.

of the late Mr. Toole will read with  
catalogue of the collection of books  
s from his library just published by  
rs & Co. We note a few items: Pierce  
of an Actor,' first edition, 1825, 6l. 15s.  
cal Gazette,' 43 numbers (published daily  
for the Drury Lane and one for the  
ten performances), 1815-16, 1l. 1s.; 'The  
umbers, all published, 1826, 12s. 6d.;  
'Lives of the English Dramatic Poets,'  
. 6d.; Fitzgerald's 'Account of the  
amily,' 2 vols., 15s.; 'Manchester  
a rare collection of papers, 'The  
The Thespian Review, The Censor, &c.,

Manchester, 2l. 2s., and 'The Vauxhall Affray;  
or, The Macaronies Defeated,' with folding frontis-  
piece, 'The Macaroni Sacrifice,' 1773, 1l. 1s. Of  
course there are items under Charles Mathews,  
Mrs. Siddons, Sheridan, and Shakespeare. The  
souvenirs include gifts of books from Toole to his  
children. Among the portraits is one of Miss Fare-  
brother, as Abdallah in 'The Forty Thieves,'  
beautifully coloured, in gilt frame, 1845, 30s.;  
and there is a series of portraits of French theatrical  
celebrities.

Messrs. James Rimell & Son's Catalogue 204  
consists of books and engravings mostly illustrating  
the Georgian period. The books include Reynolds's  
'Works,' Bayswater, 1827-36, 280l.; Elliston's  
'Memoirs,' 2 vols., 1844-5, 4l. 14s. 6d.; 'Napoleon,'  
by Dr. Syntax, Tegg, 1815, 20l.; Chippendale's  
'Cabinet Maker's Director,' 1754, 17l. 10s.; Heppel-  
white's 'Guide,' 19l. 10s.; 'Kit-Cat Club, 1733, &c.,  
35l.; Malton's 'Tour through London and West-  
minster,' 1792, 10l. 10s.; Stow's 'Survey,' 1754-5,  
7l. 7s.; 'Naval Victories,' by T. Whitcombe, 1820,  
7l. 15s.; his 'Naval Achievements' and Heath's  
'Martial Achievements,' 15l. 15s.; and Nichols's  
'Literary Anecdotes,' 8l. 5s. The catalogue is rich  
in Cruikshanks and Rowlandsons, many of the  
former from the Truman collection. There is also  
a long list of portraits under Dighton; while the  
prints include the funeral of Nelson and Charles  
Lamb's house at Colebrooke Row. The caricatures  
are very numerous.

Mr. H. H. Peach, of Leicester, opens Cata-  
logue 22 with early printing at Augsburg, Bamberg  
(a very fine specimen, 12l. 10s.), Basel, Florence,  
Strassburg, &c. Under Commonwealth is a Royalist  
tract, 'A Case for the City Spectacles,' 1648, 10s.  
The author calls Cromwell "the Devils groomer,  
that turns churches into Stables; the first church  
he so converted, in the entrance his horse rose with  
him, and knockt his profane skull against the top  
of the doore, that he fell down dead for the time."  
Other items include 'Luciani Opera,' 1503, a  
beautiful specimen of Greek printing, 3l. 10s.;  
Shelley's 'Masque of Anarchy,' first edition, Moxon,  
1832, 2l. 10s.; Sheridan's 'School for Scandal,' 1781,  
3l. 3s.; the scarce 'Spanish Dictionary' of the  
Spanish Academy, 6 vols., folio, 1726, 4l. 10s.; and  
'Records of the Borough of Leicester,' edited by  
Mary Bateson, 3 vols., 1899, 2l. 5s. *The Athenæum*  
of Saturday last, in its obituary notice of Miss  
Bateson, states that "the admirably edited 'Records  
of the Borough of Leicester' and the brilliant  
papers on the 'Laws of Breteuil' had shown that  
Miss Bateson's knowledge of the history of our  
medieval towns was almost, if not quite, un-  
rivalled."

Messrs. W. N. Pitcher & Co., of Manchester,  
have in Catalogue 141 Baines's 'Lancashire,' 1836,  
3l. 10s.; Burke's 'Armory,' 2l. 2s.; Burton's 'Arabian  
Nights,' extra-illustrated, 8l. 15s.; Finden's 'Illus-  
trations to Byron,' 25s.; Carlyle's 'Works,' 30 vols.,  
9l. 5s.; Bryan's 'Cheshire,' 2l. 2s.; Cottle's 'Remi-  
niscences of Coleridge and Southey,' extra-illus-  
trated, 3l. 3s.; Harleian Society's Publications,  
1886-93, 8l.; "Index Library," 1888-94, 6l.; Brinkley's  
'Japan and China,' 12 vols., 25l. 4s.; Lecky's  
'Works,' 19 vols., 6l. 15s.; Oxford Historical  
Society's Publications, 47 vols., 8vo, and 1 folio,  
1884-1906, 7l.; Pepys's 'Diary,' edited by Wheatley,  
8 vols., 1904, 4l. 10s.; 'A. and N. Plimer, Miniature  
Painters,' by Dr. Williamson, 25l.; Thackeray's



'Works,' 13 vols., 1900, 5*l.* 15*s.*; and 'Sporting Library,' Trübner's series of reproductions, 3*l.* 10*s.*

Mr. A. Russell Smith's Catalogue 54 is the concluding portion of Tracts, Pamphlets, and Broad-sides, 1510 to 1899. There is also a supplement including many of considerable rarity, 1510-1795. Each item has its special interest. We note a few. 'Trial of Emmet,' Dublin, 1803, is 2*s.* 6*d.*; 'The Important Trial of Tomis Spens,' T. Spence, 1803, 7*s.* 6*d.* (said to be the first effort at phonetic spelling); 'Bonaparte, Exposure of his Arts,' 1808, 2*s.*; 'Trial of Bellingham,' 2*s.*; and 'Life of Old Parr,' 2*s.* Hone's Tracts include 'The Queen's Matrimonial Ladder,' 'The Queen's Case Stated,' 'Political House that Jack Built,' and 'The Right Divine of Kings to Govern Wrong.' Under George IV. we find 'Trial of Hunt and Others for an Alleged Conspiracy to overturn the Government,' 'George Barnwell,' 'Weare's Murder,' 'Pierce Egan's Account of the Trial of Thurtell and Hunt for the Murder,' Wesley's 'Letter concerning Tea,' and the first edition of Macaulay's 'Evening,' a poem which obtained the Chancellor's medal, July, 1821. Under William IV. we find *The Whig-Dresser*, Nos. 1 to 11, 1833; 'Catechism on the Corn Laws,' and 'The House of Reform that Jack Built.' Under Victoria are pamphlets on Invasion, Railways, Gladstone and the Vatican Decrees, Mesmerism, 'The Story of "Bradshaw's Guide,"' Tennyson's 'Ode on the Duke of Wellington,' and the service and anthems used at the Duke's funeral at St. Paul's. The supplemental list contains a curious tract on 'The Benediction of Water,' with woodcut of the ceremony, 1510, 2*l.* 10*s.*

Mr. Albert Sutton, of Manchester, sends Catalogue 147, which contains *The Archaeological Journal*, 1845-97, 8*l.*; *The Antiquary*, 1880-99, 2*l.* 10*s.*; Bohn's extra volumes, 2*l.* 10*s.*; Camden Hotten's "Library of Humour," 12 vols., 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Douglas Jerrold's *Shilling Magazine*, 7 vols., 2*l.* 2*s.*; *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1731 to 1835, 10*l.* 10*s.*; *The Reliquary*, 1860-1903, 16*l.* 16*s.*; and John Gay's 'Polly,' being the second part of 'The Beggar's Opera,' 1729, 24*l.* The representation of this piece was, for political reasons, forbidden by law, but the publication was permitted, and brought the author 1,200*l.* There are long lists under London, Cheshire, Wales, &c.

Mr. James Thin, of Edinburgh, has in Catalogue 153 Barante's 'Ducs de Bourgogne,' 13 vols., Paris, 1826, 2*l.* 5*s.*; Beaumont and Fletcher, 14 vols., 1812, 3*l.* 3*s.*; 'History of the Family of Seton,' 8*l.*; Watt's 'Bibliotheca Britannica,' 4 vols., Edinburgh, 1824, 2*l.* 5*s.*; Bryce's 'American Commonwealth,' 4*l.*; Kay's 'Portraits,' 2*l.* 2*s.*; and Scott's 'Border Antiquities,' 2 vols., imperial 4to, 1814, 2*l.* 10*s.* There is a long list under Africa.

Mr. Thorp, of Reading, sends Catalogue 170, containing a long list under Berkshire, including Ashmole, 9*l.* 15*s.*; and a collection of 22 Tracts, 1642-51, 16*l.* 10*s.* There are also many book-plates. A copy of 'The Century Dictionary,' 8 vols., is priced 6*l.*, but does not include the Atlas and Dictionary of Names. A Peerage, 1673, is 17*s.* 6*d.* Under Privately Printed are 'Musa Proterva' and 'Speculum Amantis,' edited by Bullen, 2 vols., 4to, 1*l.* 2*s.* This copy contains the autograph of Harrison Weir, dated Dec. 11th, 1889: "This day fifty years ago I left school and began to work, when I shall be able to leave off I know not." Under Tennyson is the first edition of 'In Memoriam,' 1850, 30*s.*

Messrs. Walford Brothers' Catalogue III. of Books Topographical, Genealogical, Heraldic, &c. is a supplement to their former catalogues on the same subjects. We find, of course, many old friends, including Britton and Brayley, 26 vols., 4*l.* 10*s.*; Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' 3*l.* 18*s.*; Lysons's 'Magna Britannia,' 5*l.* 15*s.*; Pyne's 'Royal Residences,' 24*l.*; Surtees's 'Durham,' 24*l.*; and Aekermann's 'Microcosm,' 22*l.* This part contains twelve hundred items, and is worth the attention of all collectors.

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THE CHRISTMAS BOYS.

our or five miles of the Solent are le of Wight what the wider waters annel are to England. They keep and self-contained, little influenced houghts and habits of that wider eyond. Customs that have long England flourish still in odd nooks land. Strangest and quaintest of e old mumming play called "The s Boys," written in broad dialect, y touches of humour, and performed he solemn seriousness of the amateur ouths of the village in tavern and Christmastide. The framework of e seems to date from the Crusades; ous historical events and heroic s have been since incorporated into ue.

ot is simple. Father and Mother a have four sons—King George Valiant Soldier (both English), the aptain (French), and the Turkish The quarrels, duels, and recon- of the sons make up the action.

Christmas is the first to enter:—

Here comes I, wold Father Crismus,  
Welcome, or welcome not,  
And I hopes wold Father Crismus  
Will never be forgot.  
And now I'm come I han't got long to stay,  
But my sons and I will make a little spoort  
Avore we goos away.  
But if you don't like to hear what I've got to say,  
Step in, my braave King George, and clear the way.  
Each character, before leaving the stage,  
always introduces his successor in this  
artless manner.

King George—who, from subsequent refer-  
ences to a "viery dragon" and "the King  
o' Egypt's daughter," was doubtless St.  
George in the piece as originally played—is  
tall and magnificent in cocked hat of coloured  
paper and much spangled and beribboned  
jacket. He strikes a swaggering note at  
once:—

Room, room, ye gallyants, room,  
And gimme room to rhyme;  
I be come to show you my activity  
All on this Crismus time.  
I've acted youth, I've acted age,  
The like was never zeed avore, or acted on this  
stage.  
But if you won't listen, &c.

Then enters the Turkish Knight with turban  
and scimitar:—

Here comes I, the Turkish Knight,  
In the Turkish land I've learned to fight;  
I'll fight King George and all his men,  
And taime their courage bold;  
And if his blood be ever so hot,  
I'll quickly make it coold.  
Oh! if I had him here  
What works there would appear!  
I'd hag him, I'd jag him,  
I'd cut him as small as a fly,  
And zend him to some far land  
To make a Crismus pie.

King George reappears and defies the  
infidel, who at first tries the soft answer  
that turneth away wrath, but is goaded into  
fighting by a scornful gibe of King George's:

*Turk. Kt.* Why, sir, did I ever do you any harm?  
*K. Geo.* You did, you saucy cock, so begone.  
*Turk. Kt.* A saucy cock! Call me that naime  
again,

I'll stab thy heart, or any o' thy men.  
*K. Geo.* A stab, sir, not the least I fear.  
Jest naime the plaace, I'll meet thee there.

*Turk. Kt.* Across the water—the hour of vive.

*K. Geo.* I'll meet thee there if I be alive.

*Turk. Kt.* Across the water, the hour o' ten,

I'll meet thee there wi' four score men.

*K. Geo.* With all my heart it sholl be done.

A loven' couple do agree

To fight the battle manfully.

Throughout the play these last three lines  
are always the prelude to a duel with swords,  
in which the Englishmen, as might be  
expected, are always victors. The Turk  
repeats his terrible threat of "hagging and



jagging," and "sending to some far land to make a Crismus pie"; but King George answers with a deadly thrust and an effective repartee:—

*K. Geo.* Mince pies hot and mince pies cold,  
I'll send thee to the devil avore thee bist dree days wold.

The drums do beät, the trumpets sound;  
At the word o' command, the battle's begun;  
The battle fout in this castle is won.

[*The Turkish Knight falls.*  
Oh zee, oh zee, what I have done!  
I've cut him down like the evenen' zun,  
And now I've slain this Turkish Knight,  
Ten thousand moore sich men I'd fight,  
All to maintain old England's right.

*Enter Father Christmas.*

*Father C.* O thou cursed and persecuting Christian,

Just zee what thou hast done;  
Thou hast ruined me by killen' o' my son.

The mournful dignity of King George's reply is really rather fine:—

Wold age, wold age, I did him kill  
Mine honour to maintain;  
For if I hadn't sarved him zo,  
He would ha' sarved me the same.  
He fust gid me the challenge,  
And how could I deny?

I cut the buttons off his coat,  
And zee there low he lies.

[*Exit.*

The old man, however, finds a very skilful doctor. "What canst thee cure, doctor?" he inquires as a preliminary.

*Doctor.* The itch, the stitch, palsy, gout,  
Pains within and pains without;  
And if there were nineteen devils in this man  
I'd zoon fetch twenty out.

With the aid of a marvellous bottle in the doctor's waistcoat pocket, called "Hokum Smokum Alecumpane," the dead man is revived, and falls to boasting again. The Valiant Soldier overhears, and expresses a proper disgust:—

*Val. Sold.* What little prattlen' tongue is this I hears?

*Turk. Kt.* Not sich a prattlen' tongue as you might think, mounseer.

*Val. Sold.* If you don't hold your little prattlen' tongue,

I'll sarve thee worse than any avore have done.

Another fight ensues; the Turkish Knight is beaten to his knees, and makes a humble submission to King George, who has come in during the engagement, and dismisses him thus:—

Arise, arise, you Turkish dog!  
To Turkey go agen  
And tell them what brave champions  
Wold England do maintain.

The Noble Captain, who is sometimes identified with Napoleon Bonaparte, enters, and makes a vainglorious speech:—

Here comes I, the Noble Captain,  
*Jest returned from over the say,*

I am called the Noble Captain,  
Ye mout have heard some talk o' me.

Fust I fout in France,  
Second I fout in Spain,  
And now I'm come back to England  
To fight King George again  
Or any of his men,  
Vor I never fight one man, but always ten.  
I'll fight ye all, boath big and small,  
And put your king to flight,  
Vor I be come a purpose vor to fight.

He passes even the bounds of hyperbole in the next four lines, which run thus:—

My head is maide o' iron,  
My body is maide o' steel,  
My legs is maide o' paven' stones,  
No soord can make me feel.

*Enter King George to the rescue:—*

*K. Geo.* Come forth, thou foreign dog! To thee I say

Pull out thy soord and fight,  
Pull out thy puss and pay.  
Vor satisfaction I wull have  
Avore I goos away.

*Nob. Capt.* No puss wull I pull out,  
No money wull I pay,  
But satisfaction I'll have o' thee  
Avore I goos away.

The Noble Captain is defeated, and the ministrations of the doctor are again requisitioned.

The play concludes with a domestic broil between Father and Mother Christmas. The latter introduces herself with

Here comes I, that ha'n't been yet,  
Wi' my gurt head and little wit.  
My head is big and my body small,  
But I'll do my best to please you all.

[*Begins to sweep.*

Sweep, sweep! all I vinds I shall keep.

Father Christmas comes home, his brain evidently affected by the scenes he has witnessed and the vaunting speeches of the combatants:—

*Father C.* How dare thee to sweep in my house?

*Mother C.* How comes it to be thy house?

*Father C.* My sons and I fout for un.

*Mother C.* Where ded ye fight for un?

*Father C.* In England, Ireland, France, and Spain,  
And now I become back, I'll fight wold Smut agen.

Thereupon husband and wife belabour one another heartily with cudgel and broom, the strokes resounding on their backs, which, both to avoid injury and to simulate decrepitude, are stuffed with straw, so as to form a sort of hump. The scene never fails to bring down the house, and has sometimes to be repeated. At last King George enters and turns out the pair, still contending desperately.

Before the laughter dies away Father Christmas returns to pronounce the epilogue:

Here comes I, wold, poor, and mean,  
And hardly worthy to be seen.



Roast beef, plum pudden', and Crismus pie,  
 Who likes that better than my sons and I?  
 A jug of your good Crismus ale  
 Wull make us dance and zing,  
 And money in our pockets is a very fine thing.  
 Now, all o' you ladies and gennelmen that have  
 Heerd my sons' voices ring,  
 Jest drop a few ha'pence in my wold hat,  
 And you shall hear us zing  
 God save the King.

A collection and an impromptu sing-song follow. D. A. CHART.

8, Annadale Park, Clontarf, Dublin.

[YGREC lamented at 10 S. v. 109 that the Cornish Christmas play of 'St. George' is no longer performed; but LADY RUSSELL stated (v. 155) that 'St. George' is still rendered by the mummers in Berkshire.]

### CHRISTMAS MEMORIES.

FOLES say that Christmas is not the same as it was fifty or sixty years ago; nor is it, for the changes in the keeping of the festival are almost beyond the telling. The rural Christmas is in mind as these words are written, and although in some parts of the Midlands a number of the old customs are still observed, there has been much alteration in detail between then and now. There could be no Christmas without a Christmased pig, and one of the wishes of the boys and girls as they went about from door to door Christmasing was expressed in the line

An' a good fat pig!

Of the pig-killing ceremonies there need be no retelling, save that an effort was made all through most Derbyshire villages to kill the pig when the moon was waxing, so as to ensure an ample potful in the boiling of the bacon. And this at times necessitated a great deal of "pig-stickin'" in a very short space of time, and the local man who did this work had to perform it at pretty nearly every house along the village street within a week, so as to get it over before the moon was on the wane. As each villager had a Christmas pig ready, it was no uncommon thing to see pigs hanging outside half a dozen houses at once, while at other houses pig-scalding and pig-scraping were in progress. Fine fat animals these were, of sixteen to twenty stones generally, these weights being considered the most profitable. A week of pig-killing was followed by a week of preparing the various sorts of Christmas pig-fare. As there was wintry weather in these days, so would the pig-meat keep good and fresh whilst the various things were made from the meat.

There were Morris Dances worthy of the name in those days of fifty years ago, while

the "Guisers" were no mean actors in the recital of the merits of 'Th' Darby Tup' or "Ram," both words being used in the representations. The "Mummers" were equally successful in 'Saint George,' or, as they called it, 'Sent Jarge,' and the most popular version of several began by "The Fool," with a bladder on a stick, entering the house-place, and swinging the bladder as he walked round saying,

A room, a room! Make room, I pray!

And then the play went merrily along to the end—a collection.

These "Morrises," "Guisers," and "Mummers" were welcome at every house for at least a couple of weeks before and after Christmas. The performance of the "Morris Dancers" was always a beautiful sight, either out of doors in the daylight or in a suitable room in the dancing light from the log fires and candlelight combined.

There was ample hospitality at every house in the evening when the "mother" of the house's good man had come in from his work, and sat "tidied up" in his triangular wooden arm-chair by the chimney corner. Hard lives though the villagers lived, they were always able to provide homely and good Christmas cheer, to which all who "popt in" were welcome, and for these were drinks of home-brewed wines (elder, cowslip, birch, rhubarb, and others), which were strong enough to make a man both "heady an merry." It was the time when possets of ale and milk took the place of the ancient wassail bowl and punch bowl. In one way or another the thrifty family had a good time of it at Christmas. There were many games played for a few nights, as one neighbour went to another's house for that and feasting purposes, and on the whole country folk had better doings than town folk.

As welcome in these homely houses as any other visitors were the Christmas singers and the "Waits"—at times the two in combination, which on the whole was "the better to like." The "Waits" were not plentiful as compared with the Christmas singers, but both had hearty welcomes wherever they went. The music played would not be of much account now, and the singing would perhaps not be tolerated if the like was now offered. Some carols, but not many, were sung by the singers, their best efforts being the rendering of old hymns. "Christians, awake," was always welcome to those who lay awake waiting for it. Others were "Angels from the realms," "Lo, He comes," "While shepherds," and



the never-failing "How beautiful upon the mountains!"

"O' nights the little children (mostly girls) went in a body to certain of the homes and sang their little ditties:—

God bless th' master of this house,  
Likewise th' mistress too,  
An' all the little children  
That round the table go.

It was very nice indeed, and the hopeful children who asked blessings in this fashion always got something which would go towards satisfying their collective wishing.

The village lads had their turn in the early morning, when they shouted their wishes through the keyhole:—

A merry Christmas,  
'Nappy new year,  
Pocket full o' mony,  
Cellar full o' beer;  
Norse an' a gig,  
An' a good fat pig  
Ter last yor awt year.

Please wull yo giv's Krismas-box?

And as these things happened on a Christmas Eve, the bells of half a dozen churches, near and distant, could be heard jangling, not unpleasantly, across the snow fields, for there was always winter in those times.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

#### JOHN MANNERS AND DOROTHY VERNON.

THOUGH not directly concerned with the subject of the recent communications to these columns on the Dorothy Vernon legend (see *ante*, pp. 321, 382, 432), there is an episode connected with him whom I assume to be the John Manners of the legend that seems quite unknown beyond this locality, and to have escaped the notice of all writers on the absorbing subject of the legend.

"John Manners of Haddon," in May, 1572, according to the deed yet preserved, acquired from the Strelley family (original grantees at the Dissolution) the monastery of the Nottingham White Friars, with its orchards and lands. A part of the mediæval structure had even then been converted into a dwelling, for it is described as

"all that chief messuage or mansion-house.....now or lately in the occupation of Humphrey Strelley, gentleman, and a garden near adjoining on the north side of the said chief house, a wall of stone surrounding the said garden, and an orchard and three closes of pasture adjoining together on the west side of the said chief house, within the walls of the said late monastery called the White Friars," &c.

It is an interesting and little-known fact

that this ancient house of John Manners, constructed in turn out of part of an ancient monastery, yet exists on the north side of Friar Lane, disguised by a coat of modern stucco. The walls, three and a half feet in thickness, are built of Nottingham sand-rock. What alterations John Manners made are not recorded, but he probably did something, to judge from the fact that on a chimney-stack at the rear may yet be seen a diamond-shaped stone, inscribed "I.M. 1574"—being the oldest date-stone in Nottingham.

The circumstance that John Manners bought a town house here, not long after his marriage, may reasonably be taken to show that his wife, the fabled Dorothy, must once have been a familiar figure in the streets of Nottingham. Consequently, though a relatively humble pile, this house is yet as ancient, as tangible, and as intimate a relic of the heiress of Haddon as the baronial hall itself, and as such it shares the claim to figure as a shrine for the romantically inclined. The square garden ground to the rear (a fragment of monastic arrangements, facing the cardinal points) still remains, and Dorothy must have frequently grazed it. In it are to be seen various remains of the old Friary stonework, including a half-buried arch that may have been the entrance to a cloister, and the drop-arch of a tracery window. At the angle of the building, on a level with the first floor, is the stone jamb of a window, retaining the groove in which the lead glazing was fixed, and the holes in which the iron stay-bars were inserted, in monastic times. In the deep rock-cellar the Elizabethan brick-chimney foundations may be seen. On the first floor is a curious secret chamber with stopped-up window; and two fireplaces, at least as old as Elizabeth's time, survive upstairs. Two dormer windows, and two spiral staircases with steps formed of solid oak-blocks, have been removed in modern times.

Contemporary records connecting the Manners family with their Nottingham house are unfortunately very scanty, and may be briefly noticed. In November, 1572 (only six months after purchase), we learn from the accounts of the Nottingham chamberlains, the sum of 20*d.* was "given unto Mr. Manners, when Mr. Mayor and certain of his brethren did dine with him at the Friars." This may have marked a sort of house-warming jollification, when Mr. Manners took up residence there, and we wonder whether the fair Dorothy jointly presided.



On a later occasion the owner's noble kinsman, the head of the house of Rutland himself, honoured this residence with his presence, and in all probability the event was marked by another feast to the corporate body. We infer so much from the circumstance that the accounts of the town chamberlains for 1575 include no less a charge than 12s. 8d.,

"given the 8th of October unto the Earl of Rutland, being at Mr. Manners' house at the Friars, 6 capons, 2 gallons of wine, and 2 dozen of manchet bread."

On Christmas Day, 1576—a season when it is surely reasonable to suppose his wife was by his side—we find John Manners writing a letter from Nottingham to the Earl of Rutland (see H.M.C. Report on the Rutland archives).

Again, on 27 October, 1577, although John Manners writes to the Earl from his seat at Haddon, the subject-matter of the letter (concerning the living of St. Mary's, Nottingham) shows that it arose out of some connexion with his town house (*ibid.*).

Finally, from the same source, we learn that John Manners was here as late as 26 August, 1582, on which date John Roo addressed a letter "to John Manners, at his house at Nottingham," wherein he asks to be pardoned for not coming personally, &c. This was ten years after Manners's purchase of the old Friary, and it is possible he continued to reside here, more or less, for long afterwards. But the romantic interest of the matter expires with the year 1584, in the course of which Dorothy breathed her last. For aught we know to the contrary, the Friar Lane residence may have witnessed the last sad scene, although we know she was buried at Bakewell.

In conclusion, it may be mentioned that this property continued in the family until 1802, when the Duke of Rutland sold it. Rutland Street and Granby Street, however, serve as memorials. A. STAPLETON.

158, Noel Street, Nottingham.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CHRISTMAS.

(Continued from 10 S. iv. 503.)

### Twenty-First List.

A Declaration of many Thousands of the City of Canterbury and County of Kent, concerning the Late Tumult in the City of Canterbury, provoked by the Mayors Violent Proceedings against those who desired to continue the Celebration of the Feast of Christ's Nativity, 1500 years and upward maintained in the Church.....London, Printed in the Year 1647.—4to.

A Word in Season.....in Vindication of the Right Honorable John Warner, Lord-Mayor of the Hon-

orable City of London, concerning the justness of his actions upon Christmas-Day, Calumniated by Evil affected Men. By G. S., gent. London, Printed for Lawrence Chapman, Jan. 14, 1647.—4to.

Christ's Birth Misse-timed, or A Resolution to a Question about the Time of Christ's Nativity, Evidencing by Scripture that Jesus Christ was not Born in December. By R.S. London, Printed for John Bartlet, at the Sign of the Gilt Cup, at Austins Gate, near the Stump, 1649.—4to.

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Crocker, T. Crofton, F.S.A. (edited by). The Christmas Box, an Annual Present for Children.—12mo, woodcuts, 1828.

Flohr, M. The German Christmas Eve. A picture of German home-life.—8vo, illust., 1846.

The Order of Divine Service for Christmas Day, according to the use of the Church of Rome.—12mo, Glasgow, 1875.

'Christmas Carols,' an article in *The Spectator*, 23 Dec., 1905, p. 1078.

'The Epiphany,' an article by John Edward Field, in *The Guardian*, 10 Jan., 1906, p. 59.

On the Epiphany ritual and hymns see 'Rituale Armenorum,' by Conybeare and Maclean, 1906.

On the Boy-Bishop see 'St. Paul's School Register,' i. 382. W. C. B.

CHRISTMAS "TURNS" IN 'THE GLOBE.'—The following is a list of "turns" relating more or less to Christmas which have appeared during the last eleven years in *The Globe* newspaper:—

- Christmas Ghosts.—24 Dec., 1894.
- Christmas Weather.—26 Dec., 1895.
- Christmas Conventionalities.—23 Dec., 1896.
- Blind-man's Buff.—28 Dec., 1897.
- Christmas Roses.—24 Dec., 1898.
- Christmas Stories.—23 Dec., 1899.
- The Poets' Xmas.—24 Dec., 1900.
- Xmas Furnity.—26 Dec., 1901.
- Christmas Cakes.—27 Dec., 1902.
- Round the Fire.—28 Dec., 1903.
- Christmas Dances.—27 Dec., 1904.

See also 10 S. iii. 32-3.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

MACNAMARA: ITS PRONUNCIATION.—I am so used to hearing this name mispronounced that I was delighted to come upon a poem in *Punch* (5 Dec.) where it scans correctly. The author is addressing the House of Peers.

For O, you really are a  
Dreadful offence to Mr. Macnamara!

I was recently asked why this name should be an exception to the general rule that names in Mac are stressed upon the second syllable. Why should it be MacNámara, instead of MacNámara? The answer is that in most names of this class the prefix Mac is followed by a single element—for instance, MacDonald, made up of Mac and



Donald, with the stress upon the Donald. MacNamara, on the contrary, is made up of three elements. The English spelling is corrupt and misleading. In the Gaelic orthography it is MacConMara, and is necessarily stressed upon its last element. There is at least one other surname of like formation, MacNamee, which in Gaelic is written MacConMidhe, and is pronounced accordingly.

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

"HOWLERS," EASTERN AND WESTERN.—To the long list of "howlers" recorded in 'N. & Q.' from time to time may be added these, which have come under my personal notice.

Once in the Midlands I met a commercial traveller, who showed me, as his special mascot, a token of that particular Pope during whose pontificate the present system of reckoning time was introduced. On one side of the token were the words, in addition to the Pope's name, "regitur optime." *Regitur* he altered into "rectifier," and *optime* into "of time." What could be more evident? And if further proof were needed, he had only to put the token in his pocket to ensure a good day as salesman.

Of a slightly different class are the "howlers" one meets with in China. They are perhaps more of the nature of Baboo English. I had a compradore, the image of Friar Tuck for rotundity and geniality, who was an adept in this branch. He always spoke of double pay as "W pay"; of cargo (and even a box of matches he would have called cargo) in the godown as "in godown," but cargo on the wharf as "in out." A spirit level he called a "spiritual level." The female searcher he called "the female woman," and referred to as "he." Women are scarcely entitled to a personal pronoun of their own in China. And spectacles he always called "spy tackle." I tried to emulate Chinese politeness by keeping a straight face when these blunders occurred.

DUH AH COO.

Southport.

HENS: EGG-LAYING.—We have all heard of the "goose that laid the golden egg"; here is the hen that "broke the record." The excerpt is from *The Inverness Courier* of 1 May last. Under the heading 'Remarkable Hens' it says:—

"It is not many months since a Swiss village in the Argau canton commemorated with much ale-swilling and other popular forms of jubilation the prowess of a village hen which had laid its thousandth egg. A similar celebration is to be given at Kollohenn, in Alsace, within a few days, to cele-

brate, and incidentally to advertise, the 'laying' qualities of native Alsatian poultry. One of the villagers had a redoubtable hen to which his affectionate pride had given the name of Olga. Olga was a remarkable fowl. Hatched on the 21st March, 1898, she laid her first egg on August 22nd in the same year, and from this excellent beginning went steadily forward until, after scoring 989, she was found dead on her nest in the struggle to complete the ninety. The pathos of the case has appealed to the Alsatian Ornithological Society, and Olga, her meritorious life and exemplary end, are to be drunk and sung in story throughout the province."

*Felix prole parens.*

B. W.

PROVERBS.—In Bishop John Fisher's 'Assertionis Lvttheranæ Confvtatio,' 1523:

"Prouerbum quo dicitur, Optima penitentia noua vita."—Pp. 194-5.

"Sic enim (renitente prouerbio) Thylass maior erit accessoria sarcinula."—P. 463. What are the origin and reference?

"Verum contra potius in Mandrabali morem (quod aiunt) rem in deterius processisse."—P. 57. See this in Brewer, 'Phrase and Fable,' 1885, p. 82.

In 'Henrici Cornelii Agrippæ Operum pars posterior,' Lugduni, per Beringos fratres, no date:—

"Nostra vernacula lingua hoc Proverbium, Multum interesse inter dicere & facere."—Epist. i. 18, p. 698.

"Dum calet ferrum, cudendum est."—Ep. i. 3, p. 700.

"Ut est in Proverbio, veterem ferendum injuriam invitamus novam."—Ep. vii. 14, p. 1014.

"Ut est in Proverbio, qui veterem fert injuriam, invitat novam."—Ep. vii. 35, p. 1051. Dates, 1520-1533.

The last is given in Riley's 'Dictionary of Latin and Greek Quotations,' 1871, p. 491, without reference.

Agrippa also has "Martem quam Mercurium colere," p. 813, and "Spartam quam nactus es exornes," p. 905.

In 'Paston Letters,' ed. Gairdner, 1872, i. 542, "Nere is my kyrtyl, but nerre (nearer) is my smok" (1461). See this in Rohm's 'Hand-Book of Proverbs,' 1855, pp. 124, 252, 457.

W. C. B.

DUNMOW AND OTHER FLITCHES.—Amongst some interesting extracts from the Reports of the Historical MSS. Commission, collected in 'Prying among Private Papers,' by the author of 'A Life of Sir Kenelm Digby,' is the following:—

"Extracts from a MS. of Dugdale, taken from a Parchment Roll temp. Edw. III. 'Servant which Philip de Somervill is bound to do to his Lord the Earl of Lancaster..... Sir Philip held of the Lord the manors of..... at lower reliefs than other tenants; but he was to find and maintain a bacon flitch, hanging in his hall at Whitchmoor, ready at all times except Lent, to be given to every man or woman, married, after the day and year of



their marriage passed, and to be given to every man of religion, archbishop, bishop, prior, or other religious, and every priest after end of a year and day from the time of profession or dignity received..... The demandant was to come with trumps, tabors, and other manner of minstrelsy. The bacon was laid on one half quarter of wheat, and upon another of rye. The demandant was to kneel and take oath that since his marriage he would not have changed, and that if he were sole and she sole, he would take her; and his neighbours are to swear that they think he says true.' MSS. of F. Bacon Frank, Appendix to Sixth Report, 454."

The inference from the above would seem to be that competitions similar to that at Dunmow may have been more general.

## MISTLETOE.

**SMOKE FROM A CHIMNEY.**—MR. S. O. ADDY's extract from the Rev. Joseph Hunter's MS. (*ante*, p. 396) reminds me of a remark made many years ago by an old servant. He was telling me that some relative had died, and I asked where his relation had lived. He replied, "On — Green. His father settled there, shoved some faggots round, and drew smoke from a chimney, so they couldn't turn him out."

This idea of title to land I found to be not uncommon in the neighbourhood.

I. CHALKLEY GOULD.

Loughton, Essex.

**NELSON TABLE AT UPOTTERY.**—The following, which appeared in a West Country newspaper a few days ago, seems worthy of record:—

To the Editor of the Daily Gazette.

SIR.—An inaccurate statement has appeared in *The Evening Standard* respecting the Nelson table at Upottery, and I notice that you have quoted it. The matter is not very important, but it is as well to be accurate. *The Evening Standard* represents that Lord Nelson the evening before sailing for the engagement with the French and Spanish fleets dined with Mr. Pitt, and on that occasion, after the tablecloth was removed, dipped his napkin in the finger bowl and with the end of it drew an exact plan of the Mediterranean and of the point at which he expected to meet the hostile fleets. It is further stated that the table subsequently "found its way into the hands of the Addington family."

The following are the real facts. In the first place the table, an insignificant piece of light furniture, was always the property of Lord Sidmouth, was never used for dining purposes, and the interview referred to took place not in Downing Street, nor in the presence of Mr. Pitt, but at the White Lodge, Richmond Park, where the ex-Premier was then residing. The two were alone. The visit was a friendly afternoon call on the Admiral's part, and in drinking wine together Lord Nelson described in some that had been accidentally spilt his plan for attacking the combined fleets, remarking that he expected to capture the "centre and rear, or the centre and van."

This is now recorded on a brass plate on the

table, with the precise date of the occurrence. Lord Nelson never expected to meet the enemy in the Mediterranean, his search, before finding them at Cadiz, having been in the West Indies. I may add that the late Lord Sidmouth, then a schoolboy, perfectly remembered the circumstances attending the Admiral's visit, and has frequently narrated them to the writer, as also the very words used by Lord Nelson when calling for his carriage. "Boy, man the boat."

Yours faithfully, S.

Belmont, Bournemouth, 20th Nov., 1906.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

**SCOTTISH FORM OF OATH.**—A propos of the correspondence on kissing the book and swearing with uplifted hand which appeared in the columns of *The Times* last summer, it seems that Scottish and strict English Presbyterians have always claimed the right to be sworn in the latter fashion, even in English courts of law. I give this on the authority of a book by John Gordon Smith, entitled 'An Analysis of Medical Evidence,' London, 1825, p. 21. At p. 167 of the same work the author writes:—

"I have mentioned that Scottish Presbyterians sometimes require to be sworn in the above manner, even in the English courts. This was the case with several witnesses at Carlisle, in the year 1746, on the trials of the rebels. There goes a story, that one witness, having been examined under the English form of adjuration, gave an account so palpably wide of truth, that the counsel for the prosecution had him re-sworn, after the form of his own country. He then gave evidence of a very different stamp. Being asked how he came to utter so many falsehoods when first sworn, he replied: 'Sworn! There's an unco' difference 'tween blawin' on a beuk, an' sennin' ane's saul to hell!'"

W. R. B. PRIDEAUX.

**"THE STAFF OF LIFE."**—The subject of curious tavern signs was pretty freely handled a little while ago in the columns of 'N. & Q.'; but I add the following name, discovered recently when passing through Haslemere—"The Staff of Life"—in case it has not been "made a note of" already.

JOHN A. RANDOLPH.

**OLD POSTAGE STAMPS.** (See *ante*, p. 400.)—About a year ago I was shown at Warrington a walking-stick made out of old postage stamps. The maker was very proud of the fact that the King had accepted another which he had made. That which I saw was hard and well polished. It was made of stamps of various colours. One could bend it a little. I was told how many stamps had been used in its composition, but I have forgotten the number. I think that the maker regarded the process used as a secret of his own. Probably the foundation was a steel wire.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.



**HATS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—A writer of 'London Letter' in *The Daily News* states that Mr. Asquith has broken "tradition," "old custom," and "etiquette" by sitting "hatless" on the Ministerial bench, as "the Chancellor of the Exchequer is the only Member of the Government who is supposed to wear a hat upon the Treasury bench": "the privilege is extended to ex-Chancellors." This is moonshine! There never was any such custom, or any such difference or distinction. Every member of either House has ever done as he pleased, since the first daring innovator broke through the once universal rule that every member should sit "covered." The present Lord Cross, for example, when Home Secretary, never removed his hat, except for a Royal Message direct to the Commons, and would rightly sit "covered" when others, who did not know their rules, uncovered for the repetition of a Royal Message delivered to the other House, though spoken by the Speaker "in Her Majesty's own words." M.P.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

**VICTOR HUGO'S PROPERTY IN ENGLAND.**—*The Statist* in its issue for 30 June, 1892, p. 126, gives "comparative figures of the personality valued for probate duty under estates over 100,000*l.* each, reported during the last three years." In the list of forty persons "the mean of whose age was over eighty-three years," I find "Président Grévy, Paris, 83 years, 172,106*l.*"

I have read that Victor Hugo had shown a similar sense of prudence, and that a large part of his property was safely deposited in England, as was known after his death by items in papers.

I cannot now find the mention I read, a long time ago, in French periodicals; and, besides, the amount may have been magnified for polemical purposes. I suppose that Victor Hugo's will was made public in England, as well as that of Président Grévy, and I should like to know the truth about it. Victor Hugo died 22 May, 1885.

While looking over this article in *The Statist*, I met with the following witty remark:—

"An eminent lawyer of former days is reported to have said to his son: "Get money, my boy.

With it you get everything you want except an easy conscience, and it needn't prevent you from having that."

It reminds me of the advice in Horace:—

Rem facias, rem!

Si possis, rectè.....si non, quocumque modo, rem  
Readers of 'N. & Q.' like "literary coincidences." Here is one more for them.

H. GAIDOZ.

22, Rue Servandoni, Paris (VI<sup>e</sup>).

**CROPPENBERGH FAMILY.**—I should be much obliged if any one could give me information as to the marriage of Ann Croppenbergh and George Sherard. She was the daughter of a London merchant, and her husband George Sherard was born in 1626, and their eldest son William in 1652. Mary Croppenbergh (mother to Ann) in her will (proved 1652) describes herself as a widow. Any information as to Ann Croppenbergh's father also would be welcome.

P. G. MAHONY, Cork Herald.

Office of Arms, Dublin Castle.

**BURY ST. EDMUNDS ABBEY: MODEL.**—In a Guide to Bury St. Edmunds, which is not dated, but mentions 1858, it is said:—

"Of this church [the Abbey] a curious model is now in the possession of Mr. Wyatt, the architect, Lincoln's Inn Fields.....The model is ten feet long, five broad, and a proportionate height; and it has eight hundred and twenty windows and three hundred niches, adorned with statues and other Gothic sculpture. The shrine was ornamented with images and crowns, and gilt as in its original state. The twelve chapels were also represented."

Can any one tell me if this model is still in existence, and where it may be seen, if in any museum or private collection?

A. E. S.

'**CHRONICON JOHANNIS ABBATIS S. PETRI DE BURGO.**'—Can you tell me why Freeman and Mr. EDMUND WATERTON at 6 S. iv. 9 (2 July, 1881), speak of this writer as of uncertain date and personality? He, John de Ashby, was abbot from 1376 to 1392, and he is spoken of in the Rev. T. H. Le Bouc's notes on Croyland as loving all men and beloved of all. I am anxious to obtain the reasons that cause his chronicle to be under suspicion.

H. WAKE.

[The 'D.N.B.' s.v. 'John (fl. 1380), called of Peterborough,' vol. xxix. p. 451, says: "There was no abbot of that name at Peterborough between 1263 and 1408.....John of Peterborough must therefore be regarded as an imaginary person." Several authorities are cited at the end of the article.]

**ST. OSWALD: "GESCHREIBTE TURM."**—According to Murray's 'Switzerland,' the most striking old building in the town of Zug is St. Oswald's Church, dedicated to



King Oswald of Northumbria, some relics of whom were brought there in 1485. This church not only contains a wooden statue of the saint, but has in one of the aisles a picture of him in prayer before the battle with Penda of Mercia, in which Oswald lost his life in 642. I know of at least three present-day Germans or Austrians whose Christian name is Oswald. What caused his cult in German-speaking lands? There is a church dedicated to him on the Oswaldiberg, near Villach, and another near the village of Pawigl, on the east slope of the Rauhe Büchel, near Meran. There is also a village called St. Oswald to the west of Gratz, and another to the south-east of Kastelruth railway-station. There is further a small chapel dedicated to St. Oswald below the "Gescheibte Turm" at Botzen, which has given its names to the St. Oswald Promenade, begun in the winter of 1904-5. This chapel was erected (according to Geuter's guide-book) by King Henry of Bohemia "as a chapel of expiation for his father, who died, when excommunicated, towards the end of the thirteenth century."

Baedeker interprets "gescheibte" as "round"; but, according to Geuter's note, "the word 'gescheibt' is probably derived from the word 'derscheipen,' which is a Tyrolean provincialism meaning 'zerfallen' (to decay); therefore the name of the 'Gescheibte Turm' means 'The Decayed Tower.'"

Is this so? JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

"THE HISTORY OF SELF-DEFENCE."—In the British Museum there is one copy of a pamphlet of 34 pages entitled: "The History of Self-Defence, In Requitall to the History of Passive Obedience. Licensed according to Order. London. Printed for D. Newman at the Kings-Arms in the Poultry, 1680." It is evident, from the contents of this tract, that the true date of printing must have been 1689 or 1690. Moreover, the date of "The History of Passive Obedience Since the Reformation. Amsterdam: Printed for Theodore Johnson in the Calver-Stræet," is 1689, and that of "A Continuation" of the same 1690. The latter work is ascribed to Abednego Seller. Is it known who wrote "In Requitall"? Some of his expressions are interesting; for instance, p. 2, "to be bubbled out of their Religion"; p. 3, "by a timeous innocent use thereof"; p. 6, "the Council of Young, Loyal, Tory, Damnee-boys"; p. 7, "to unking." "President" occurs twice in the sense of *precedent*. The writer is in favour of constitutional monarchy, "Tho' there is no good Man but abhors

the barbarous Murdering of that Prince" (p. 29), referring to King Charles I., whose "good nature" he commemorates. On p. 22 also he says:—

"King Charles I. was so horridly Murdered, to the abhorrence of all good men, even such as were of Opinion that Subjects might lawfully defend themselves against the Encroachments of Princes upon their Laws and Liberties."

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

HATLESS CARDINALS.—In a biographical sketch of the late Dr. von Stablewski, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen, *The Times* of 27 November said:—

"Dr. von Stablewski, who was the author of a number of ecclesiastical works, held various honorary Papal offices, and was entitled to wear the robes of Cardinal, but without the hat."

Under what conditions are such hatless cardinals appointed, and have there been any such in this country? POLITICIAN.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—I shall be obliged if any of your readers can tell me the author of the following lines and where they appeared:—

The maiden's delight, the chaperon's fear,  
He's voted a trump amongst men;  
His father allows him three hundred a year,  
And he'll lay you a thousand to ten.

I have quoted them often, but could never trace them, although I have been informed that they were written by Coventry Patmore, the late Lord Winchelsea, and Whyte Melville. SIR AFFABLE.

[COL. MALET stated at 7 S. vi. 199 that the lines were by Whyte Melville, but did not give the name of the book in which they appear. As COL. MALET is still a contributor to "N. & Q.," perhaps he can supply the exact reference.]

Who is the author of the stanza with the lines on clouds with silver lining?—

So I turn mine inside out,  
To show the silver lining.

Miss Thorneycroft Fowler has been given as the author; but it seems as if that little verse was known long before her name was public property. The correct origin will oblige. (Mrs.) E. H. BRADLEY.

[Milton in "Comus" says:—

Was I deceiv'd, or did a sable cloud  
Turn forth her silver lining on the night?]

Where are the following to be found? I believe they are Byron's:—

No eye can mark the change (?) or the decay;  
To-day we are as we were yesterday,  
And we shall be to-morrow as to-day.

J. SHERWOOD.

Whence comes the saying, evidently one of great antiquity, "The temple mouse



fears not the temple idol" ? It is preserved in the English proverb "Familiarity breeds contempt."

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

**LAMPREY FAMILY OF DUBLIN.**—Could any one help me in piecing together the history of the family of Lamprey of Dublin between 1685, when the records of St. Werburgh's, Church, Dublin, begin, and a date (probably about 1300) when the family is supposed to have emigrated to Ireland from Fremington, in North Devon ? Any information would be very acceptable.

A. S. L.

Kilworth, Maidstone.

**MUSICAL COMPOSERS AS PIANISTS.**—Perhaps some of your readers can cite an instance when a great musical composer was not a virtuoso of the piano. Such a thing is certainly very rare. I doubt, indeed, if there ever has been such a one.

ENIGMA.

**"COUNTY OF CORNWALL AND NOWHERE."**—A little while ago, when at Truro Cathedral, I noticed on a tombstone the expression "of the county of Cornwall and Nowhere." Can you tell me the meaning of the last word as thus used ?

C. T. P.

**COWPER, LAMB, OR HOOD ?**—Has it ever been definitely settled whether the following stanzas were found in Cowper's handwriting among Mrs. Unwin's papers, or were, as has been said, a hoax perpetrated by Lamb or Hood, or both ?

Then Mrs. Gilpin sweetly said  
Unto her children three,  
"I'll clamber o'er this style so high,  
And you climb after me."  
But having climbed unto the top  
She could no further go,  
But sate, to every passer-by  
A spectacle and show :  
Who said, "Your spouse and you this day  
Both show your horsemanship ;  
And if you stay till he comes back,  
Your horse will need no whip."

D. M.

Philadelphia.

**ECHIDNA.**—The low order of mammals called Monotremata, only found in Australia and its neighbourhood ("où ils n'ont pas été découverts," says Cuvier, "que depuis que les Anglais s'y sont établis"), contains but two genera, the Ornithorhynchus and Echidna, so named by Blumenbach and Cuvier respectively. The former name we can understand, but whence the latter ? *Echidna* is the usual Greek word for a viper, though some think it was originally the

feminine of *ἐχis*. The genus *Echidna* has no resemblance or relationship to a viper; the English name is "porcupine anteater," and suggests a similarity to *ἐχιδνα*, the Greek for a hedgehog, the echidna also having spines. Is it possible there may be some mistake in the formation of the name ?

W. T. LYSEN.

Blackheath.

## Replies.

### BACCHANALS OR BAG-O'-NAILS.

(10 S. vi. 427.)

In Walford's 'Old and New London' (ed. c. 1876), v. 9, the following reference to this old sign occurs :—

"At the corner of Arabella Row and Buckingham Palace Road is a public-house rejoicing in the rare common sign of the 'Bag-o-Nails,' a perversion of 'The Bacchanals' of Ben Jonson. 'About 50 years ago,' writes the author of 'Tavern Anecdotes' in 1825, 'the original sign might have been seen at the front of the house: it was a Satyr of the woods, with a group of 'jolly dogs' yclept Bacchanals. But the Satyr having been painted black and with cloven feet, it was called by the common people 'The Devil'; while the Bacchanalian Revellers were transmuted, by a comic process, into the 'Bag-o-Nails.'"

Arabella Row is now Lower Grosvenor Place, and the corner house, now No. 6, Buckingham Palace Road, is still a licensed victualler's. The name no longer appears on the front of it, but just inside may still be seen painted on the wall the words "Ye Olde Bag-o-Nails."

There are probably other houses still in existence with the same sign, but the only one that I know of is at Loughton, in Essex.

ALAN STEWART.

"Ye Old Bag o' Nails Tavern" still exists at the corner of Lower Grosvenor Place and of Buckingham Palace Road. That it was formerly called "The Bacchanals" may be proved by the inspection of an old bottle, which has the name stamped in raised letters on the glass, and has been in the possession of the host for thirty years.

FREDERICK W. R. GARNETT.

Although I fear that the information asked for by PROF. SKEAT may not be found in these few observations, they may perhaps be of some interest both to him and other readers.

In Larwood and Hotten's 'History of Signboards' (my copy is the seventh edition, with a preface dated 1866) this old sign is thus alluded to :—



"The 'Bag of Nails' was once a very common sign; there is still one remaining in Arabella Row, Pimlico."

The authors then give a quotation from the 'Tavern Anecdotes' of 1825, to the effect that the house was originally called 'The Bacchanals,' and that "the Bacchanals were transmuted by a comical process into a bag of nails." They proceed to say:—

"This was, however, only an old slang name for the house, for, in the trial of Catlin, Patterson, and others for conspiracy, one of the witnesses (see 'Remarkable Trials,' vol. ii. p. 14, 1765), describing the place where the conspirators used to meet, says, 'He went into a public-house, the sign of "The Devil and Bag of Nails," for so that gentry called it amongst themselves (though it was "The Black-moor's Head and Woolpack"), by Buckingham Gate.'

"A *bona fide* representation of a bag of nails was also used as a sign, as may be seen on the trades token of Henry Hurdam, in Tuttle (Tothill) Street, Westminster, 1663, where the bag of nails is combined with a hammer crowned. And as it would be difficult to guess what the bag contained, and nobody cares to buy a 'pig in a poke,' the nails are sometimes represented protruding through it, as on the token of Samuel Hincks, of Whitechapel, 1669. A somewhat similar sign is expressed in Rouen, Rue des Bons Enfants; it is carved in stone, and represents a bag with smith's tools protruding out of it."

It may be well to state that one of the trade tokens of a Henry Hurly, of Tuttle Street, Westminster, is in the Beaufoy Collection, and in the catalogue published in 1855 is thus described:—

"1191. Henry Hurly in Tuttle Street, Westminster (in script). Rev.: 'At the Bag of Nails: His Half-penny—H.E.H. 1668.' In the field on the reverse, between the initials and date, is represented a bag of nails, bearing the armorial charge of the smith's arms, a hammer surrounded by a crown. At Chelsea was formerly a similar sign, but the 'Bag of Nails' failing to be understood by a succeeding occupant, he perverted it to 'The Bacchanals,' and had them painted in a style that would have put Rubens, Jordaens, and the floridity of his school out of countenance."

It will be noticed that within a space of five years there were in Tothill Street two tradesmen issuing tokens bearing the same device, a bag of nails, and further, that their initials were the same. W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

A writer in *The Gentleman's Magazine* of April, 1818 (vol. lxxviii.), remembered "a Bag of Nails, certainly not Bacchanals, the sign of an Ironmonger's shop in Goswell Street." We know that "The Case of Knives" and "The Frying-Pan" were sometimes the signs of the (Birmingham) hardware dealer in London, and as the writer in *The Gentleman's* continues, "it is not uncommon for landlords or builders of inns

and public-houses to hang out as signs emblems of their former trades" (p. 296). Christopher Brown in his 'Tavern Anecdotes,' 1825, seems to have first floated the "Bacchanals" notion, and it certainly appears to be possible that the tavern-keeper in Arabella Row, Buckingham Palace Road,\* did actually adopt a picture of "The Bacchanals" as his sign, either because he had such a picture in his possession and had a desire for a more pretentious sign, or was of a more erudite turn of mind than the ordinary Boniface. But see also the same magazine, p. 606. Its adoption as a sign may also have been owing to artistic admiration of Nicolo Poussin's 'Bacchanalian Festival,' which was accounted one of the finest pictures in the Angerstein collection before that collection was purchased by the British Government. The following is from a series of articles by myself in *The Antiquary* on 'The London Signs and their Associations,' in course of publication:—

"*The Bag of Nails.*—A good deal of unsatisfactory evidence has been adduced in the endeavour to show that this sign is a corruption of the 'Bacchanals.' .....It is Christopher Brown, in his 'Tavern Anecdotes,' 1825, who is responsible for this statement, one which has been repeated by the authors of both the 'History of Signboards' and 'Old and New London.' But the Bag of Nails is a very old sign, common still, I believe, in the Midlands, and the reverse seems to be the case—that the Bacchanals in Arabella Row, Pimlico, was a perverted form of the Bag o' Nails. At all events, there was a Bag of Nails in Tuttle Street (Tothill Street), Westminster, so early as 1668, as will be seen by a reference to No. 1191 of the Beaufoy tokens, upon the reverse of which, in the field, between the initials and date, is represented a bag of nails, bearing the armorial charge of the Smiths' arms, which are three hammers, each surmounted by a crown, but on the token only one hammer and crown are represented. The only connexion, other than that of sound, which one can conceive as existing between a 'bag o' nails' and 'bacchanals,' is that of the nail which the too bibulously disposed are said to drive into their own coffin.

"There is one other possible explanation of the Bag of Nails sign—apart, that is, from the assignable cause as to its having been an invitational carpenters' or other mechanics' sign. The amuletic value of old iron, especially nails and horseshoes, was a universal belief which survives with astonishing vitality to this day. It was customary to store old nails, and although I do not know of a bag being used, I myself once possessed a stoneware jug of the Stuart period which was dug up at the threshold of an old dwelling. This was half full of rusty nails and matted hair, and seems to have been deliberately placed in the position found as a protection from the machination of the evil spirits.

\* The tavern, with starch "respectability," has dropped its sign of "The Bag o' Nails." It was, however, so known at least as late as 1888 (see 'Lond. Direct.').



The Irish used to hang about children's necks a crooked nail, or horseshoe. It seems possible that the sign of the Bag o' Nails, therefore, had its origin in this popular belief. It is, at all events, not likely to have had any general trade signification, as the carpenters, joiners, &c., all had their proper companies' arms, which were invariably employed as signs when the patronage of any particular trade warranted their use by the tavern keeper."—*The Antiquary*, June, 1905, p. 228.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Speaking only from memory, for I have no means of verification, I believe there was about fifty years ago a public-house called 'The Bag o' Nails' in King's Road, Chelsea.

W. HUGHES.

62, Palace Road, Tulse Hill.

In 'Philosophy in Sport made Science in Earnest,' one of the fearsome class of books by which our ancestors were gently guided along the paths of learning, the Major, a recent arrival in the village called Overton, which may possibly be identified by the description of the scenery and the quaint illustrations, asks the Vicar the meaning of the strange sign of the inn, and is told it was formerly 'Pan and his Bacchanals,' but had been corrupted into 'The Devil and the Bag of Nails,' from the supposed resemblance between Pan and his Satanic Majesty. There is an illustration of the inn on p. 248.

MATILDA POLLARD.

Belle Vue, Bengoe.

This sign occurs in "The Bag o' Nails" tavern at Loughton, Essex, on the right-hand side of the highway to Epping. The house is a modern one, replacing a very ancient building.

EDWARD SMITH.

[F. DE H. L. and G. H. W. also thanked for replies.]

PRECEPT ON DRUNKENNESS (10 S. vi. 288, 372).—This precept is not to be found in the 'Flos Medicinæ Scholæ Salerni' (pp. 1-104, vol. v. [1859] of the 'Collectio Salernitana,' edited by Salvatore de Renzi), though *semel in mense* occurs (in a different hygienic relation) in ll. 65 and 81.

All the other lines quoted by MR. WAINWRIGHT are to be seen in the 'Flos,' as follows:

(1) 1036. (2) 504 in the form "Non bene mensa tibi ponitur absque sale." Cf. 502, "Nam sapit esca male, quæ datur absque sale." (3) 372. (4) 407. (5) 688. (6) 689 and 690, with the readings *Filia* for *Regula*, and *sunt* for *sint*. (a) 772. (b) 821.

The 'Flos Medicinæ' (3,520 lines, brought together from various sources) is carelessly printed by De Renzi, who seems, by the way, to have rivalled the late Mr. Thomas Wright in his ignorance of Juvenal ("Numquam

cardiaco cyathum missurus amico" being taken for a mediæval line on the strength of its occurrence in a medical treatise with the introduction "de quo dixit Auctor." See l. 425, and cf. p. 452 in vol. i.). Mr. King in his 'Classical and Foreign Quotations' has used the earlier and shorter collection given in De Renzi's first volume (1852).

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

Those who wish for further information on this curious subject may study chap. xv. of the 'Schola Salernitana, sive De Conservandâ Valetudine Præcepta Metrica,' with the exegesis of Arnoldus Villanovanus. This chapter is on the subject 'De Nimia Vini Potatione,' and the metrical precept is:—

Si nocturna tibi noceat potatio vini,  
Hoc tu manē bibas iterum, et fuerit medicina.

The authorities to whom Arnold refers as the advantages, or the reverse, of occasional excess are Avicenna, 4, 1, cap. 13; Hippocrates, 'De Dieta Salubri'; Rabbi Moses, tract 4, 'Ad Sultanum Babyloniam'; and several others. Let the student turn to the passage in Avicenna's works, for Arnold's summary omits much. It is well known that these strange maxims of the School of Salerno are supposed to have been compiled out of compliment to Robert, Duke of Normandy, who consulted the Salerno doctors on a wound in his arm on his return from the Crusade. Some of them were evidently commonplace saws in the Middle Ages. I find the two following in a slightly altered form copied into a fifteenth-century MS. book of theological odds and ends:—

Febres, pigrities, capitis dolor atque castarrhus,  
Hæc tibi proveniunt ex somno meridiano.

Quatuor ex vento veniunt in ventre retento,  
Spasmus, hydrops, colica et vertigo: boni res probat ipsa.

Of the lines quoted by MR. WAINWRIGHT, I find those on cheese and eggs in Arnold's commentary mentioned above.

A vast quantity of leonine verses easily committed to memory were current in days when books were scarce. Many hundreds are collected in a volume of which the colophon is as follows:—

"Auctores octo opusculorum cum commentariis diligentissime emendati: videlicet: Cathani: Theodoli: Faceti: Cartule alias de contemptu mundi: Thobiadis: Parabolarum Alani: Fabularum æsopi: necnon Floreti finitunt feliciter. Impressi Lugduni. Anno domini M.CCCC.LXXXIII. die XXVIII. Augusti."

By no means all of these are leonines. Of those that are, Facetus supplies only final rimes, as



dignetur offerre ciphum tibi, lete  
s : modice bibas reddasque facete.

tibi cubitum nunquam sustentet edenti,  
te sedas : tecum servito sedenti.

be seen that these are rules for polite  
our.

Contemptu Mundi' uses medial and  
mes :—

um queret qui terra totus adhæret.

estina pereunt quecumque ruina  
epentina vi furto fraude rapina.

tetus begins a prayer :—

commendo semper deus alme petendo,  
ausantem conserves ac vigilantem.

whole book is a storehouse of theology,  
history, and the general rudiments of  
ion. CECIL DEEDES.

ester.

following excellent adage from the  
nen Sanitatis Salerni' may be added  
e quoted by MR. WAINWRIGHT :—

na cœna stomacho fit maxima pœna.

r is given in a note to Swift's 'Strephon  
doe.

John Harington translated these  
s in 'The Englishman's Doctor, or  
noole of Salerne,' 1607.

R. L. MORETON.

TVILLE FAMILY (10 S. vi. 468).—  
d de Hauteville, Ordericus Vitalis  
s ed., i. 437) tells us, had twelve sons,  
up his patrimonial estate—in the  
n—to one of them named Geoffrey,  
ld the rest that they must gain their  
ood by their courage and their talents  
l the bounds of their native land.

the southern slope of Dundry Hill,  
Bristol, are two small villas called

—one Malreward, the other Haut-

"Hawkfield" for distinction, from  
milies who held these when first so

ated. Collinson ('Hist. Somerset,'  
says the family of De Alta Villa held

-Hautville from the time of King  
o that of Edward II., and gives the

of the successive holders : Sir John  
utville, Sir Geoffrey, William, and

offrey. They may possibly be de-  
d from Tancred's son Geoffrey, whose

an name we see they continued to  
up. Collinson does not mention

ld de Alta Villa, who held in Norton  
knight's fee of Hugh, Archdeacon of

who afterwards, when Bishop of  
i (1209-34), gave it to the Bishop of

'his brother,' of whom the heirs of  
ld then held it—c. 1230 ('Testa de

p. 167). In the reign of Edward III.

we find John de Wyck holding Norton-  
Hautville, so the family had become extinct  
in the eldest male line.

"Hawkfield" is not an Anglian corrup-  
tion of Hautville, as Greenfield is of Grein-  
ville, as one might suspect ; for Mr. Eyton  
has identified it with "Haukewella" of  
Domesday Book. Whether this family  
was descended from the Wiltshire baron  
Radulf de Altavilla named in that record  
I do not know.

Much more could be written about this  
and other families of the name in Devon,  
Norfolk, and other counties, and the  
arms, but is scarcely necessary to answer  
St. SWITHIN's query. A. S. ELLIS.

Westminster.

There is not much on record of Tancrede  
de Hauteville, the big man of the family,  
before they became famous in Sicily. The  
Norman seigneurs were not, except, perhaps,  
Robert the Devil, interesting people—in  
Normandy. Their descent from Thor and  
Wodin was too recent. D.

SPELLING CHANGES (10 S. vi. 403, 450).—  
Here is a suggestion in favour of brevity,  
and of making use, in the cause of phonetics,  
of all the signs which we possess. No  
thinking person could object ; only the very  
vain or profoundly ignorant could have any  
fault to find.

#### FIGURATIVE AND LITERAL.

U 0 calm, from love in8.

I ce that u can scarce 4bear,

Un42n8, 2 fly b4

This din, 2 8 apart elsewhere.

U h8 the sound of 5 & drum,

Of mu6 drudge, piano40 :

R 10se a 3nody 2 write,

& ban all noise in language 0ty.

The Ape99 u 0 2 seek,

4 lee a master of the pen,

With comrade asi9, 1 peace

When he fared 4th in the 7nes.

It may be well to append a translation  
of this for the benefit of the contemporary  
brainless British public : a hundred years  
hence nobody will stand in need of such  
assistance :—

You sigh for calm, from love innate.

One sees that you can scarce forbear,

Unfortunate, to fly before

This din, to wait apart elsewhere.

You hate the sound of life and drum,

Of music's drudge, pianoforte :

Are tense a threnody to write,

And ban all noise in language naughty.

The Apennines you ought to seek,

For once a master of the pen,

With comrade asinine, won peace,

When he fared forth in the Cevennes.



This, as I have asserted over and over again, was Robert Louis Stevenson. I suppose I shall have to go on repeating the fact until my dying day. ST. SWITHIN.

Perhaps the following letter of Benjamin Franklin to Mrs. Jane Mecom, dated 4 July, 1786, as it expresses that philosopher's private opinion in regard to good and bad spelling, and contains some quaint unconscious humour, may be acceptable to readers of 'N. & Q.' at the present time:—

"You need not be concerned, in writing to me, about your bad spelling; for in my opinion, as our alphabet now stands, the bad spelling, or what is called so, is generally the best, as conforming to the sound of the letters and of the words. To give you an instance: a gentleman received a letter in which were these words: 'Not finding Brown at hom, I delivered your meseg to his yf.' The gentleman finding it bad spelling, and therefore not being very intelligible, called his lady to help him read it. Between them they picked out the meaning of all but the 'yf,' which they could not understand. The lady proposed calling her chambermaid, because Betty, says she, has the best knack at reading bad spelling of any one I know. Betty came, and was surprised that neither sir nor madam could tell what 'yf' was. 'Why,' says she, "'yf' spells 'wife.' What else can it spell?' And indeed it is a much better, as well as shorter, method of spelling 'wife' than w. i. f. e., which in reality spells 'wifey.'"

The above appeared in a recent issue of the *New York Sun*. N. W. HILL.  
Philadelphia.

"POOR DOG TRAY" (10 S. vi. 470).—Was he, then, no relation of "Old Dog Tray"?

Old dog Tray was ever faithful;  
Old dog Tray was ever true;  
And in these mutton pies  
I faintly recognize  
The flavour of my old dog Tray.

P. D. T.

The "once popular ballad" is Campbell's poem of 'The Harper':—

On the green banks of Shannon, when Sheelah was nigh,  
No blithe Irish lad was so happy as I;  
No harp like my own could so cheerily play,  
And wherever I went was my poor dog Tray.

Tray was the name of a dog in Shakespeare's time. King Lear says:—

The little dogs and all,  
Tray, Blanch, and Sweetheart, see, they bark at me.  
E. YARDLEY.

Surely whilst one reader may accept 'The Irish Harper' as the ballad which first immortalized this term, one hundred other middle-aged readers will associate it with a popular song very general something like half a century ago! It was known as 'Poor

Dog Tray,' and to each verse those lines were appended:—

Poor dog Tray is ever faithful,  
Grief cannot drive him away;  
He is gentle and is kind,  
And you'll never, never find  
A better friend than poor dog Tray.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

[MR. HEMS has, we think, confused "Poor Dog Tray" with "Old Dog Tray," and has consequently misquoted the latter song.]

"POLICE - OFFICE": "POLICE - COURT" (10 S. vi. 369, 414, 433).—"Police-court" is to be found in sec. 1. of the Licensing Act, 1842 (5 & 6 Vict., c. 44), as follows:—

"Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to empower any justices at petty sessions to give any such authority as aforesaid within any of the divisions assigned or to be assigned to any of the police courts already established or to be established within the metropolitan police district, except in the borough of Southwark; but," &c.

Police office or station.—See Public-Houses Acts Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1862, 25 & 26 Vict., c. 35, sec. 19:—

"And may at the time be taken into custody by any officer of police or constable, and detained in any police office or station house, or other convenient place."

Police-office.—See Hone's 'Table Book,' vol. ii. p. 855 (published 1827?):—

"Blowin', 'an unfortunate girl,' in the language of the police-offices."

Police-court.—See wording of Public-Houses Acts Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1862, sec. 30:—

"Shall include any judge officiating in any court for the trial of police offences under the provisions of any local or general police Act."

"Police judge."—25 & 26 Vict., c. 35, sec. 25:—

"And, if adjudged by any magistrate or police judge of any royal or parliamentary burgh," &c.

"Police and Stipendiary Magistrates" are mentioned in what purports to be a verbatim copy of a Treasury Minute of 14 June, 1859, quoted on p. 167 of Highmore's 'Inland Revenue Regulation Acts,' 1896 edition.

Highmore's 'Summary Proceedings in Inland Revenue Cases' gives references to the under-mentioned Acts, viz., 2 & 3 Vict., c. 71, sec. 14; 11 & 12 Vict., c. 43, sec. 33; and 42 & 43 Vict., c. 49, sec. 20 (10), when speaking of "metropolitan police magistrates."

An earlier instance of the use of the word "police-court" will, I fancy, be found in 3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 46, entitled An Act to



enable Burghs in Scotland to establish a General System of Police. I have no copy of this Act, so cannot prove whether my surmise is correct or not—I copied secs. 46 & 48 some years ago for another purpose. These sections enact that the records of the Police Commissioners "shall be received as evidence in all courts whatsoever in any case or matter concerning this Act."

I have just observed what appears to be a peculiar synonym for the words police office, station, or court. It occurs in Hone's 'Every-Day Book,' vol. i. col. 768, which reads as follows:—

"On the 8th of June, 1825, a publican in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel was charged at the *Public Office, Bow Street*, by Mr. John Francis Panchaud, a foreigner," &c.

Since writing the preceding, I have looked at 'Haydn's Dictionary of Dates' and 'The Harmsworth Encyclopædia.' From these it would appear that the jurisdiction of the metropolitan magistrates over the police ceased under 10 Geo. IV., 19 June, 1829, when the various forces were united as the Metropolitan Police. The word "police-court" will very likely be found in this Act, even if it is not used in the Act first establishing the metropolitan magistracy, 1 Aug., 1792.

E. GANDY.

Inland Revenue, Aberayron.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE (10 S. vi. 430).—There need be no difficulty as to obtaining admission. F. W. should apply to the hon. secretary, Mr. Howard Ruff, 241, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

FRED. C. FROST, F.S.I.

Teignmouth.

JOHNSON'S POEMS (10 S. vi. 89, 155, 199, 232, 293).—If MAJOR YARROW BALDOCK consults 'Pedigree VI. showing the Descendants of John, First Lord Bristol,' which is printed on p. 308, vol. ii. of 'The Diary of John Hervey' (Wells, E. Jackson, 1894), he will find that Dr. Johnson's much-praised friend Henry Hervey, who married Miss Catherine Aston, was the fourth, not the third, son of the above-named Earl of Bristol. He will likewise find that Malone, whose note on this scapegrace of the house of Hervey is quoted, erred in more than one respect concerning him and his doings. With the aforesaid 'Diary' Mr. E. Jackson published in three volumes 1,372 epistles, mostly by the first Earl of Bristol, addressed to both his wives, to his multitudinous children, his friends and dependents. These "Letter-Books" abound in curious and highly characteristic details, including his lord-

ship's admonitions, lamentations, and remonstrances regarding his son Henry—appeals which are always pathetic, and frequently painful to a degree that sadly belies the omen attending the boy's birth, which was thus recorded in the 'Diary':—

"1701. Jan. 5.—Sunday, between 7 and 8 in ye morning dear wife was delivered of a boy born with a cawle round his head."

On the following

"Feb. 6.—Thursday, my said son was christend by Dr. Wake [Archbishop] and named Henry; ye Duke of Bedford, Lord Godolphin and ye Countess of Marleborough answered for him."

No one can appreciate Pope's reference to "all the Herveys" until he has studied the "Letter-Books" now in question. This "all" included, besides three children by his first wife (Isabella Carr of Aswarby), not fewer than seventeen, to say nothing of triplets stillborn at Bath in the August and September following luckless Henry Hervey's appearance on 5 January, 1701, and the stillborn boy of July, 1704. The later twenty-one children were the offspring of the earl's second wife, his "ever-new Delight," Elizabeth, born Felton of Boxted.

The four volumes here in question the world owes to the zeal and care of the Rev. S. H. A. Hervey, of Wedmore Vicarage, Somerset, who has added to their wealth of matter copious notes, abstracts of the Earl of Bristol's household and family expenses, which are replete with curious details and various appendixes. O.

JACQUES DROZ AND HIS SPECTACLE MÉCANIQUE (10 S. vi. 388).—This exhibition is mentioned in my 'Charing Cross and its Neighbourhood,' and possibly a description may be found in Mr. Mason's collection of handbills, &c., in St. Martin's Library, Charing Cross. The "Spectacle" appears to have consisted of the Writing Boy of the older Droz, and the Pianoforte-Player of the younger. The latter figure, when performing, followed its hands with its eyes, and at the conclusion of the piece bowed courteously to the audience. Droz's Writing Boy was also publicly exhibited in Germany at a later period. Its wheelwork was so complicated that no ordinary head would have been sufficient to decipher its manner of action; when, however, we learn that the Boy and its constructor were suspected of the black art, and were imprisoned for a time by the Spanish Inquisition, with difficulty obtaining their freedom, we may infer, remarks Timbs, that even in those days the mystery of such a toy was great enough to excite doubts



as to its natural origin. See 'Stories of Inventors and Discoverers in Science and the Useful Arts,' by John Timbs, 1860, p. 48.

The "Great Room" where Droz exhibited was apparently on the site of the present "Essex Serpent" Tavern, No. 6, King Street.

Peter Jacquet Droz was born at Chaux de Fond, in Neuchâtel, in 1721. He was designed for the Church; but a strong passion for watch- and clock-making led him to adopt that occupation. He constructed with great ingenuity a pendulum composed of metals of different expansive powers, and a writing automaton, the motions of whose fingers and arms exactly corresponded with those of a living agent. He died 1790. His son Henry Louis Jacquet, born in 1752, also became a distinguished mechanician, and constructed several ingenious works. The son died in 1791. See Rose's 'Biog. Diet.,' where the second name is spelt, in both the above cases, with a *t* instead of an *s*. Jacquée is a French surname, however, and so Jacquet may be.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"NEAR THE CHURCH AND FAR FROM GOD" (10 S. vi. 389).—In a paper on 'Proverbs' in the *Folk-Lore Record*, iii. 70, the Rev. J. Long says:—

"The nearer the church the further from God" runs through Germany, France, Italy, Holland. In Welsh it is 'The nearer the church porch the further from Paradise.' But this is probably a mere loan."

The saying has long been current in this country. Bishop Andrewes, in his sermon on the Nativity, preached before James I. (1622), said: "With us the nearer, lightly the farther off: our proverb is, you know, 'the nearer the church the farther from God.'" Fuller quotes the proverb in his 'Worthies' (1811), ii. 5. Spenser in 'The Shepherd's Calendar' (1579), July, has:—

To Kerke the narre, from God more farre,  
Has bene an old-sayd sawe.

In the 'New English Dictionary,' s.v. 'Church,' Dr. Murray gives a still earlier example. His reference is *a*. 1450: MS. Douce, 52, 15, "The nerer the chyrche the fer fro Crist."

The saying was clearly proverbial five hundred years ago. G. L. APPERSON.

This would seem to possess an English, and not a Scotch source, inasmuch as it is found in a note attached to two of Swift's lines. These lines are a portion of his fiendishly clever 'Legion Club,' a poem saved by the recording hand of Lord Chesterfield, struck by its power. The lines and note read:—

Making good my granddam's jest,

"Near the church" you know the rest."

"On a scrap of paper containing the memorials respecting the Dean's family in vol. i., Appendix, No. 1, there occurs the following lines, apparently the rough draught of the passage in the text:—

Making good that proverb odd,  
Near the church and far from God,  
Against the church direct is placed,  
Like it both in head and waist."

Sir Walter Scott might have made the note, for the edition of Swift before me is edited by him.

J. G. C.

Brookline, Massachusetts.

The 'New English Dictionary,' s.v. 'Near,' adv., 4, gives two quotations which carry the proverb back six centuries. J. Heywood, 'Proverbs and Epigrams,' 1562, has "The nere to the church the fether from God"; and Robert Mannyng, of Brunne, 1303, has "þe nere þe cherche, þe fyrþer fro God." There are other quotations, but not older, s.v. 'Church,' 12. L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg, Germany.

The proverb was used in 1614 by Camden ('Remaines,' p. 313): "The nearer the church the farther from God." His collection of 'Proverbs,' as he tells us (p. 301), is made up of "some of the selectest and most vsuall amongst vs," so I take it that this one was known long before his time.

JOHN T. CURRY.

Ray says that this is a French proverb, "Près de l'église loin de Dieu"; and it is so given in Bohn's 'Polyglot of Foreign Proverbs,' 1857, in company with a similar saying, namely, "Près du moustier à messe le dernier"; but it also occurs as an Italian proverb, "Vicino alla chiesa, lontano da Dio," and in German proverb-lore as "Je näher der Kirche je weiter von Gott."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

The saying here is "The nearer the church the farther from God."

R. B—H.

South Shields.

[T. M. W. also refers to Heywood's 'Proverbs.']

KIRKE WHITE (10 S. vi. 427).—Some account of the practice which Kirke White calls laying on the "happing coal" is given at 9 S. ix. 117.

A correspondence upon the right estimate of Kirke White appeared in *The Standard* from the 18th to the end of July, 1894.

W. C. B.

There can be little doubt that the two friends to whom Southey refers in the extract given are Wordsworth and Coleridge. He would not have said of any other contemporaries that "no persons living better



understand what poetry is, nor have given better proofs of it."

White's "happing coal" is called in Scotland the "gathering coal," and is correctly defined by Jamieson as "a large piece of coal, used for keeping in the kitchen-fire through the night, and put on the embers after they have been gathered together." In support of his definition the lexicographer quotes as follows from Bald's 'Coal Trade of Scotland,' p. 60:—

"Another demand for large blocks of coals is, for the servants to make what is termed *gathering-coals* in the kitchen; the largest pieces are carefully preserved for this purpose."

THOMAS BAYNE.

HOUSES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST (10 S. v. 483; vi. 52, 91, 215, 356).—*The Morning Post* of 30 November contained the following:

"Wilberforce and Clapham.—In connection with the indication by the London County Council of houses in the Metropolis which have been the residences of distinguished individuals, a tablet has been erected on 111, Broomwood-road, Clapham, to indicate the fact that on a site immediately to the rear of that house formerly stood Broomwood House, where William Wilberforce resided during the successful campaign against slavery in which he took a leading part."

W. H. PEET.

VICTOR CLAUDE PERRIN, DUKE OF BELLUNO (10 S. vi. 428).—As I doubt whether the 'Biographie Universelle' will give the Duke of Belluno's arms, I extract them from the 'Annuaire de la Pairie et de la Noblesse,' by M. Borel d'Hauterive, 1853, p. 163:—

"Parti, au 1 d'azur, au dextrochère armé d'argent, le brassard cloué d'or, tenant une épée d'argent garnie d'or et mouvant du flanc dextre; au 2 d'or, au lion de sable, à la fasces brochant de gueules; au chef brochant des ducs de l'Empire."

The present duke has no son, and as his only brother is a priest the title will become extinct on his death. His elder daughter was on 12 April, 1888, created Viscountess Juro-menha in Portugal, her grandmother, the wife of the second duke, having belonged to an old Portuguese family. Full genealogical particulars of the family can be obtained by consulting the various editions of the 'Almanach de Gotha.' RUVIGNY.

Chertsey.

E. C. BREWER'S SCHOOL AT MILE END (10 S. vi. 69).—This school was established at Mile End, Eaton, Norwich, by Mr. John Sherren Brewer, who, no doubt, was the proprietor in 1838. He died in the year 1845. His eldest son was the late Prof. John Sherren Brewer. Another son was the late Rev. Dr. E. Cobham Brewer, the well-known author of the 'Dictionary of

Phrase and Fable,' 'Reader's Handbook,' the 'Guide to Science,' and other educational works. He succeeded his father; and in his time the school was affiliated to King's College, London, and was known as King's College School. It had a great reputation. The school ceased to exist some forty years ago. The dwelling-house remains; but the schoolroom has been pulled down. W. T. BENSLEY.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S WAXWORKS AT CAMBERWELL (10 S. vi. 327, 375).—In the introduction to the official catalogue of Madame Tussaud's Exhibition the following explicit statement occurs:—

"At the outset Madame Tussaud exhibited her collection in the Strand. Subsequently it was removed to Blackheath, then the residence of the Princess of Wales, afterwards Queen Caroline; and later her figures were displayed in almost every considerable town in the United Kingdom. It was not until 1833 that the exhibition found a permanent home in London. The premises she at first secured were in Baker Street."

The date of Madame Tussaud's advent in this country does not transpire, but her collection of waxworks may possibly have been exhibited in Camberwell at some time prior to 1833. JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*Hakluytus Posthumus; or, Purchas His Pilgrimes.* By Samuel Purchas, B.D. Vols. XVII., XVIII., and XIX. (Glasgow, J. MacLehose & Sons.)

THE noble task undertaken by Messrs. MacLehose & Sons of rendering generally accessible the collections of Hakluyt, Coryat, and Purchas trembles on the point of completion, but a single volume—presumably to be largely occupied with index and other, in a sense, episodic matter—being requisite to the accomplishment of the effort. In its progress, as our readers are aware, the scheme, ambitious as it was from the outset, has received further development. Kaempfer's authoritative and veracious 'History of Japan' and Lithgow's profoundly interesting 'Travels and Painful Peregrinations,' constituting what is collectively called a "Library of Travels," rest already on the shelves. Capt. John Smith's 'Travels,' including the 'General History of Virginia and the Summer Isles,' are in the press; and Fynes Moryson's 'Itinerary,' never previously reprinted since its appearance in folio in 1617, is promised for speedy production.

The later volumes of the Purchas are of paramount interest. Dealing principally with explorations in America, they are largely occupied with Spanish treacheries, persecutions, and inquiries, and incidentally with conflicts between Spanish and English vessels. First comes an abbreviation of the 'Travels of Hulderike Schinckel in the River



of Plate,' undertaken 1534 to 1534, including the fierce Indian assault upon "Buenas Aeres." Then comes a revised and corrected account of the 'Observations of Sir Richard Hawkins on his Voyage in the South Seas,' followed by a note by Master John Ellis, one of his captains. 'A very brief relation of an Englishman which had bene thirteen Yeares Captive to the Spaniards in Peru' ends with a surprisingly edifying piece of piety: "I arrived at the Recullvers the seventh of December, 1603, being since my departure from England thirteene yeares and nine moneth of captivity, for the which the Lord be praised, and make me thankfull all the dayes of my life. Amen." French and Portuguese relations follow, uniform in description of the cruelty of the Spaniards to the Indians, and include the 'Commentaries Royall' written by the Inca Garcilasso de la Vega.

The severest arraignment of Spanish atrocities appears in vol. xviii. from the venerable Bishop of Chiapa, Bartholomew de Las Casas, himself a Spaniard, whose relations moved the Emperor Charles V. to demonstrations of sorrow and to attempts—futile and unavailing—at legislation. "Further note," says the bishop, "that in what part of the Indies the Spanish have come, they have evermore exercised against the Indians, these innocent peoples, the cruelties aforesaid and oppressions abominable, and invented day by day new torments, huger and monstrouser, becoming every day more cruell." The details of persecution and infamy narrated, harrowing to read after so many centuries, Purchas calls a "Spanish farewell." After it come French voyages to America, both in Florida and Canada. First among these are the adventures of Samuel Champlain, the founder of Quebec, and after them those of his associate, Monsieur de Monts, a Protestant and a soldier of Henri Quatre. Following these things is the first plantation of English colonies in Virginia, a patent for which had been obtained from Queen Elizabeth "of glorious memory" by Sir Walter Raleigh, "a man more famous than happy." Sufficiently high and mighty were the proceedings with the Spaniards. There is something naïve about the description of Sir Richard Greeneville's actions regarding them: "The Spaniard promised to furnish them with victuals, but did not, whereupon they took two Frigates." The most interesting portion of vol. xviii. is 'The Description of Virginia' by Capt. John Smith, enlarged out of his written notes. This goes in part over the ground of Smith's famous book, and introduces the same adventures therein described, including those of the Indian Princess Pocahontas and her father Powhattan.

In vol. xix. further American records are given, including Capt. John Smith's 'Historie of Bermudas or Summer Islands' and extracts from the same author's 'New England's Trialls.' This deeply interesting portion of the work ends with 'The Plantation of Newfoundland.' The close of the volume consists of an animated and authoritative account of the events connected with the preparation and defeat of the so-styled Invincible Armada. Anything more inspiring and heroic than this is not readily to be conceived. During the height of the calamity the Spanish monarch was deluded with intelligence of the capture and death of Drake, of Catholic outbreaks in England, and of the Scotchmen taking up arms against the English. He is told how in England pains of death and loss of goods are decreed against the communication of

any intelligence of the misfortunes which have occurred.

#### THE PHOTOGRAVURE SERIES.

*The Story of Patient Griselda, from the Clerk's Tale of Geoffrey Chaucer.* Done into Modern English by Walter William Skeat, Litt. D. (Routledge & Sons.)

*Faust: a Drama.* By Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. Translated by Anna Swanwick. Illustrated by Gilbert James. (Same Publishers.)

*The Song of Songs.* With an Introductory Note and Photogravures after Eight Drawings by Gilbert James. (Same Publishers.)

*La Vita Nuova.* By Dante Alighieri. Translated and illustrated by Photogravures after Paintings by Dante Gabriel Rossetti. (Same Publishers.)

*Nymphidia; or, the Court of Fairy.* By Michael Drayton. With Eight Photogravures after Drawings by Thomas Maybank. (Same Publishers.)

IN producing in a popular shape in "The Photogravure Series" the story of Patient Griselda as narrated in 'The Canterbury Tales,' Messrs. Routledge have availed themselves of the brilliant modernization of Prof. Skeat. This rendering of the great poet is accompanied by a few notes, literary and philological, and by eight designs by Mr. Gilbert James, executed in the highest order of photogravure.

In including in "The Photogravure Series" an edition of Goethe's 'Faust' the publishers have taken the popular rendering of Anna Swanwick, while for the accompanying designs they have had recourse to Mr. Gilbert James, whose artistic work is conspicuous in the series. Notable among the designs are those of 'The Casket of Jewels,' 'The Spinning Wheel,' and 'The Evil Spirit.' They are full of colour.

A species of dramatic complexion is given 'The Song of Songs' in comprising it in "The Photogravure Series." This is obtained by arranging the whole under days, and prefacing each day with fairly elaborate scenic directions. The difficult opening of chap. vii. is omitted, otherwise, with few alterations, the Authorized Version is followed, and accompanied by an attempted exegesis, which may or may not win acceptance. The designs are becomingly reticent.

The translation by Dante Gabriel Rossetti of the 'Vita Nuova' of Dante is accompanied by reproductions by photogravure of the eminently characteristic designs of the translator. In praise of such a work it is almost superfluous to speak. The translation—the best that has been accomplished—set the seal upon the reputation of Rossetti as a poet, and the illustrations are among the painter's noblest work. Six well-executed photogravures adorn the 'Vita Nuova.' 'The Boat of Love' forms a frontispiece; three beautiful designs are from 'Dante's Dream,' and two others consist respectively of the 'Salutate Beatrice' and 'Beata Beatrix.' Two more designs, presenting 'Paolo and Francesca,' and 'Francesca da Rimini,' illustrate the fifth book of the 'Inferno,' which is given in Longfellow's translation. To Dante students and to lovers of Rossetti this beautiful work makes equally direct appeal.

During three centuries neglected and all but unknown, Drayton's bewitching poem 'Nymphidia, or, the Court of Fairy,' is at length published in a form worthy of its merits. Eight happy designs by Mr. Maybank show the jealousy of Oberon, the flirtation of his wife (Queen Mab, not Titania) with



Pigwigin, the protection afforded their indiscreet amours by Proserpina, and other matters of fairy scandal. Drayton's treatment of the fairies anticipates that of Herrick, Sir John Mennis, and the Duchess of Newcastle, and follows that of Shakespeare in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream.' It is refreshing to find his fairy poems accorded treatment so artistic, and issued in so popular and attractive a form.

*The Complete Poetical Works of Oliver Goldsmith.* Edited by Austin Dobson. (Frowde.)

THE present attractive edition of the poetical works of Goldsmith, now first included among "The Oxford Poets," owes much to the care of Mr. Austin Dobson, whose fluent and erudite pen has contributed a valuable introduction, biographical and critical, and has revelled in explanatory notes. Almost alone in the series, the present work, in addition to a portrait, which is that by Sir Joshua Reynolds, has numerous illustrations. These include other portraits, facsimiles, and a series of six designs from aquatints by S. Alken of sketches by R. H. Newell, which appeared first in the edition of the poetical works published by the latter in 1811, with drawings by Westall, Bewick, Nesbit, Stothard, and others. Though one of the smallest, this is far from being one of the least interesting volumes of the series.

*Sea Songs and Ballads.* Selected by Christopher Stone. (Frowde.)

A NEW light has been cast on this dainty little volume by Admiral Cyprian A. G. Bridge in a valuable introduction upon sea songs. According to the Admiral's statement, sailors had, until "a date within living memory, a set of folk-songs of their own, composed and sung by their own minstrels, and almost, perhaps quite, unknown to their fellow-countrymen on shore." Of these "Fore-bitters," as they were called, since in the Royal Navy the term "sea song" was unknown, Mr. Stone has given an interesting selection. A few of them belong to the well-known and spirited muse of Charles Dibdin. The earlier and more representative are taken, by permission of Dr. Furnivall and the Rev. J. Woodfall Ebsworth, from the Roxburghe and Bagford Ballads, edited by Mr. Ebsworth for the Ballad Society; from Mr. Ashton's 'Real Sailor Songs'; from Halliwell's 'Early Naval Ballads' (Percy Society); and from other fairly recondite sources, including D'Urfey's 'Pills to Purge Melancholy' and 'N. & Q.' Among many "Fore-bitters" quoted may be included 'Tom Tough,' which was discussed *ante*, pp. 210, 232, 291. In an admirable collection are songs of Shakespeare, Andrew Cherry, Sheridan, Campbell, Allan Cunningham, O'Keefe, Cowper, Lovelace, Gay, Lords Mulgrave and Dorset, and other less-known singers. A more appetizing volume in its class is not to be desired, hardly to be imagined.

*The Complete Poetical Works of Thomas Hood.* Edited with Notes by Walter Jerrold. (Frowde.)

IT cannot be other than pleasant to have in the Oxford edition of the poets, with all the attendant luxuries of type, paper, and binding that the use of the phrase connotes, the poetical works (for the first time complete) of Thomas Hood. That Hood is a poet whose every thought breathes a message which humanity cannot safely reject may not be said, and we do not regard as over-important

the task of collection Mr. Walter Jerrold has accomplished. A poet none the less Hood is, and one whose every serious line should be kept. So excellent a thinker and handicraftsman is he that his most trifling work—even his scattered fragments—can be read with amusement or pleasure. The poems now given are not, as in the best and most familiar of previous editions, divided arbitrarily under serious and comic—an unsatisfactory arrangement—but are placed approximately in the order of their appearance. Mr. Jerrold supplies a good introduction and some serviceable notes, literary and bibliographical. We should scarcely have expected Hood's poems to occupy near eight hundred pages. A reproduction, by Mr. Emery Walker, of a likeness in the National Portrait Gallery makes a good frontispiece to the volume. The edition is issued in two shapes, almost equally handsome and attractive. Our own preference is loyal to that on India paper.

*The Rise of the Dutch Republic: a History.* By John Lothrop Motley. With an Introduction by Clement Shorter. 3 vols. (Frowde.)

THOUGH the earliest of Motley's histories, first published in 1855, 'The Rise of the Dutch Republic,' is the most picturesque, and perhaps the sagest of his works. It thoroughly merits its inclusion in "The World's Classics," in which, with an appreciative introduction by Mr. Shorter, it now appears, and in which also it takes a prominent place.

*Æschylus: the Seven Plays in English Verse.* By Lewis Campbell.—*Essays and Sketches.* By Leigh Hunt. Edited by R. Brimley Johnson.—*Matthew Arnold's Poems.* Introduction by A. T. Quiller-Couch. (Frowde.)

IN further additions to "The World's Classics" the place of honour belongs to Prof. Campbell's admirable translation of Æschylus, originally produced in 1890, and now first issued in a cheap form. The 'Agamemnon' in this version has been given before select audiences in Edinburgh and London. The lyrics in this translation are capitally rendered. Leigh Hunt's 'Essays and Sketches' furnish good specimens of the author's lighter, perhaps his lightest style. The edition of Matthew Arnold is a miracle of cheapness.

*An Introduction to Comparative Philology.* By J. M. Edmonds, M.A. (Cambridge, University Press.)

IN this useful manual, founded to some extent on Brugmann's 'Short Comparative Grammar,' Mr. Edmonds has kept in view the requirements of sixth-form boys in our classical schools. The chapters on the 'History of Comparative Philology and Language' and the 'Study of Language' give much interesting information in a small space, and the sketch of the 'History of the Alphabet,' and of the 'Aryan Languages,' cannot fail to interest any intelligent lad. With reference to the alphabet, too much importance must not be given to the fact that the names of the letters are significant in Hebrew, and not in Greek (p. 67), as we know that quite a new set of meanings, tree names, were attributed to them in Irish in comparatively modern times.

In some of his philological equations the author puts a strain on the receptivity of his readers, as, e.g., when he asserts that the Latin *serbus*, service tree, is the counterpart of the English *seord* (p. 180). How do the meanings correspond? In matters of



pronunciation we doubt very much his *obiter dicta* that *girl* is now the generally recognized "correct" pronunciation of *girl*, and that *father* and *farther* are exact homophones. In his occasional excursions into English philology Mr. Edmonds comes sadly to grief. He revives M. Müller's unfortunate guess that *sweetheart* stands for (an imaginary) *sweetard* with the same suffix as *sluggard*, notwithstanding *sweethearte* in Chaucer and other writers of the fourteenth century. The phrase "*bitter end*" is alleged (p. 131) to be a misunderstanding of "*better end*" in Defoe, although more than a century earlier Capt. John Smith had "*bitter's end*," a *bitter* being (as he explains) a turn of a cable about the *bits* ('Seaman's Grammar,' 1627, p. 30). See 6 S. iii. 26. Moreover, a purist in language should not say that one thing is "different to" another.

*Classic Tales.* With an Introduction by C. S. Fearenside, M.A. (Bell & Sons.)

IN including in the excellent "York Library" the collection of 'Classic Tales' an expedient and noteworthy change has been made, in the substitution for Swift's 'Gulliver's Travels' of Walpole's 'Castle of Otranto.' Besides being long enough to constitute in itself a volume of the series, 'Gulliver' forms part of the edition of Swift included in the concurrent series of "The Standard Library." It belonged also to a different date from 'Rasselas,' 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' the 'Sentimental Journey,' and 'Otranto,' all of which appeared between 1759 and 1768. The 'Classic Tales' are ushered in by a singularly erudite and helpful introduction.

*Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to Al Madinah and Meccah.* By Capt. Sir Richard Burton. With an Introduction by Stanley Lane-Poole. 2 vols. (Bell & Sons.)

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*The Poems of Edgar Allan Poe.* Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by Edward Hutton. (De La More Press.)

A Dainty little volume containing the complete poetical works of Edgar Allan Poe forms the latest addition to "The King's Classics" of Mr. Alexander Moring. It has a clever and discriminating introduction, biographical and critical, by Mr. Edward Hutton, and is at once the prettiest and the most authoritative edition of the poems, which have always had great admirers.

*Who's Who, 1907.* (A. & C. Black.)

THIS most indispensable of directories, which has been well described as the nearest approach we possess to a 'Biographie des Contemporains,' puts in its annual appearance, and is larger and fuller than before. As experience testifies, the list of biographies is largely augmented, and the whole is now a trustworthy guide to most people concerning whom curiosity can be felt or inquiry can be made. It is accompanied by *The Who's Who Year-Book*, another invaluable compilation, made up of the tables once a popular feature in 'Who's Who,' but

now published separately in order that 'Who's Who' may be more completely what it professes to be, a biographical annual.

WE have already given our hearty commendation to *Manx Names*, by A. W. Moore, a new and cheaper edition of which has just been issued by Mr. Elliot Stock.

AN ambitious scheme is put forward by Mr. Farmer in the series of "Early English Dramatists," to the merits of some few of the opening volumes of which we have drawn attention. The second series includes a collection of seventy plays, the texts of which are from photographic facsimiles of the original copies—rare in every instance, and in some cases unique—or from a newly undertaken collation of different editions, where such exist. This constitutes the most serious, laudable, and promising attempt yet made to furnish a corpus of the early English drama such as we have long demanded. A singularly attractive programme is put forward, and may be obtained from the offices of the English Drama Society, 18, Bury Street, W.C.

'WOMEN TYPES: THE VENUS, THE JUNO, THE MINERVA,' is the title of a new work by "Da Libra," which will be published immediately by Mr. Elliot Stock. It will present, in a series of historical sketches, the characteristics of the women of the classical times as compared with those of their sisters of the present day.

### Notices to Correspondents.

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H. B. L. ("Not Amurath an Amurath succeeds").—2 Henry IV., V. ii. 48.

CORRIGENDA.—*Ante*, p. 456, col. 2, ll. 6, 7, for "blaudr" read *blaudr*; for "bleap" read *bleap*.

### NOTICE.

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the same time to restrain the spirit of pagan-ism; but it was in merry England that merry Christmas took its firmest root.

After the conversion of the Saxon colonists to Christianity, Christmas festivities may be said to date from the reign of Alfred the Great, A.D. 875. The custom continued through the centuries until about 1643, when the influence of the Puritans virtually abolished the festival, and the anniversary of Christ's nativity as a general holiday was unrecognized. The restoration of the English monarchy brought about the restoration of the English Christmas.

In former days the term "Christmas-box" meant the box into which contributions were dropped to meet the cost of the Mass for the forgiveness of those who during the Christmas festivities had fallen into excesses. The Mass was Christ's Mass. The box was Christ's-Mass-box. Now the Christmas-box applies to the coin or gift for our boys and girls, for those in sickness and poverty, or in recognition of services rendered by persons not in our employ. In this sense I have sought for a few references in English literature.

Ben Jonson, in the 'Masque of Christmas,' presented at Court in 1616, introduces "old Christmas" and his two sons: "New Year's Gift" in a blue coat, with an orange and a sprig of rosemary on his head, and "Offering," in a short gown, with a porter's staff. Old Christmas sings a carol, and thus points them out:—

But New Year's Gift of himself makes shift  
To tell you what his name is:  
With orange on head, and his ginger bread,  
Clem Waspe of Honey-lane 'tis.  
Then Offering, he with his dish and his tree,  
That in every house keepeth,  
Is by my son, young Little-worth, done,  
And in Penny-rich street he sleepeth.

James Howell, Historiographer Royal to Charles II., in a letter dated 20 March, 1618, writes:—

"Law is a shrewd Pick-purse, and the Lawyer is like a Christmas-box, who is sure to get whosoever loseth."—"Epistolæ Ho-Eliaŋæ," p. 106.

Swift, writing to Stella on 29 Dec., 1711, from London says:—

"I see nothing here like Christmas excepting brawn and mince-pies where I dine, and giving away my half-crowns like farthings to great men's porters and butlers."

And on 26 Dec., 1712, he observes:—

"I was to wish the Duke of Ormond a happy Christmas and give half a crown to his porter. It will cost me a dozen half-crowns to such fellows."

In Addison's *Spectator*, No. 509, in 1712, the following passage referring to the Royal Exchange, London, occurs:—

## Notes.

### CHRISTMAS BOX AND THE NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

of gifts traverses and per-  
and of many at this season of  
in the festivals of Christmas  
ear, in Protestant, Roman  
Greek Churches, draw nearer  
There is an interesting article  
'box' at 2 S. iv. 505-7, by  
STEINMETZ, dated 26 Decem-  
icing the custom among the  
the time of Romulus; among  
o adopted it from the Romans;  
he early Christian Churches;  
t is continued by MR. WILLIAM  
3 S. iv. 485 (19 Dec., 1863),  
y Notes on Christmas.'

ETZ remarks:—

of giving presents at Christmas,  
ning of the New Year,.....is one  
y national characteristics which  
Men of Rome, after an occupation  
on of about 500 years, left their  
upon this nation."

with the early Christian  
o retain the harmless features  
ivities and ceremonials, and at



"The benches around are so filthy that no one can sit down, yet the beadle and officers have the impudence at Christmas to ask for their box, though they deserve the strapado."

Gay, in Book II. of 'Trivia,' in 1716, gives these lines:—

Some boys are rich beyond their wants,  
Beloved by Uncles and kind good old Aunts;  
When time comes round a Christmas box they bear,  
And one day makes them rich for all the year.

Mr. Thorne, the author of 'Christmas: a Poem,' alludes to the custom of apprentices calling at the houses of their masters' customers. This poem is mentioned in the 'Percy Anecdotes,' compiled by Sholto and Reuben Percy in 1820. The lines are as follows:—

Gladly the boy with Christmas box in hand  
Throughout the town his devious route pursues,  
And of his master's customers implores  
The yearly mite.

Washington Irving, in 'The Sketch-Book,' published in 1820, in the chapter on Christmas Day, describes how the country lads, advancing up the avenue, stopped at the Hall door; the music struck up, and the lads performed a curious dance, "while one covered with a fox's skin, the tail of which floated down his back, capered round, rattling a Christmas box with antic gesticulations."

Customs may die out, but kindly feelings and acts of beneficence will, let us hope, long continue to be shown at Christmastime; and, as old Horace says in Book II. of the 'Satires' (Satire vii. ll. 4 and 5), come, let us take a lesson from our ancestors, and enjoy the freedom of December:—

Age, libertate Decembri,  
Quando ita majores voluerunt, utere.

JAMES WATSON.

Folkestone.

#### A MUSICAL FAMILY: MISS ISABEL JAY.

(Concluded from p. 442.)

JOHN JAY, an elder son, was born at Parson's Green, 27 July, 1811, and was christened at home. He was a fine musician, and held a distinguished position in the musical world. He was not only, as Grove says, "a good violinist," but had a most beautiful touch on the pianoforte, for which he composed a 'Bagatelle à la Valse,' published by Leader & Cock of New Bond Street about 1862; a 'Tarantella' about 1864; and about 1876 an 'Introduzione ed allegro vivo.' He was teacher at Queen's College for Ladies in Harley Street for many

years, but there is no official record of when he began or left off. He was a member of the Philharmonic Society, and played in the orchestra until Sir W. Sterndale Bennett resigned the conductorship in 1868.

About 1837 he was married at Trinity Church, Sloane Street, to Miss Anne Wimburn (born 28 Jan., 1815; died 15 May, 1851). She was a daughter of Rowland Wimburn, solicitor (1763-1843), against or without whose consent they were married; at all events, a settlement was not executed until 27 May, 1840.

I recollect my father introducing me to Mr. John Jay over forty-five years ago, and telling him I had been working hard at music, and had written an elementary summary of the principles of music. Mr. Jay said to me, "Ah! what is a diminished seventh?" I answered, "c sharp, a flat (or three minor thirds)." I have often posed others with this, never getting a correct answer. Like most professional men of his time, he always dressed in black and was clean shaven. His father Dr. Jay took snuff immoderately; to this habit his son added that of smoking.

He died at Hammersmith, 31 March, 1889. His daughter Helen Louisa (Mrs. John Benham) is an accomplished pianist. She has a good portrait of her father.

Mr. John Jay's eldest child, Mr. John Wimburn Jay, is father to Isabella Emelia, known to the public as "Miss Isabel Jay," who is such a favourite that I need say no more.

Her father would have made a fine musician if he had received the necessary training. When I was an art student at the "Brompton boilers" in 1857 he attended the evening classes. We used to walk home together, and he sang airs from all the great operas to me. I have little doubt that his daughter's talent is hereditary.

Stephen Octavius Jay was born 19 July, 1822. "A list of pupils," &c., printed in 1848 says he entered the R.A.M. in May, 1840, and left in October, 1843, and states that he was a talented violin player, then engaged as musical tutor at Sir Clifford Constable's. This was the second baronet, whose musical secretary Stephen Jay was until the death of Sir Clifford (on 22 Dec. 1870; see Boase, 'M.E.B.'), who left him a provision for life.

In the B.M. Catalogue I find a pianoforte piece by him, published about 1850: "The Marian Polka, dedicated to Lady Clifford Constable, by Stephen O. Jay." It must not be thought from this polka that he is



any of the family favoured such frivolous music. The polka was a bid for popular favour. There was the classical and tuneful music of Beethoven, Mozart, Mendelssohn, &c.

In 1855 he married, in or near Hull, Miss Anne Elizabeth Dring (born 1839). He died at Kensington, 16 May, and his widow 27 September, 1876. Their youngest daughter (Mrs. Trezise) has a miniature portrait of Mrs. (widow of Dr.) Jay by Henry Carl Schiller.\*

Charles Jay may be mentioned here, as he was good not only to his own family, but to those outside it. To his encouragement and help is greatly due the fact that his niece Miss Isabel Jay is a good musician. Charles Jay was born 11 Jan., 1817, and first studied to be an artist, and some of his paintings in the possession of the family show that he might have been successful. But he soon abandoned art for business, and turned out to be the only one of the family who had any fine business capacity. In fact, except Dr. Jay, all the good musicians were bad business men. He began as a clerk at Grindlays', the East Indian army agents and bankers, and lived to be the head of the firm. He used to say he had only been in "one situation" all his life. He died a bachelor, suddenly, on 21 July, 1897, at 15, Addison Crescent, having been at his post at the bank the day before.

He was (like most bachelors) a very domesticated man. He was a subscriber to and regular attendant at the Philharmonic Concerts. If he was not actually one of the founders of *The Home News for India*, at all events it was carried on during fifty years of the time he was connected with the firm.†

\* Schiller is noticed in the 'Handbook of Fictitious Names,' 1868; by G. A. Sala in his 'Life and Adventures,' 1895; and Mr. Boase in 'Modern English Biography,' 1901. Schiller composed a libretto, 'The Bride of Kynast,' which so took Alfred Mellon's fancy that he proposed to buy it, in order to write music to it. He offered 100/. But Schiller thought he was going to make his fortune by the libretto, and, contrary to Mr. John Jay's advice, he refused the offer. Eventually he never got a penny. Of his various songs, &c., only one is at the B. M. There is now no male representative of the family. Mrs. Schiller also tried her hand at authorship, writing a book on 'German National Cookery for English Kitchens, with practical descriptions of the art of cookery as performed in Germany.' It was published anonymously by Chapman & Hall in 1873.

† There is a biography of Capt. Grindlay, the founder of the firm, and a note about *The Home News*, *ante*, p. 101.

A severe test of the banker's rigid honesty was when the Income Tax Commissioners were dissatisfied with the return made, which was asserted to be correct. "But," asked the Commissioners, "do you not each keep a carriage and pair?" "Yes, but we all have invested property." The Commissioners were not satisfied, so they examined the books—a very long job. Not a single fault could be found, so the inspector retired with admiration for the inspected.

Mr. Charles Jay was often a visitor to our annual (Clifford's Inn) whitebait dinner at Greenwich—long since given up—and would drive me down from Whitehall. He knew Mr. Corner,\* an artist who never succeeded in getting fame or fortune. One day Corner went to the bank with three or four of his pictures to induce Mr. Jay to buy. Jay's hesitation was of such a character that after some time Corner said, "Which would you rather do, Mr. Jay—buy this picture for 15*l.* or lend me 5*l.*?" Mr. Jay said to me, "You know, Thomas, I felt completely cornered, so I preferred to let him have the five pounds."

Contrary to another person I wrote about in 'N. & Q.' several years ago (21 December, 1900, p. 494), he left none of his money (totalling a good six figures) to charities, but all to his relations.† Nevertheless he was most charitable, and did many good acts by stealth.

Many years ago a client who was going to India asked me to give him an introduction to Grindlays. I did so. When he returned to me he said, "Who is that severe little man?" "What, Mr. Jay? Surely you don't call him severe; he is the personification of good humour and goodness?" "Well," he replied, "he was too much for

\* He was author of a carefully written and illustrated book entitled "Rural Churches, their histories and antiquities, by Sidney Corner, with coloured illustrations from paintings by the author" (1869-70). Also of a tale entitled 'The Earl's Path,' a narrative founded on the historical events of 1745, published in 1875. Corner died about 1880; he was stepbrother to Miss Julia Corner, who wrote a 'History of England' and numerous other books: she is noticed in Boase's 'Modern English Biography.'

† *The Home News*, 3 September, 1897, gives the following particulars: "Will, dated 18 Sept., 1889, with a codicil dated 5 Oct., 1891, of Mr. Charles Jay, senior partner in the firm of Grindlay & Co., bankers, who died 21 July, was proved 9 August by J. H. Matthews and Austin Low [his partners], the estate amounting to 146,369*l.* The testator leaves numerous legacies to relatives, to his executors, and to all clerks and porters employed by his firm, as well as to all his servants. The residue to cross the benefit of his six nieces."



me: it would take a good man to get something out of him for nothing."

Possibly at his office! but a lady went to his private house one evening with the half of a five-pound note; the other half she said she expected by post next morning. She urgently wanted 5*l.* Believing it to be a genuine case, Mr. Jay gave her the 5*l.* at once. Next day came, and the day after, and many others, but no lady with the other half. He eventually found that the same evening she had got another 5*l.* for the second half from some one he did not know.

The difficulties in the way of writing an article like this are considerable. As one proceeds to get dates and facts accurately, trouble and expense increase, and it is necessary to "pay, pay, pay," for certificates of birth, death, or marriage, and inspecting wills. The great and notable exceptions to the payment of such fees are the British Museum and the Record Office.

However, all difficulties are compensated for by the thought that I have rescued some slight recollections of several good friends from oblivion.

RALPH THOMAS.

It may help Mr. THOMAS in his researches if I report that the name of Symons, husband of Dr. Jay's eldest daughter Mary Ann, appears in the alphabetical part of the 'Newcastle Directory for 1838' as "Symons, John, surgeon and dentist, 11, Oxford St." In the Professions, Trades, &c., part of the book he is entered under the head of 'Dentists,' but not under that of 'Surgeons,' from which it may be inferred that he practised here as a dentist only. His name is not given in the preceding directory, dated 1834, nor in the succeeding one, dated 1844.

RICHARD WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

#### SHAKESPEARIANA.

'MERCHANT OF VENICE,' I. i. 29-36:—

Should I go to church,  
And see the holy edifice of stone,  
And not bethink me straight of dangerous rocks,  
Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,  
Would scatter all her spices on the stream,  
Enrobe the roaring waters with my silks,  
And, in a word, but even now worth this,  
And now worth nothing?

The meaning of the last two lines has been pronounced "obscure" and the construction "abrupt"; and it has even been suggested (a course not unusual where one fails to detect construction or meaning, or both) that a line has been lost after *silks*! The fact is that "worth" (ll. 35-6) refers to "me" (l. 31), and that the words "not

bethink me" are understood after "word" (l. 35). The meaning is quite obvious now, and yet once more is the accuracy of the old editions (so often and so hastily impugned) vindicated.

A. E. A.

'MERCHANT OF VENICE,' III. v. 70-75:—

O dear discretion, how his words are suited!  
The fool hath planted in his memory  
An *army* of good words; and I do know  
A many fools, that stand in better place,  
*Garnish'd* like him, that for a tricky word  
*Defy* the matter.

It seems to have escaped the editors of the play that the figure in "army" is consistently carried out in "garnish'd" and "defy." Refer to 'N.E.D.'—'*Neglected English Dictionary*,' as PROF. SKEAT once aptly styled it in the columns of 'N. & Q.' A. E. A.

'AS YOU LIKE IT,' II. vii. 96-7: "ISLAND-BRED."—Orlando apologizes to the Duke for having spoken with seeming savageness:—

Yet am I inland-bred,  
And know some nurture.

There seems to be here implied a sharp contrast between dwellers on the coast and those who lived inland; and in support of this view it may be noted that Herrick, who was presented to the vicarage of Dean Prior, near Totnes, Devon (quite near the sea), in 1629, writes of his parishioners as "a wild amphibious race," rude "almost as salvages," and "churlish as the seas"; which to some extent confirms my conjecture as to the distinction between *inland* and *coast*.

A friend, however, writes to me with regard to this passage that R. Latham has in his 'Dictionary':—

"*Inland*, civilized. (Opposed to *upland*, the old expression for *rustic*.)"

I cannot say that this definition disposes of my doubt as to the meaning of the passage. Perhaps some correspondent can help.

T. M. W.

[The 'N.E.D.' quotes Orlando's speech as illustrating the adverbial use of *inland*, and also quotes from 'As You Like It,' III. ii. 363, to illustrate the obsolete adjectival use, "Having the refinement characteristic of the inlying districts of a country."]

'HENRY IV.,' PART I., II. i.: "STUNG LIKE A TENCH."—The Second Carrier exclaims: "I think this be the most villainous house in all London road for fleas: I am stung like a tench." Why *like a tench*?

T. M. W.

'HENRY IV.,' PART I., II. iv. 134: "PITIFUL-HEARTED TITAN, THAT MELTED."—It is incomprehensible to me how this meaning-



less passage should have been allowed to stand in the text, when the emendation is so obvious, and was suggested even by Theobald. Titan does not melt himself; it is *butter* that melts in the sun. The sentence should read: "Didst thou never see Titan kiss a dish of butter, pitiful-hearted *butter*, that melted at the sweet tale of the sun?" There can hardly be any doubt that this text is correct; and let us hope all future editors will use it.

H. DAVEY.

'HAMLET,' I. ii. 131-2:—

Or that the Everlasting had not fix'd  
His canon 'gainst self-slaughter!

Has the coincidence with the Bishops' Bible, Apocrypha, Wisdom i. 12, been noted?—

"O seeke not your owne death in the error of your lyfe, destroy not yourselues through the woorkes of your owne handes."

MARY H. HUTCHINS.

Boston, Massachusetts.

'HAMLET,' I. v. 20.—Has any one pointed out the evident reminiscence of "Like quills upon the fretful porpentine," in 'Samson Agonistes,' in the words of Harapha to Samson (ll. 1135-8)?—

Thy hair,  
Where strength can least abide, though all thy hairs  
Were bristles ranged like those that ridge the back  
Of chafed wild boars or ruffled porcupines.

J. WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

'MACBETH,' V. v.—Macbeth's speech on learning of the death of the queen is usually printed

She should have died hereafter:  
There would have been a time for such a word.  
To-morrow;—and to-morrow, and to-morrow,  
Creeps in this petty pace.....

My late father proposed a slight change in the punctuation of these lines, whereby the sense is to a great extent altered, and, as I think, the reading of the passage much improved. He proposed to read

She should have died hereafter:  
There would have been a time for such a word  
To-morrow;—and to-morrow, and to-morrow,  
Creeps in this petty pace.....

"He (Macbeth) pauses at *to-morrow*: then the utterance of this word suddenly brings in a new train of thought: he says, 'Aye, it is always *to-morrow* we are looking to, and what have we done with time past? Why, all our yesterdays are lost.'"

I do not know whether this change has been proposed before, but it seems to me a noteworthy emendation. T. M. W.

'AS YOU LIKE IT,' I. i. (10 S. v. 264: vi. 325).—A parallel instance of the use of the word "villain" in the sense suggested by

MR. HONE is to be found in 'Richard III.,' I. i. 30.

In *The London Magazine* for December, 1822, there is a reference to this in one of the 'Scraps of Criticism,' rightly ascribed to Charles Lamb by Mr. Bertram Dobell in his 'Sidelights on Charles Lamb':—

"And since I cannot, I will prove a villain,  
And hate the idle pleasures of these days.  
Soliloquy in 'Richard III.'

The performers whom I have seen in this part seem to mistake the import of the word which I have marked with italics. Richard does not mean that, because he is by shape and temper unfitted for a *courtier*, he is therefore determined to prove, in our sense of the word, a *wicked man*. The word in Shakespeare's time had not passed entirely into the modern sense; it was in its passage, certainly, and indifferently used as such; the beauty of a world of words in that age was in their being less definite than they are now, fixed, and petrified. *Villain* is here undoubtedly used for a *churl* or *clown*, opposed to a *courtier*; and the incipient deterioration of the meaning gave the use of it in this place great spirit and beauty. A *wicked man* does not necessarily hate *courtly pleasures*; a *clown* is naturally opposed to them."

S. BUTTERWORTH.

'ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL,' V. ii.: "PURR" (10 S. vi. 323).—I see Wright notes the word to which the Rev. C. B. MOUNT calls attention as the name of a species of wild pig found in the Isle of Man; and Nares records the provincialism, also referred to by Mr. MOUNT, as being formerly in use as a call to swine. I do not think that in either case we have here found the right spoor, though I believe we are not far from it.

To judge from the general trend of the passage, I am inclined to hazard what may at first sight look like an unseemly guess, namely, that "purrr" amounts to nothing more than a refined term of the day—probably in the language of courtiers and cavaliers—used here instead of the word "perfume," of which it happens to be the first syllable; in the same way, that is to say, as we often talk euphemistically of a foul odour as being attar of roses or a nose-gay to the senses. In corroboration of this view I would point to the following passages from other Shakespearian plays, all of which appear to confirm such an interpretation:—

Cass. Well, I must leave her company.

Iago. Before me! look, where she comes.

Cass. 'Tis such another fitchew! marry, a perfumed one. 'Othello,' IV. i. 148-50.

Lear. Is man no more than this? Consider him well. Thou owest the worm no silk, the beast no hide, the sheep no wool, the cat no perfume.

'King Lear,' III. iv. 110.

Touch. Why, do not your courtier's hands sweat? and is not the grease of a mutton as sweet as mine?



the sweat of a man? Shallow, shallow. A better instance, I say, come.

*Cor.* Besides, our hands are hard.

*Touch.* Your lips will feel them the sooner. Shallow again. A more sounder instance, come.

*Cor.* And they are often tarred over with the surgery of our sheep; and would you have us kiss tar? The courtier's hands are *perfumed* with civet. 'As You Like It,' III. ii. 66.

*Adrian.* The air breathes upon us here most sweetly.

*Sebast.* As if it had lungs and rotten ones.

*Anton.* Or as 'twere *perfumed* by a fen.

'Tempest,' II. i. 46-8.

I think that in any other sense than that of smell the word employed in the text, from the fact of its occurring in such close conjunction with "cat," takes on an unnecessarily jarring sound, as in the attempts made to identify it with "puss," "pig," and other concrete objects. The present explanation, though simplicity itself, is, I believe, quite plausible, and, if it be correct, will only emphasize the truth of the Horatian adage: "Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus."

Thus, if we construe the vexed lines "Here is a whiff (or effluvium) of fortune's, sir, or of fortune's cat, but not of a muscat"—for that would be really a truly delectable odour, valuable *per se*—I think we arrive at the actual expedient to which the poet resorted, and which, while deviating from the conventional for the nonce, is at the same time to be commended both on the score of taste and lucidity, inasmuch as it would be perfectly intelligible, no doubt, to an audience of that day.

It is a little curious that the Scotch *pirr* (which is said to be cognate with Icel. *byr*), a gentle breeze or puff of air, approximates very closely in signification to the reading here proposed.

N. W. HILL.

Philadelphia.

CHRISTMAS WINDOWS.—As I knew these they had, when well done, a most pretty and seasonable effect, for in nearly every pane there were stuck strings of bright red-berried holly, ivy with purple berries (every other berry whitened with flour), and bits of yew. Except in some of the old cottage houses it is now impossible to make a Christmas window, for such windows were possible only where there were the small leaded window-panes. These lent themselves admirably to the purpose to which they were put, and the effect was good, looked at from either the inside or the outside of the house. It was not unusual for a couple of Christmas candles to be set on the inside window-ledge, for the purpose of letting passers-by at night see

the effect. There was pride felt in a nice Christmas window, and those housewives were the most satisfied who had several panes which had "nobs o' glass" in them.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

CHRISTMAS OAT CAKES.—I can just remember when a special making of oat cakes—or "wut cake," as it was pronounced—took place in the Christmas week. The cakes were somewhat thicker than the ordinary kinds, and whiter. At the houses where these were made they were served quite hot, and treacle was eaten with them. Both in the making and baking of the ordinary kind as well as the Christmas oat cake there must have been something in the way of art, for "oaty cake" as made and baked in Derbyshire was altogether different from the cakes which are presented to the buyer in town shops, and country folks have lost taste for them, or do not make them so carefully as formerly. "The backston"—a stone slab—was in every cottager's house-place, and it was a delight to watch the batter cakes bubbling on a properly hotted stone on a clear-burning wood-fire.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

PROPHECY BY HON. AUBERON HERBERT.—The obituaries of Auberon Herbert which appeared a short time ago did not, I think, name his curious prophecy as to Gladstone and the Home Rule Bill and disruption of 1886. His series of articles which appeared in *The Fortnightly Review* between 1882 and 1884 contain, for example, this passage:—

"If at the present moment, when public opinion is what it is, Mr. Gladstone were to declare himself for.....an Ireland separated from England.....we should all know that this was a free mental development on his part, and that he would probably lose power and place by making such a declaration."

P. B. H.

RUSKIN'S PARENTS.—I copied the three following inscriptions from *The Sphere* of 8 December, p. 202, and the first two are interesting from having been Ruskin's own composition:—

"Here rests from day's well-sustained burden John James Ruskin. Born in Edinburgh, May 10th, 1785. He died in his home in London, March 3rd, 1864. He was an entirely honest merchant, and his memory is to all who keep it dear and helpful. His son, whom he loved to the uttermost and taught to speak truth, says this of him."

"Here beside my father's body I have laid my mother. Nor was dearer earth ever returned to earth nor purer life recorded in Heaven. She died December 5, 1871, aged 90 years."

"John Ruskin, son of John James Ruskin and Margaret, his wife, who wrote this of his parents



oke truth, was born in London, Feb. died at Brantwood, January 20, 1900, Coniston Churchyard."

ument consists of a large table- ing dark columns at the corners, scription that is shown is on a on one side, with a large equal- tipped cross at the beginning it. It is said that the lettering e slips, let into the stone.

ument is in Shirley Churchyard, on, and is engraved in *The Sphere*, the above details are taken.

F. H.

FOLK-LORE ABOUT SOULS.—In s of Les Aldudes, Banca, and the corner of Upper French here the river Nive rises, and close aux (Roncesvalles), there are over of epitaphs in Baskish. Besides which they throw upon the local y, and the interest attaching to ogies of the names of families and ch occur in them, there are eight a to indicate the survival of the a that departed souls dwell in the the bone-houses which they have f this inference is not logical, then ther is almost equally interesting, at in that region the Basks are so logical that they use the word onetic corruption of Latin *anima*, sian *arma* and old Castilian *alima*) e of a soulless corpse! They are

ALDUDÉS (Aldude in Heuskara).

pausatzen dira Halttinenetic atera hoitz eguigue guretzat.—Here rest the ed from Halttinene. Make ye prayer

pausatzen dira Oyanbouroutic athera .—Here repose the souls which are gone Vood-end.

pausacen dira Alamantoynetic athe- rimac. Otoitz eguig deagun heyentcat. pause the souls which are going out stoyne. Let us make prayer for them!

AT BANCA.

etic athera arimac hemem pausatice [sic, for *othoitz*].—The souls gone forth shield are laid to rest here. Prayer!

r URETEL (=feeble stream?).

phausatzen dira Lohitzegaraitic athe- arimac.—Here repose the souls which Upper-mudding.

pausacen [sic] dira Pricianetic ateracen othoix eguig [sic, for *eguigue*] guretzat, the souls which go out from Priciane. yer for us!

pausatzen dira Mentatic athera diren hoitz eguigue.—Here rest the souls been turned out of the Venta (=inn). yer!

8. Hemen pausacen dira Lanciritic athera diren arimac.—Here repose the souls which are come out from Lanciri.

One notices six different spellings of *pausatzen*. *Othoi*, the root of *othoitz*, probably comes from Latin *voto*. Are other epitaphs known in Europe locating the soul in the tomb?

E. S. DODGSON.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

JOHN THORNTON AND YORK MINSTER WINDOWS.—John Thornton, of Coventry, is said to have supplied the painted glass for the great east window of York Minster in 1405. Can you or any of your readers give me information concerning him?

ARTHUR P. PUREY-CUST.

The Deanery, York.

MACAULAY'S LETTERS TO RANDALL.—These letters, four in number, form an appendix to the American edition of Sir George Trevelyan's 'Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay,' New York, Harper, 1876, vol. ii. pp. 407-12. They are missing, I am told, from the London edition of the same year—the only one to be found in the public libraries of Paris. But I learn from the printed Catalogue of the British Museum, which we possess in Paris, that there was a "second edition, with additions, &c., London, 1877"; another in 1878, and again another in 1881, probably a people's edition. I wish to know if the letters to Randall are reprinted from the American edition in the new English editions, or anywhere in England.

The letter dated 23 May, 1857, was several times quoted in French periodicals, without any reference whatever, and the various translations do not entirely agree. Therefore I should like to be able to trace the English original; and this very letter is, in itself, a kind of prophecy—I wish one might say a false, not a Cassandra prophecy.

H. GAIDOZ.

22, Rue Servandoni, Paris (VI').

PROF. WALTER BAILY'S BOOKS.—Can readers of 'N. & Q.' give me information upon the following points concerning three privately printed books by Dr. Walter Baily, Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford, and physician to Queen Eliza-



beth? He published (1) 'A briefe Treatise concerning the preservation of the Eyesight,' 1586; (2) 'A briefe Discourse on certaine bathes of medicinall waters in the County of Warwick, neere unto a village called Newnham regis,' 1587; (3) 'A Discourse of the three kinds of Peppers,' &c., 1588.

I wish to know in the case of each book (1) the name of the person to whom it was given (the dedicatory inscription in every case will be found immediately above the preface); (2) whether the printer's signature at the foot of the first page of the preface is A2 or A iiii; and (3) how Dr. Bailly filled up the spaces in the preface to the discourse on the Newnham baths.

D'ARCY POWER, F.S.A.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

ISABEL (PLANTAGENET), COUNTESS OF ESSEX AND EU.—The following is a further list of the descendants of the Countess of Essex, concerning whose issue (if any) I am seeking information (see *ante*, p. 407). The figures in parentheses are for my guidance alone.

- Davenport, *alias* Legh-Rowlls (51).—Eliza, da. and h. of Sir Peter D. of Adlington, co. Chester, m. 1752 John R. of Kingston, Surrey, and had issue.
- Rich (53).—Hon. Cope R.
- Sandys-Bethell (55).—Hon. Anne S., m. 1768 Christopher B.
- Archer-Musgrave (56).—Elizabeth Anne, yr. da. and coh. of 2nd Lord A., m. Christopher M. and had 2 sons, Christopher and William, d. 2as.
- Turnour: de Pariset (56).—Hon. George T., d. 1813, having had issue George, d. (? s.p.) 1843; Edward and Anne Emily, d. 1826, m. the Chevalier de P.
- Turnour: (1) Brown: (2) Remington (56).—Lady Anne T., d. 1824; m. 1st, George Gordon B.; 2ndly, 1806, F. R., M.D.
- Turnour-Allen (56).—Lady Frances T., d. 1842; m. 1806, John A.
- Montagu (58).—The 2nd E. of Manchester had by his 3rd wife, Anne Cheeke, 6 sons: Edward; Henry, d. 1681; Charles; Thomas, d. 1674; Sidney; and George.
- Meynell-Weymouth (59).—Elizabeth, da. of Hugo M. of Hoar Cross, m. 1825 Col. Weymouth.
- Aston-Bridgeman (59).—Harriet Elizabeth, d. 1853; sister of Sir Arthur Ingram A., British Ambassador to Madrid; m. Lieut.-Col. B.
- Franklyn (62).—Sir Richard F., 2nd Bart., *d.s.p.m.* 1695. ? name of da. or das.
- Rich-Smythe (63).—Lady Isabel R., da. of 1st Earl of Warwick, *temp.* James I., m. Sir John S.
- Cholmondeley-Atherton (64).—Elizabeth, da. and h. of Thomas C. of Vale Royal, who d. 1679, m. John A. of A.
- Vernon-Barlow (65).—Anne, da. of Sir John V. of Hodnet, who d. 1591, m. George B.
- Bentink-Paul (67).—Lady Anne B., d. 1749; m. Lieut.-Col. Daniel P.
- Bentink-van Wassenar (69).—Lady Emilia Catherine B., m. 1745 Jacob Arrant van Wassenar, a noble of Holland.

Wingfield-Gordon (71).—Mary, da. of William W. Baker, M.P., and Lady Charlotte, *nee* Digby, who d. 1807; m. William G. of Hatfield, co. Hereford.

Digby-Newbolt (72).—Elizabeth Juliana D., m. 1794 Sir John Newbolt, Chief Justice of Madras.

Digby-Serrall (72).—Harriet D., m. 1808 Rev. Samuel S. of Purbeck, Dorset.

Digby-Dampier (74).—Mary Charlotte D., m. 1819 Rev. John D. of Bulow, Somerset.

Doblen-Paul (76).—Charlotte, da. of Sir John English D., 4th Bart., m. 1806 Rev. Samuel Woodfeild P.

Doblen-Raynsford (76).—Elizabeth, sister to 4th Bart. (see above), d. 1810; m. John Nicholls R. of Brixworth, Northants.

Mackworth-Cleaver (77).—Mary, da. of Sir Digby M., 3rd Bart., m. 1819 Rev. William C., son of Archbp. of Dublin.

Mackworth-Drake (77).—Elizabeth Anne, sister to above, m. Francis D.

Mackworth-Stillingleet (79).—Catherine M., sister to 1st Bart., m. 1769 Rev. James S., Presb. of Worcester, and had issue.

Noel-Norton (80).—Lady Elizabeth N., *temp.* Charles II., m. Richard N. of Southampton.

Ponsonby-Lindesay (83).—Harriet, sister to 4th Baron P., m. 1835 Thomas L., Rector of Upper Cumber, co. Derry.

Ponsonby-Maxwell (83).—Emily Augusta Grace P., sister of above, d. 1856; m. as 1st wife, 1833, Rev. Charlton, M., R. of Leckpatrick.

O'Callaghan-Scott (83).—Hon. Mary O'C., b. 1797; m. 1849 Rev. Thomas S. of Barmeen, co. Dublin.

Walpole-West (84).—Lady Maria W., m. 1817 Martin John W., Recorder of Lynn.

Digby-Aubrey (11).—Frances, da. of Hon. Wriethesley, D., LL.D., m. 1780 Col. Richard A., Glamorgan Militia.

Compton-Aitchison-Codrington (11).—Catharine, da. of Henry Combe C. of Minstead, m. 1813, Ad. Aitchison, R.N.; 2ndly, 1839, Ad. Sir Henry J. C.

Please reply direct.

(Marquis de) RUVIGNY.

Galway Cottage, Chertsey.

THOMAS DELAWARE, LORD DE LA WARR, became Governor of the Virginia Company. Where was he born? and what was the ancestral seat of the family at the commencement of the seventeenth century?

JOHN ENDECOTT, Governor of the Massachusetts Company, is said to have emigrated from Dorchester in 1629, but the name is not known in those parts. Are there any of the name in England at the present time?

LADY ARBELLA JOHNSON, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln, emigrated to America in 1628. Where was the family living at that time?

MARCUS B. HULSE.  
New University Club, St. James Street, S.W.

THREE-CANDLE FOLK-LORE.—I have been much interested in the mention, in Abbott's 'Macedonian Folk-lore,' of the superstition prevalent among the Macedonians that



three lights in a room constitute a fatal sign, as they recall the three candles burning beside the corpse before the burial. A footnote records that in America three lights burning close together mean death. I had no idea that such a belief was known in the United Kingdom till, a few months since an Irish girl hastily blew out a candle placed near two others on her toilet table, saying, "Three bring death." Is the superstition known in England or Scotland? HELGA.

**FOLK-LORE ORIGINS.**—I am making a study of the folk-lore, legends, and superstitions of the county of Leicester, and am anxious to find a work explanatory of the origin of the many superstitions, &c., which are common to numerous counties.

I have read the various publications of the Folk-lore Society on the subject, but they give no account of the supposed origin of legends, &c. Could you refer me to any standard author or work on the subject?

W. T. HALL.

90, Roxboro' Road, Harrow.

**DOROTHY PASTON OR BEDINGFELD, OF YORK.**—I am preparing a paper for vol. iv. of the Catholic Record Society, now in progress, involving the paternity of the nuns at the Bar Convent, York.

In old papers Dorothy Paston or Bedingfeld is called niece of Francis Bedingfeld, the founder. If the daughter of a brother of Frances, Dorothy would, in the ordinary course, be a Bedingfeld; but Paston is said to be her real name. Frances Bedingfeld had eleven sisters, who all became nuns, one of them marrying first, but not a Paston. Is it possible that there may have been a thirteenth who married a Paston?

Mr. Orlebar Payne suggests ('Nonjurors of 1715,' p. 298) that she may have been "one of the four daughters of Francis Bedingfeld, of Reddingfield, co. Suffolk, and Mary, daughter of William Paston, of Appleton." If so, the question is settled; but the requisite information is wanting. Being Superior from 1699 to 1734, she was probably at least seventy years of age, and born about 1660. I hope that one of your readers may clear up the point for me.

JOSEPH S. HANSOM.

27, Alfred Place West, South Kensington, S.W.

**OLIVER CROMWELL AT PADUA.**—On leaving Cambridge, Cromwell is supposed to have spent the years 1617 to 1620 in London, studying law ('D.N.B.'; 'Ency. Brit.'). Does the following extract from Harte throw any light on what seems to be a dark period

in the Protector's life? Harte says, 'Hist. Gustavus Adolphus,' 3rd edit., 1807, p. 103 (the first edition was printed in 1759):—

"I have been assured by a person of excellent parts, lately deceased, who had travelled many years in search of historical knowledge, that the name Gustavus Adolphus is enrolled among the students of Padua; but if ever that prince was there, it must have been in his younger days, as I hinted before, or by enlarging his tour a little in the present journey [during the summer of 1620]. Upon the like authority it was moreover assured me that Oliver Cromwell appears to be registered in the same book, and yet history is silent in both these respects; though each passage, except my memory deceives me, is confirmed by a modern Italian author in his account of that seat of learning; but as I neither remember the writer's name, nor have the performance by me, it becomes me to express my sentiments on the subject with reserve and caution."

M. J. D. COCKLE.

Walton-on-Thames.

**C. NODIER OR T. LECLERCQ?**—Pourrait-on me dire où se trouvent les vers suivants dans les œuvres de Charles Nodier?

Tel est le triste sort de tout livre prêté:  
Souvent il est perdu, toujours il est gâté.

É. Fournier cite le premier vers ainsi:—

Tel est le sort fâcheux de tout livre prêté,  
et dit de ce couplet que "Théodore Leclercq avait fait une inscription en grosses lettres pour sa bibliothèque hermétiquement close." Fournier, cependant, ne fait pas mention de Charles Nodier: faut-il conclure qu'il en attribue la paternité à T. Leclercq ou non?

EDWARD LATHAM.

"SET UP MY (HIS) REST."—Pepys writes (8 Jan., 1662/3), after seeing a play: "With much ado getting a coach home, and now resolving to set up my rest as to plays till Easter....excepting plays at Court." And again, the 19th of the same month, in describing a plentiful dinner: "He [the host] seems to set up his rest in this plenty."

Prior writes in 'A Better Answer':—

The God of us verse-men (you know, child), the Sun,  
How after his journeys he sets up his rest.

The phrase is now quite obsolete, and in the instances given above does not convey a very clear meaning. Will some correspondent kindly explain?

T. M. W.

**ANCASTER AND THE HIGH DYKE.**—There does not seem to be any satisfactory derivation of the name of the Lincolnshire village Ancaster, which stands on the site of a Roman camp, identified by some as Causennæ, by others as Crococolana, on the Ermine Street, fourteen miles south of Lincoln. It is not mentioned in Domesday, but is pro-



bably included under Carlthorpe (Caythorpe) in the land of Robert de Veci. It appears as Anecastre in the return of 1185 of Temple churches, rents, &c., in Lincolnshire, printed in the 'Monasticon,' and in a Final Concord of 1202 (Lincoln, vol. i. No. 106); in Egerton Charter 438, attributed to the early thirteenth century, it is Hanecastr' twice. The name of the Lincolnshire town Horncastle is usually derived from the position of its Roman camp in the *hurn*, or angle, formed by the junction of the rivers Bane and Waring. Will those skilled in the etymology of place-names say whether it is possible that Ancaster is also derived from this word *hurn* or *hirn*? If it is, the reason for its use may be found either in the nearly square trace of the camp, presenting an angular appearance, or in its position between two sources from which flowed streamlets, uniting below and forming an angle. Leland thus describes the position:—

"The toune of Ancaster hath on eche side of it a spring, and they cumming to one Botom a none after ren ynto Willeford streame."—Vol. i. f. 31.

The Roman Ermine Street is locally known as the High Dyke, said to be so called because it was raised above the heathland through which it passed; in the thirteenth century it was called "le Heydik" ('Descriptive Cat. Anc. Deeds,' vol. iv. p. 112), as well as Hindelopdich, 1232 (Final Concords, Linc., vol. i. No. 100); the latter name is interpreted to mean Hind's-leap-dyke. The name Byard's Leap attaches to the cross-roads north of Ancaster, where the Sleaford-Newark road crosses the High Dyke. It is said locally to be derived from the wonderful jump over this cross of a bay horse, whose rider was pursued by a witch ('Hist. of Sleaford,' &c., Trollope, p. 49); but may it not commemorate the older Hind's Leap, and High Dyke be a survival of Heydik and Hindelopdich?

ALFRED WELBY.

DE EVERMUS AND DE RULLO PEDIGREES.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' assist me to the De Evermus pedigree in Mr. J. H. Round's 'Feudal England,' as I am unable to obtain the book? Is there any known pedigree of the De Rullo and FitzGilbert families and of Baldwin FitzGilbert, son of Robert, whose daughter married Hugh Wac?

H. WAKE.

GIBBON'S MS. OF 'THE DECLINE AND FALL.'—Can any one inform me whether the MS. of Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire' is in existence; and, if so, where it is at the present moment? S.

## Replies.

### ST. COLUMBA'S WELL.

(10 S. vi. 409, 455.)

DR. REEVES, in the notes to his edition of Adamnan's 'Vita Sancti Columbe,' enumerates fifty-three churches, chapels, wells, and places in Scotland bearing the saint's name. There is a parish in this county (Wigtownshire) called Kirkcolm, which name is pronounced Kirkum, representing the Gaelic *circ Colum*. It is interesting to note that the local pronunciation has not changed during six hundred years, as appears from the phonetic writing "Kyrkum" in an Act of Edward I. in 1296. Corsewall, the seat of Mr. Carrick Buchanan, lies close to the village of Kirkcolm, and just within the park gate is St. Columb's Well, over which the late proprietor, Mr. Carrick Moore, a frequent and erudite contributor to 'N. & Q.,' caused a stone temple to be erected, with the legend FONS · COLUMBE over the arched recess. In the garden at Corsewall is a richly carved Celtic cross, which may be approximately dated from the ninth century; and the name Corsewall itself signifies the cross well, or well of the cross. (See Jamieson's 'Scottish Dictionary' for "corse" as the recognized form of "cross" in Lowland Scots.)

I may mention that a blunder noticed by Dr. Reeves as having been committed in the spelling of another dedication to St. Columb, namely, Kilmaccoln, a town and parish in Renfrewshire, has been rectified lately. When the Glasgow and South-Western Railway opened a station there, the ancient name was changed to Kilmalcolm, which totally altered the stress and meaning. Kilmaccoln, with stress on the last syllable, signifies *cill mo Colum*, at the cell or chapel of dear Columb. Kilmalcolm, with stress on the penultimate, means *cill macail Colum*, at the cell of Columb's servant. The stress in place-names—a sure guide to the etymology and meaning of compounds—seldom, one may say never, alters in local pronunciation, though railways are responsible for much mispronunciation by strangers. As a director of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company, I am pleased to have been able to persuade my colleagues to revert to the correct spelling of Kilmaccoln.

In the extract from the *Proceedings* of the Scottish Antiquaries quoted by B. W. Killianan on Loch Ness is interpreted as "the *cill* or graveyard of St. Fianan (angli-



cized Finnan)." Is it not more probably *cill Adhamhnain* (*d* and *m* silenced by aspiration), the cell of Adamnan, the disciple and biographer of Columba? Cf. Killeunan in Cantyre and Killonan in Limerick, both of which Dr. Reeves considered to represent *cill Adhamhnain*. Kilfinichen, a parish in Mull, commemorates St. Findchan, or St. Fink, as he was known among the Lowland Scots; but, according to Capgrave, the saint usually called Finnan was Gwynnin or Wynnin to the Welsh of Strathclyde, and, dying in 579, was buried at Kilwinning, in Ayrshire. Kirkgunzeon, in Galloway, is one of his dedications. Within a few miles of where I write is Chipperfinian—*tiobar Finain*, Finan's Well—where are a holy well and the remains of a chapel; but this probably commemorates Bishop Finnan of Lindisfarne, who died in 662.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

**BLAKE'S SONGS: AN EARLY PRIVATE REPRINT** (10 S. vi. 421, 473).—MAJOR BUTTERWORTH is perfectly correct in identifying the copy of the Blake reprint described by me (now in the Liverpool University Library) with that recently in the possession of Mr. Bertram Dobell, and it ought to have occurred to me that the discrepancies between my own description and that of the cataloguer might suggest that the two referred to different copies. However, the binding is certainly not calf, but morocco; and the identity of the type with that of Pickering's first reprint makes it extremely improbable that the unpublished reprint was anything like so late as 1870, which is probably a hasty inference from the pencilled references of Mr. Yorke, or some later owner, to Shepherd's edition. Still, I think it not improbable that other copies may exist.

It is a pleasure to learn that Messrs. Methuen are about to publish a reproduction of Blake's 'Songs' with the original coloured designs. As every copy of the 'Songs' differs in colouring, and most of them in the arrangement of the poems, it will be interesting to see which copy Messrs. Methuen reproduce. The choice is a somewhat limited one. Of the twenty-two copies (A—Y) of the 'Songs' ('Songs of Innocence' alone, or together with the 'Songs of Experience') of which I gave collations in the larger Clarendon Press edition, only eight, or perhaps fewer, are still in this country and of these the two British Museum examples—the posthumous uncoloured one in the Reading-Room and the wretched made-up

Print-Room copy—are obviously impossible. Mr. William Muir in his hand-tinted facsimiles followed Flaxman's copy for the 'Songs of Innocence,' and the Beckford copy (now in America) for the 'Songs of Experience'; but while this selection had the interest of illustrating Blake's earlier and later manner as a colourist, it detracted somewhat from the harmony of the book considered as a whole. It may be hoped, therefore, that whichever copy Messrs. Methuen follow will be adhered to in what Blake would have called its "minute particulars"; and if this is done it almost restricts their choice to one of three sources: (1) Gerald Massey's copy, now, or until quite recently, in the possession of Mr. Quaritch; (2) one or other of the three copies bequeathed by Blake's friend John Linnell to his sons; and (3) Crabb Robinson's copy, now in the possession of Mr. Fairfax Murray.

While on this subject I should be glad if any of your readers could help me to ascertain what has become of (1) the incomplete copy "E," sold at Sotheby's, 20 Nov., 1900; (2) of the copy "I," presumably followed by Shepherd; (3) of the copy "T" ("Blake's own"), followed by Gilchrist; or (4) of the copy "Y," presumably followed by Wilkinson and the producer of the private reprint.

May I also note here a correction of an error which occurs in the 'Catalogue of Books, Engravings, Water-Colors, and Sketches by William Blake' exhibited at the Grolier Club, New York, from 26 January to 25 February, 1905? In this bibliography Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9 are identical respectively with my copies A, B, D, N, R, V; but the entries 5, "another copy," and 6, "a copy beautifully colored," are calculated to mislead the bibliographer of Blake. This catalogue, as the compiler informed me, was hastily produced, the numbering of the items being left to the printer, who has created an imaginary copy by affixing separate numbers to the first and second part of the description of a single example; that is to say, entries 5 and 6 both refer to the copy which I call "G." In spite of some defects, this little catalogue is extremely interesting and valuable. Entry 139 contains a description of the Rossetti MS. commonly called the 'Manuscript Book,' which has the additional interest of being written by its owner, Mr. W. A. White, of Brooklyn.

JOHN SAMPSON.

**THE AINSTEY OF YORK** (10 S. vi. 462).—Nothing is gained by consulting an Anglo-Saxon dictionary without understanding the



phonetic laws of the language; or by inventing forms that could not exist. It is weary work to put such blunders right.

There is no such word as *anstede*, nor could it mean "withstanding place"; indeed, how can a mere stead, or situation, be rightly said to withstand? Next, the alleged Anglo-Saxon "*anstanden*, to withstand, to be steadfast," is a fiction. It is in Bosworth's dictionary, without any reference, except a cross reference to *onstandan*; and when you look for that, you naturally do not find it! Then how did it get there? Because there is a word of that form in the literature. The reference is to a passage in the '*Liber Scintillarum*,' chap. xxx., where the Latin *instanti labore* is glossed by "*mid onstandendum geswince*," i.e., with urgent labour. This implies an A.-S. verb *onstandan*, to be urgent; not a word about "withstanding," which is only the dictionary-writer's playfulness. And it is from this verb, occurring once only, and quite misunderstood, that we are asked to coin an imaginary *anstede*, with an impossible sense.

And, all the while, the sense of Anstey, in Herts, is perfectly well known, and was explained two years ago in my '*Place-Names of Herts*.' It represents the A.-S. *anstiga* or *anstigo*, for which only one reference is given in the A.-S. dictionary, and that not under *an*, but under *stiga*! However, I give three other references for it, and explain it. It simply means "path for one man," or a narrow track—*an* meaning "one," and *stiga* "a path," the familiar North-Country *Sty*, as in *Sty Head Pass*. Why a certain district was named from it, we have, I suppose, no historical record. Of course one must not take Salmon's '*History of Hertfordshire*' seriously; he simply made up his form *Heanstige* in his lightheartedness, the only recorded forms (four of them) being all innocent of initial *H*.

Of course the Southern form is Anstey, without the *i*, for how could it be anything else? And of course the Northern form is Ainsty, with the *i*, because it represents the Old Norse *einn*, i.e., "one." The whole word is duly recorded by Vigfusson, who gives: "*Einstigi*, a single pass, so narrow that only one can pass." The explanation that "the *i* is inserted to extend the accent on the first syllable" directly contradicts the universal law of such English compounds. The first syllable is never "extended"; it is usually contracted; and that is why the A.-S. *an*, with long *a*, became short *a* in the compound.

I do not think all these crude theories

ought to be so lightly invented, now that phonetics are beginning to be understood.

WALTER W. SKELTON.

RITUAL QUESTION (10 S. vi. 428).—The English custom of reading the Gospel on the left side of the celebrant's place, viz., the middle of the altar, and the Epistle on the right, is a survival of a very ancient custom. In the most ancient churches in Rome the Gospel ambo is on the left, and the Epistle ambo on the right. Whether they are north and south depends on the orientation of the churches. In Northern Europe, where orientation is usually observed, the Gospel side is the north, and the Epistle side the south, and the readers of the Epistle and Gospel accordingly stand and read on those sides. But if the celebrant reads them himself, or if one other person reads both, they are still read from their proper places. Such was the Roman and mediæval English custom, which, like the "*Gloria*" before the Gospel, has retained a firmer hold than most ritual traditions have. The origin of the custom probably was simply that the Epistle and Gospel had to be read somewhere, and that the right and left places were fixed on without any particular design. Durandus gives some fanciful reasons in '*Rationale*,' lib. iv. cap. 23, '*De mutatione sacerdotis*,' as that Christ came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance, and their place is the left side, and so on. The Epistles were addressed more especially to the faithful, whose place is the right. The "crossing over" is simply a necessity of the case when the same person reads both Epistle and Gospel, if the traditional positions are to be preserved. We cherish these as venerable links with times which were possibly in some ways better than our own. J. T. F.

Durham.

In describing the ceremonies of a Low Mass the Rev. John O'Brien in his '*History of the Mass*,' speaking of the moving of the missal during the "*Munda cor meum*," says at p. 232:—

"The literal or natural meaning of removing the missal at this place is that the Epistle corner of the altar may be entirely free for receiving the gifts presented and placed there by the people at the offertory, and to make room for the paten, which in former times was much larger than it is now (*Romsee*, iv. 107; *Kozma*, p. 182). Mystically, this ceremony is intended to remind us of the translation of the word of God from the Jews, represented by the Epistle side, to the Gentiles, represented by the Gospel side, in accordance with what is said for St. Paul and Barnabas in the Acts of the Apostles (xiii. 46). . . . The bringing back of the missal after



wards denotes the final return of the Jews to Christianity at the preaching of Enoch and Elias (Durandus, 'Rationale,' p. 195)."

The usage in the ante-Communion service of the Church of England noted by T. M. W. is probably due to an imitation of the above-mentioned ceremony at a Low Mass.

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

It is a rule of the Church that the Epistle should be read on the south, and the Gospel on the north side of the altar; therefore, when a priest is unassisted, he must necessarily go from north to south, and again from south to north, in order to fulfil his duty. His changes of place have been interpreted by some symbolists as being representations of the passing of our Lord from Caiaphas to Pilate, from Pilate to Herod, and from Herod back to Pilate. See Charles Walker's 'The Ritual Reason Why,' p. 114.

ST. SWITHIN.

Assuming that on the continent of Europe the spread of the Gospel was, generally speaking, from the south towards the north, it may be that the south side of a church is symbolical of the abode of the faithful (to whom the Epistles are naturally addressed) and that consequently the north side of a church represents the country of those unconverted to the faith (to whom preachers of the Gospel are sent): thus the crossing over of the clergyman from the Epistle or south side to the Gospel or north side may be symbolical of the going forth of one from those already in the faith to enlighten the Gentiles by the preaching of the Gospel.

THOS. C. MYDDELTON.

St. Albans.

The act of crossing over from south to north symbolizes nothing. It is a consequence of man's inability to be in two places at once. The Gospel is read on the north side to symbolize its proclamation to the heathen nations, the missionary work of the early Church having been mainly directed to the north of the first strongholds of the faith. Consequently the south side symbolizes the already evangelized peoples to whom the Epistles were written.

FRED. G. ACKERLEY.

Grindleton, Clitheroe.

Information might be found in the 'Directorium Anglicanum: a Manual of Directions for the Right Celebration of the Holy Communion, for the Saying of Mattins,' &c., by the late Rev. F. G. Lee.

F. E. B. POLLARD-URQUHART.

Castle Pollard, Westmeath.

THE DOROTHY VERNON LEGEND: 'THE KING OF THE PEAK' (10 S. vi. 321, 382, 432).

—I thought I had made it quite clear in my notes on the Dorothy Vernon legend as to the authorship of the book called 'The King of the Peak.' The REV. JOHN PICKFORD's comment, however, might imply that my statement threw some doubt on William Bennet having written the book.

Briefly, the facts are as follows. Allan Cunningham wrote a *short story* called 'The King of the Peak.' This appeared in *The London Magazine* for March, 1822.

William Bennet's *novel* 'The King of the Peak' was published in 1823. At any rate, the book bears that date on its title-page. The title-page reads thus:—

"The King of the Peak | A Romance. | By the Author of 'The Cavalier,' &c. | In three volumes. Vol. I. [Vol. II. Vol. III.] | London | printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown | Paternoster Row | 1823."

The book bears a long dedication to the Mayor of Liverpool, signed "Lee Gibbons." In answer to an inquiry of mine in *The Manchester City News* in June of last year, Dr. Charles J. Bennet, of Buxton (a son of William Bennet), wrote:—

"'The King of the Peak' was written by my father—a student of law, calling himself Lee Gibbons—in 1820, he being then twenty-four years of age. The book was published in three volumes in 1823 for private circulation only."

MR. PICKFORD is right except as regards the date, which was 1823. William Bennet, though often asked to do so, would never republish 'The King of the Peak,' which is written in rather a boyish vein. After his death, however, a revised edition, in one volume, was issued by Messrs. Chapman & Hall (1883), edited by his son Dr. Robert Bennet.

From the above statement of Dr. Charles Bennet it would appear that, although Cunningham's tale appeared in print a year before Bennet's, Bennet's had been written first. Certainly there is no doubt that William Bennet wrote the *novel* called 'The King of the Peak.' The confusion arises from there being a novel and a short story with the same name published within a year of each other, but by different authors, and from the fact of the name of the author of the short story being the better known.

F. H. CHEETHAM.

ST. EDITH (10 S. vi. 29, 70, 91, 116).—The many kind letters that I have received relative to my query about this saint, particularly from Hampshire and Wiltshire correspondents, suggests the idea to send



to 'N. & Q.' a few further details that I have obtained.

Dr. James Anderson's 'Royal Genealogies of Emperors, Kings, and Princes, from Adam to these Times,' published in folio by Simon & Clerke in Cornhill (1737), is full of pedigrees of the Saxon kings of Mercia, of East Anglia, and the West Saxons, which are very clearly set forth. Anderson, like many earlier writers, makes St. Edith of Pollesworth, in Warwickshire, sister of King Ethelwolf and aunt of King Alfred. "King Edgar the Peaceable, born 943, King of England 959," was father of St. Edith of Wilton.

From a delightful book, locally printed and long out of print, by James Smith, entitled 'Wilton and its Associations' (1851), I venture to quote the following, as I think it will be new to many of my correspondents:—

"In the reign of Edgar, a lady of gentle birth named Wulfrith, who was receiving her education at the monastery, according to the custom of the period, attracted that youthful monarch's amorous attentions.....The better to defend herself against his importunities, she wore the veil which she had not yet ceremoniously assumed."

At p. 160 the author quotes from "a singular metrical legend entitled 'Chronicon Vilondunense,'" for the publication of which, he says:—

"we are indebted to the zeal of Sir Richard Hoare, of which only one MS. copy was in existence at the period of its being first given to the world in typographical form. It is conjectured to have been written by one of the chaplains of the monastery, about the year 1420, seventy years later than the date commonly assigned to the composition of 'Piers Plowman's Visions,' and seventy years earlier than the writing of 'Canterbury Tales.'"

Mr. Smith continues:—

"The chronicle extends to the length of 1,250 verses.....Our rhymers goes on to tell of King Edgar's.....travelling from Shaftesbury towards Winchester, when he

Came to Wilton at the last,  
And a new fair church saw he.

Religious women then dwelt there,  
Sacred maids and sisters fair,  
Maidens young of book to lore  
Welcomed the king with right good cheer.

Unto the cloister him they brought,  
Into the frater entered he;  
Him meekly then the maids besought  
With them to take his charity.

For at the lectern sat a maid,  
And Wulfrith was that maiden's name,  
A baron's daughter sooth was she  
And a maid of right good fame.

The maiden read that lesson through  
As the king did sit at meat;  
I wene he took good heed thereto,  
For her voice was mild and sweet.

Twenty-four leaves in the MS. are missing. When we take up the broken thread, Wulfrith's daughter (Edith) is growing towards womanhood."

At p. 3 Mr. Smith says that

"Wulfrith, retiring to Kemsing, in Kent, which formed part of the possessions of the monastery, gave birth to a female child, who received the name of Edith."

The poem, referring to St. Edith, says:—

Each man and woman loved her dear,  
And eke wild beasts and fowls of flight  
To her would cleping come, nor fear,  
But at her bidding down would light.  
And from her hand their meat would take,  
But doves of all birds loved she most.

St. Edith, predeceasing her mother Wulfrith, gathered all the sisterhood around her as she lay dying, and feebly said:—

I pray you all, my sisters dear,  
Forgive me all offence I've brought;  
Sweet mother mine, forgive me here  
Past faults indeed of word or thought.

But when this virgin forth had passed;  
Wulfrith, her mother, wept full sore;  
Her hands she wrung, her teeth she gnashed,  
And cried, "My wordly joy is lore."

The translation of St. Edith's body was the occasion of fresh miracles, and we are next favoured with a list of those performed by Wulfrith, scarcely less extraordinary than those imputed to her daughter St. Edith. For the rest of the extracts from the poem I must refer the curious to Mr. Smith's little book. Although, despite diligent search, I have never seen a second copy (it was printed for private circulation), I remembered quite well that it was here many years ago. I was therefore charmed to find the lost book hidden behind some old local histories, and I now supplement the queries and replies relative to St. Edith by these extracts, which I conclude with the last verse of the poem:—

Bot prey we Thū that he gaunt us  
That we mow come, after owre deythe,  
To the same place th' as seynt Edeys.  
Amen.

F. H. SUCKLING.

Highwood, Romsey, Hants.

CLASSICS (GREEK AND ROMAN): ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS (10 S. vi. 268).—A very useful list of English translations from Greek and Roman writers will be found at the end of the volumes of "Bohn's Classical



Library," now published by Bell & Sons. At the end of my copy of Justin (1886) in this series is a list of 65 classical translations and at this date this library of classical translations consisted of 98 volumes, and probably the number has since been increased. Amongst the historical and geographical writers are Marcellinus, Cæsar, Herodotus, Justin, Nepos, Eutropius, Livy, Pausanius, Strabo, Suetonius, Tacitus, Thucydides, and Xenophon. A complete catalogue of all English translations of all classical writers would be a very useful and interesting compilation. As Bohn's volumes are easily accessible, a list of all the English translations not in Bohn's series would make, with Bohn's list, a complete catalogue. I subjoin a list of a few.

*English Translations not in Bohn's Series.*

1. Tacitus, Works. By Arthur Murphy, Jones's Classical Family Library, 1830.
2. Herodotus, History. Jones's Classical Family Library, 1830.
3. Tacitus, Annals and History. By Dryden, Higden, Bromley, Fearn, Hart, Sir F. M., G. C., Savile, Sir H. S., Dr. —, L'Estrange, J. S., Dennis, Potenger. With Tacitus's Germania and Agricola. 3 vols. 1716.
4. Suetonius, Lives of the Twelve Cæsars. By Alexander Thomson, M.D. 1796.
5. Juvenal, Satires. Perseus, Satires. By Rev. M. Madan. 2 vols. 1813. Latin and English. New edition in 1829.
6. Pliny the Consul, Letters. By William Melmoth. 2 vols. 1786. The tenth edition, revised, 1805.
7. Pliny, Panegyric upon the Emperor Trajan. By George Smith. 1702.
8. Cicero, Three Bookes of Duties. By Nicholas Grimald. 1553, 1556, 1558, 1564, 1568, 1574, 1583, 1596, 1600.
9. Cicero, Letters. By William Melmoth. 2 vols. 1808.
10. Cicero, Two last Pleadings against Verres. By Charles Kelsall. 1812.
11. Cicero, Select Orations. By William Duncan. With Latin. Dublin, 1830.
12. Horace, Satires and Epistles. By S. Dunster. With Latin. 1712.
13. Horace, Works. By Rev. Philip Francis. Latin and English. 1756. 4 vols.
14. Horace, Works. Latin and English. 2 vols. 1811.
15. Horace, Satires. Latin and English. 12mo.
16. Cæsar, De Bello Gallico. Latin, and an inter-linear translation.
17. Lucian, Select Dialogues, and Tract on History. By J. Carr. 1805.
18. Seneca, Morals. By Sir Roger L'Estrange. 1735, another ed., 1803.
19. Seneca, The Ten Tragedies. With text. By Watson Bradshaw.
20. Gellius, Attic Nights. By Rev. W. Beloe. 1795.
21. Ovid, Metamorphoses. By Henry King. 1871.
22. Virgil, Works. By Lonsdale and Lee. 1872.
23. Ovid, Metamorphoses. By J. J. Howard. 2 vols. 1807.
24. Collections from the Greek Anthology. By Rev. Robert Bland. 1813.
25. Polybius, General History. By Hampton. 3 vols. 1809.
26. Thucydides, History. By Rev. S. T. Bloomfield, D.D. 3 vols. 1829.
27. Plato, Cratylus, Phædo, Parmenides, Timæus. By Thomas Taylor. 1793.
28. Aristophanes, The Plutus. By Charles P. Gerard. 1847.
29. Æschylus, Tragedies. By R. Potter. 1819.
30. Hierocles, Commentaries on Pythagoras's Verses. By N. Rowe. 1707.
31. Aristophanes, Comedies. By T. Mitchell. 2 vols. 1820.
32. Æschylus, Plays. By Robert Potter. 1886. Edited by H. Morley.
33. Demosthenes, Orations on Public Deliberation. By T. Leland, D.D. 1763.
34. Homer, the Iliad. 2 vols. Oxford, 1821.
35. Rhodius, The Argonautics. By W. Preston, M.R.I.A. 4 vols. 1811.
36. Rhodius, Argonautic Expedition. Verse. By E. B. Greene. 2 vols. 1780.
37. Xenophon, History of Greece. By Dean Smith. 1812.
38. Xenophon, Expedition of Cyrus. 12mo.
39. Longinus, On the Sublime. By William Smith, A.M. 1752.

CAIUS.

A "Manual of Classical Literature, from the German of J. J. Eschenburg.... With Additions.... by N. W. Fiske.... Philadelphia, .... 1844," gives lists of translations into various languages, English of course being one of them. The lists are not exhaustive, but are well worthy of reference. My copy is of the fourth edition, seventh thousand. The seventh edition of Eschenburg's book was published in Berlin, 1824.

The 'Manual' does not mention any translation of Photius. It gives editions of his 'Bibliotheca,' 'Lexicon,' 'Nomocanon,' and 'Letters.'

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"O DEAR, WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE?" (10 S. vi. 29, 57, 73, 92, 116, 152, 198, 454.) —It was not said at the penultimate reference, as is now averred, that "'fairin' is not one of Burns's words." The statement, on the other hand, was, "'Fairing' is not one of Burns's words, as any expert is fully aware." The object of the remark was to show that, as the poet does not use this English form in his acknowledged writings, he was not likely to have it in an anonymous product. Those familiar with Burns's poems know, of course, that "fairin'" occurs in 'Death and Dr. Hornbook' and 'Tam o' Shanter,' and they will be surprised to learn that a third example has been found.

With regard to the Scottish use of the particle "of," there is no need to withdraw a word of what was said at p. 198. It would



be irrelevant to discuss the subject at large under the present heading, but it may be said now that it is misleading to draw a general inference from Burns's practice either when he is writing English or when he places the word before another beginning with a vowel. After a careful perusal of 'Scotch Drink,' and the Epistles to Davie, William Simpson, and John Lapraik, it may be safe to strike an average regarding his method. The following may be taken as a typical stanza:—

Of a' the thoughtless sons o' man,  
Commen' me to the hardie clan;  
Except it be some idle plan  
O' rhymin' clink,  
The devil-haet, that I sud ban,  
They ever think.

THOMAS BAYNE.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10 S. vi. 389, 432).—The lines beginning

O ye who patiently explore

are from Wordsworth's second poem entitled 'September, 1819,' and, with some differences in punctuation, form the last stanza but one of that poem. IVOR B. JOHN.

INDIAN JUGGLERY (10 S. vi. 430).—There is something concerning the wonderful jugglery of the (East) Indian in Frost's 'Lives of the Conjurers,' 1881, pp. 93-8, and p. 193; and in Mr. Harry Quilter's 'What's What,' 1902, pp. 785-6. But more will be found, especially concerning the Indian jugglers, who exhibited in London from 1810 to 1815, in 'The Book of Curiosities,' by the Rev. I. Platts, pp. 62-3 and 897-9. Morley in his 'Bartholomew Fair' alludes to the "wonderful Indian water-works." J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

BASIL MONTAGU'S MSS. (10 S. iv. 109, 156).—It may save trouble to future searchers for this lost autobiography if I put on record that, by a recent inquiry at the Birkbeck College, I ascertained that all the MSS. which Mrs. Montagu presented "passed out of the possession of this institution many years ago." C. S. W. K.

Reform Club.

BISHOP BERKELEY: 'ADVENTURES OF SIGNOR GAUDENTIO' (10 S. vi. 410).—In the 'Works of George Berkeley,' edited by Fraser, 1871, vol. iv. p. 251, will be found sufficient observations as to the authorship of this work. Fraser considers it may be fairly inferred that Berkeley was not the author, and adds: "The work is now assigned, on what seems to be sufficient evidence, to Simon Berington, a Catholic priest."

He also quotes Cornwall Lewis as stating the same authorship as a fact in "Methods of Observation and Reasoning in Politics," vol. ii. p. 273, note." LYDIA LYTTON.

RIGHT HON WILLIAM CONOLLY (10 S. vi. 268, 354, 412, 452).—The William Conolly who married Lady Anne Wentworth was not the Speaker, but his nephew and heir. The Speaker's wife was Catherine, the eldest daughter of Sir Albert Conyngham, and sister of Henry, the first Earl of Conyngham. The Speaker died in 1729, not 1754. I shall be happy to lend H. vol. iii. of the *Journal of the County Kildare Archaeological Society*, if he will send me his address.

J. T. BROOKE.

Green Bank, Carlow.

CURRENT SLANG: "WHAT?" (10 S. vi. 247, 393).—"What? What? What?" was the usual conclusion to any remark made by King George III.:—

Lo! the Monarch, in his usual way,  
Like lightning spoke, "What this? what this?  
what? what?"—Peter Pindar.

R. L. MORETON.

LORD LISMORE (10 S. vi. 429).—The Earldom of Lismore in question was that conferred, together with the Viscounty of Tallow, by James III. and VIII., on Col. Daniel O'Brien, 11 Oct., 1746. His only son James Daniel, afterwards (5 Nov., 1759) second Earl, was the "Lord Talon" mentioned by Casanova. See 'The Jacobite Peerage,' &c., pp. 74-7. It should be remembered that, James having been recognized as a sovereign by the various continental powers, his creations were accepted as valid abroad. REVIGNY.

Chertsey.

I remember a Count Tallon in the French cavalry in the Crimea. F.L.S.

LAWS OR CUSTOM OF WAR (10 S. vi. 429).—Stratagems and ruses in war are not yet illegal; but inasmuch as up to the present it is the enemies of this country who have chiefly suffered from them, so it will be found that it is foreign writers who chiefly object to them.

Mr. W. E. Hall in his 'International Law' (fifth ed., 1904, p. 538) writes on this point as follows:—

"It is perfectly legitimate to use the distinctive emblems of an enemy in order to escape from him or to draw his forces into action; but it is held that ..... a vessel using the enemy's flag must hoist its own flag before firing with shot or shell."

After referring to a case very much in point which occurred off Barcelona in 1800,



and which was adversely criticized by M. Ortolan (*Dép. de la Mer*, liv. III. ch. 1), the author asks

"how he and M. Calvo (1863) could separate the case from that of a vessel flying, as she is *confusedly* at liberty to do, false colours until the moment before firing her first gun."

This seems to show that a naval officer of the present day would be fully justified in following the precedent set by Lieut. Handyman.

ALAN STEWART.

A PUGGING TOOTH (10 S. vi. 342, 391, 434).—PROF. SKERT may be interested to know that, eighteen or nineteen years ago, I used to hear a rather quarrelsome school-boy at Swansea make use of the expression "I'll give you a pugging!" or "I'll pug you!" where "pugging" and "pug" were exactly equivalent to "punching" and "punch." I do not know what part of the country this boy came from, but I know that he was not Welsh.

IVOR B. JOHN.

In 'The Century Dictionary,' under definition 3 of the verb "pug," there is a quotation from Ure's 'Dictionary,' where the machine that grinds and cuts the clay for brick-making is called "the mixing and pugging apparatus." This meaning of the word seems to correspond exactly to that of "a pugging tooth."

M. C. L.

New York.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE LYRICS (10 S. v. 429, 474).—Perhaps G. C. Stent's 'Entombed Alive, and other Songs, Ballads, &c., from the Chinese,' illustrated, 1878, may be worth consulting. A copy is offered for sale by Mr. H. Seers, of 147, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C., in his current catalogue (No. 77, item 146), price 2s.

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg, Germany.

LONGFELLOW'S 'FLOWERS' (10 S. vi. 249).—By "One who dwelleth by the castled Rhine," Longfellow meant the German critic and author Friedrich Wilhelm Carové, who died at Heidelberg in 1852. I have never seen the "language quaint and olden" in which he "spoke full well," but in translation its title is 'A Story without End,' and the designated sentence: "Flowers, that, like blue stars, gleam friendly in the green firmament of earth."

M. C. L.

New York.

"SKRIMSHANDER" (10 S. vi. 150, 232, 355).—The expression "skrimshanky" was used at a public dinner here in 1903 by a

Dorsetshire man, and referred to in *The Folkestone Herald* of 21 Feb., 1903, as a difficult word to interpret. Walker gives "Skimble-skimble, wandering wild, a cant word."

R. J. FYNMONZ.

Sandgate.

In my reply at the last reference the verb should have been printed *scrimshaw*, not "skrimshan."

N. W. HILL.

Philadelphia.

"IN VADIIS" (10 S. vi. 430).—"The Record Interpreter," by C. T. Martin, in the glossary of Latin words has:—

"*Incudiere*, to mortgage; to pawn."

"*Vadium*, surety; wage."

Did these people pay on their goods that were in pledge?

ARTHUR RUSSEY.

Tankerton-on-Sea, Kent.

See pp. 227-30 of the "Glossarium Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis conditum a Carolo du Fresne Domino du Cange," published at Niort, 1887, vol. viii. (T-Z). *Vadiis* means "wages, pledges, honoraria," according to the circumstances.

E. S. DODGSON.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS STEPHENSON (10 S. vi. 148, 216).—According to *The Gentleman's Magazine*, he was a nephew of Major-General Sir B. Stephenson, and the date of his marriage with Miss Bevan was 3 June, 1834.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

RICHARD COWLEY THE ACTOR: WITNESSES TO HIS WILL (10 S. vi. 369, 456).—John Shancke (or Schanke) was an actor, and the author of a dramatic piece called 'Schanke's Ordinary.' His burial, on 27 Jan., 1635/6, is recorded in the register of St. Giles's Cripplegate.

WM. DOUGLAS.

125, Helix Road, Brixton Hill.

RED INDIANS IN POETRY (10 S. vi. 209, 296, 337).—The little volume relating to the Indians in which MR. GRIGOR saw Mrs. Sigourney's lines was probably by Fenimore Cooper, for they occur at the head of a chapter in his 'Redskins.'

N. W. HILL.

Philadelphia.

ADMIRAL CHRIST EPITAPH (10 S. vi. 425).—The late Mr. W. W. Morrell in his 'History of Selby,' 1867, p. 235, states that this verse, with slight variations, occurs several times in the church and churchyard at Selby, and he prints some of them, but not that here quoted. For some curious criticism upon it see *The Durham University Journal*, x. 116.

W. C. B.

It may be of interest to say that I have collected fully ten thousand quaint epitaphs.



The "Admiral Christ" one I have met with scores of times, though I have not noticed it at Selby. In Mr. J. Potter Briscoe's 'Gleanings from God's Acre' (p. 51) it is quoted thus:—

Though Boreas' blasts and Neptune's waves  
Have tost me to and fro,  
In spite of both by God's decree  
I harbour here below:  
Where at an anchor I do lie,  
With many of our fleet:  
And once again we must set sail,  
Our Admiral Christ to meet.

The above is to the memory of John Arthur, shipmaster, and is in Alloa (N.B.) Churchyard. Mr. Briscoe states that a similar epitaph is to be met with in Stepney Churchyard (to the memory of Capt. John Dunch, who died in 1696), and in the churchyard of St. Mary Key, Ipswich.

I have met with many variations of this epitaph in Yorkshire. It is in Batley, Wakefield, Keighley, Castleford, and many other Yorkshire churchyards. The Castleford one contains an extra two lines, and is as follows:

In memory of George Brook  
Mariner  
Who died September 4th 1856  
Aged 48 years  
Tho' Boreas' blasts and Neptune's waves,  
Have toss'd me to and fro  
Yet here at last by God's decree  
I harbour here below,  
While here at anchor ride  
With many of our fleet,  
Yet once again I shall set sail  
With Admiral Christ to meet,  
And there to anchor free from strife  
With Jesus to renew my life.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.,  
Editor *Yorkshire Notes and Queries*.

THE BIRD'S CLAW IN DEMONOLOGY (10 S. vi. 366).—As I recollect the story, Asmodeus assumed the form, and took the place, of Solomon. His conduct amongst the wives of Solomon was so diabolical that it begat suspicion, which was confirmed by the discovery of his footprints. But Solomon, who was then banished, would not have made the discovery. I am relying on my memory, which may not be quite accurate; and moreover there may be another legend of this sort than that which I mention.

E. YARDLEY.

'PROMOS AND CASSANDRA' (10 S. vi. 329).—There is no record of the performance of this play of Whetstone, on which 'Measure for Measure' is founded. In the 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.' it is stated, "Whetstone's unwieldy play was never acted." There is also no record to be found in Fleay's 'Chronicle of the English Drama.'

G. S.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*A History of Diplomacy in the International Development of Europe.* By David Jayne Hill, LL.D.—Vol. II. *The Establishment of Territorial Sovereignty.* (Longmans & Co.)

A YEAR after the appearance of Dr. D. J. Hill's philosophical 'History of Diplomacy' the second volume, dealing with 'The Establishment of Territorial Sovereignty,' sees the light. The shaping of this is most definitely shown in France, and especially in the contest for supremacy between the English and the French in what is known as the Hundred Years' War. At the outbreak of this in the reign of Edward III. the two great institutions, the Empire and the Papacy, were losing their universal character in presence of the development of national sentiment. A century had, however, to pass before the sentiment could be so diffused as to witness the welding into anything approaching to a homogeneous whole of Aquitaine, Poitou, Gascony (then devoted to British rule), Brittany, Normandy, Burgundy, Languedoc, Provence, and other great feudal states. As our author points out, neither ethnical nor territorial considerations were wholly prevalent in founding national sentiment. The dynastic pretensions of France and England, the papal mediation in the interest of France, the resulting dismemberment of Christendom, and the efforts of the Papacy to rehabilitate itself as an Italian state are subjects treated of in the opening chapter. A specially animated account is given of the condition of anarchy brought about by the Great Schism, due to the antagonism between Rome and Avignon. A significant feature in the decline of the institutions which characterize the period known as the Middle Ages is the rise of the Hanseatic League, a combination of traders which exercised an influence surpassing that of most of the kingdoms within whose borders its operations were carried on. Condensed, but clear and intelligible, is the history which is given, adding, perhaps, nothing to our knowledge of facts, but casting a brilliant light upon the relations between separate forces, and especially upon the influence of the Great Schism.

With the fall of the Greek Empire before the assault of the Ottoman Turks in 1453, and the consequent beginning of a new era in which the nations are to play the leading part in the organization of mankind, the introductory portion closes, and the second opens with the diplomacy of French expansion. This virtually coincides with the accession of Louis XI. and the wars between France and Burgundy. The methods of the astute French king changed the character of European diplomacy "not only in spirit, but in form." The events of the fifteenth century brought to light the principle, "so clear as to be worthy of recognition as a law of history, that as in the constitution of single states the dissolution of monarchy presents no other alternative than anarchy or self-government, so in the relations of independent sovereigns, war and diplomacy became the inevitable substitutes for empire." In the third chapter, dealing with 'The Imperial Aspirations of France,' the scene is transferred to Italy, where it remains during the two following chapters, ending with the collapse of Francis I. at the battle of Pavia and the sack of



Rome and capture of Clement VII. During the reigns of Louis XII., Ferdinand the Catholic, and the Emperor Maximilian diplomacy became "an organized institution, by which the chief powers were brought into closer and more vital relations with one another," thus originating the *Corps Diplomatique*. 'The International Influences of the Reformation' are the subject of chap. vi., which includes the marriage of Philip of Spain and Mary of England, the abdication of Charles V., the death of bloody Mary, the accession of Elizabeth, and the Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis, the "fundamental charter of Europe until the Treaty of Westphalia." With the Thirty Years' War, ending in and by the Treaty of Westphalia, the volume concludes. It is an admirably competent work, each section of which, conforming to a chapter, is followed by a formidable list of authorities. At the close of the volume come some useful tables, a competent index, and four maps, showing respectively 'The Possessions of France and England in the Hundred Years' War,' 'The Formation of Modern States,' 'Italy in the Sixteenth Century,' and 'The Territorial Changes effected by the Peace of Westphalia.' The last constitute a very helpful feature.

*A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Peerage and Baronage, the Privy Council, Knightage, and Companionage.* By Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King-of-Arms, and Ashworth P. Burke. (Harrison & Sons.)

THE sixty-ninth annual issue of 'Burke's Peerage'—the greatest genealogical and heraldic guide that any country can boast, an indispensable and indisputable authority with the historian, the scholar, the statesman, and the man of the world—puts in its welcome appearance. On its claims to attention and recognition there is, here at least, no need to expatiate. Attempts to shake its authority have been as numerous as those to dispute its pre-eminence, and have had the same fate, rendering evident its supremacy. Its contents have undergone years of scrutiny and supervision, and the statements it now enshrines are final and conclusive.

An abnormally large distribution of honours was witnessed in the course of the expiring year. Not for many years past has there been such an accession to the list of peers and baronets. From 1 December, 1905, to 1 December, 1906, two earldoms, four viscounties, and twenty-five baronies were added to the peerage; while between the same dates no fewer than thirty-two baronetcies were created. The average number of peers created during recent years has been five, and of baronets twelve. It will prove how thoroughly up to date is the information conveyed when it is stated that the change in the Earldom of Shannon necessitated by the death on the 11 December, and that in the baronetcy of Gordon caused by the death on the same date of Sir Home Seton Gordon, are duly noted in the text. The volume remains in itself an institution, and may be regarded as a perpetual appanage of the class to which it is the best conceivable guide.

*A Select Glossary.* By Richard Chenevix Trench. Edited with Additional Notes by A. Smythe Palmer, D.D. (Routledge & Sons.)

THIS is a further contribution of Dr. Smythe Palmer to "The English Library," consisting of

one of the popular philological treatises of Archbishop Trench, the information in which he has brought up to date. Besides giving very valuable information concerning the change wrought by time in the signification of words, this *opuscule* constitutes delightful and edifying reading. In a new edition Dr. Smythe Palmer might quote, as an instance of the change in the meaning of "buxome," "buxomeness," the following, which we extract from Oocleve, 'De Regimine Principum':—

God toke upone hym humble buxomesse  
Whan he hym wrappede in our mortalle rynde.

*The Small House at Allington.* 2 vols.—*The Last Chronicle of Barset.* 2 vols. By Anthony Trollope. (Bell & Sons.)

WITH the appearance of these two works, the latter of which is published by arrangement with the proprietors of the copyright, the handsome and attractive reissue by Messrs. Bell & Sons of Trollope's Barsetshire novels is completed. These two works are longer than their predecessors without being therefor the better. In comic relief Trollope was inferior to the best among his contemporaries, and the flirtations of John Eames are but poor stuff. John is himself but a poor creature. 'The Last Chronicle' is interesting as introducing almost all the ecclesiastics of the former works. The death of the Warden, with whom the series opened out, is appropriate as well as touching. That of Mrs. Proudie comes as a shock. The republication is judicious, and the reperusal is, as we can certify, a pleasant task.

*The Arabian Nights' Entertainment.* Translated by Edward William Lane. Edited by Stanley Lane-Poole, M.A. 4 vols. (Bell & Sons.)

IN spite of the attractions of privately printed editions, with the temptations of unemasculated text and recondite and pornographic notes, Lane's 'Arabian Nights' constitutes the standard edition of the great Oriental story-book. As such its proper place is in the enlarged edition of that now magnificent collection still known as "Bohn's Standard Library," of which it makes four volumes. The reissue, carefully superintended by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, reproduces in most respects the text of the edition of 1859, laboriously collated by the editor's father, Edward Stanley Poole. The notes, which constitute an important and valuable feature in the editions, are wisely carried to the end of the separate volumes, instead of forming at the end of each chapter almost a species of environment of the text. Two stories not included in Lane's translations—those of Aladdin and Ali Baba—are added. Thoroughly successful is the defence undertaken of Lane's translation, both in regard to omissions, many of which were imperative as well as expedient, and in respect of the style, which, whatever its faults, is immensely superior to Burton's. With a tolerably close acquaintance with modern renderings, English and foreign, of 'The Thousand and One Nights,' we affirm that the present edition is the best as well as the most convenient form in which the stories can be read.

*The Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal.* New Series, No. 2. (Reading, C. Slaughter.)

THE opening paper is by Mr. C. E. Keyser, and gives a good account of the churches of Letcombe Regis and Letcombe Bassett. They are out of the way of the ordinary tourist, and are consequently



little known, though they contain objects of interest for those who can appreciate relics of the Middle Ages which are not of a striking character. The church of Letcombe Regis is mainly of Perpendicular character, but there remain interesting traces of earlier styles, and the east window contains fragments of stained glass of more than one era, which seems to have been collected from various parts of the building. In the upper lights are crowned M's and S's, symbolic of the Blessed Virgin; and lower there are armorial shields. The font seems to be late Norman. It is circular and very plain, with an indented pattern round the rim. The church of Letcombe Bassett was also originally Norman, but time has dealt hardly with it. The chancel arch of the original structure yet remains. The arch and jambs are quite plain now, but Mr. Keyser suggests that mouldings once adorned them, which have been shaved off by some village mason with a passion for restoration. This is not unlikely; such persons have too often a taste for what they regard as neatness, which it is almost impossible to control. It seems unlikely that the arch and its jambs should have been left entirely without ornamentation when the abaci are still decorated with rich and beautiful scrollwork, of which a good illustration is given.

Mr. J. Giberne Sieveking contributes an interesting paper entitled 'God's Hostels,' on the almshouses at Quainton, near Aylesbury, which were founded by Sir Ralph Winwood in or about 1687. We wish the rules had been given in full, for the extracts furnished are of great interest. Religious freedom was not by any means encouraged. We are told that if any brother or sister of the house presumed to hold any "erroneous opinions in any principle of religion, after conviction by the Rector of Quainton.....who shall not, upon three admonitions.....revoke such error," they were to be deprived of their position and be for ever incapable of being restored thereto. Furthermore, they were not to frequent any ale-house in the town, unless it was on some business approved by the rector.

*Yorkshire Notes and Queries.* Edited by Charles F. Forshaw, LL.D. (Bradford, Market Street; London, Stock.)

ONE of the youngest and most vigorous offshoots of "N. & Q." is Dr. Forshaw's periodical. As the largest of counties, Yorkshire supplies abundant materials. Among antiquaries, too, Yorkshiremen are pre-eminent. Not entirely a product of local ability, though largely occupied with local matters, is the periodical, and among its contributors will be found many whose names are pleasantly and happily conspicuous in the pages of the parent production. One of the first names we encounter is that of Mr. Holden MacMichael. Next to Mr. Arthur W. Millar, Mr. MacMichael is the most important contributor to the present part, in which appears also the name of Mr. Harry Hems. The number has much antiquarian information of far more than local interest. Specially noteworthy articles are those on 'Kirkstall Abbey' and 'The Folk-Lore of some Yorkshire Dales.'

To "The New Universal Library" of Messrs. Routledge & Sons, which is attaining respectable proportions, have been added some interesting and important volumes. These include Leigh Hunt's *Stories from the Italian Poets and Dante and Pulci, with critical notices and lives of the writers; The*

*Consolation of Philosophy*, translated by H. R. James, M.A.; a translation of Dr. Reinhold Pauli's *Pictures of Old England; The Age of Chivalry*, by Thomas Bulfinch; *Borrow's Wild Wales*; *Hares Guesses at Truth by Two Brothers*, both series in one volume; *Marlowe's Dramatic Works*; Mackenzie's *Man of Feeling, and Man of the World; Hitopadesa; or, the Book of Good Counsel*, translated from the Sanskrit by the Rev. B. Hale Wortham, B.A.; *Swift's Journal to Stella; Historical Essays of Lord Macaulay*, being vol. II. of the collected works; *Religio Medici, Hydriotaphia, The Garden of Cyrus, and Christian Morals*, by Sir Thomas Browne; *Dante, and St. Anselm*, by Dean Church; and *Man and Earth*, by Alfred Kirchoff, with added chapters on the British Isles and the Britons and America and the Americans.

FROM the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association* Miss Ethel Lega-Weekes has reprinted *The Churchwardens' Accounts of South Tawton*, an excellent paper (illustrated), read at Lynton in July last.

### Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

TO secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

WE cannot undertake to advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

C. B. S., Toronto ("Poeta nascitur, non fit").—Mr. King in the last edition of his 'Classical and Foreign Quotations' includes the above among those which he has been unable to trace to their origin. Some variants are quoted at 10 S. iii. 433; iv. 35.

HAMMER ("Auction by inch of candle").—Descriptions of sales thus conducted will be found at 9 S. xi. 188, 333. References to other articles are appended to the first account.

CORRIGENDA.—*Aute*, p. 489, col. 1, l. 14 from foot, for "Amsterdam" read *Amsterdam*; p. 490, col. 1, l. 4 from foot, for "Cuveir" read *Cuivre*.

### NOTICE.

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We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.



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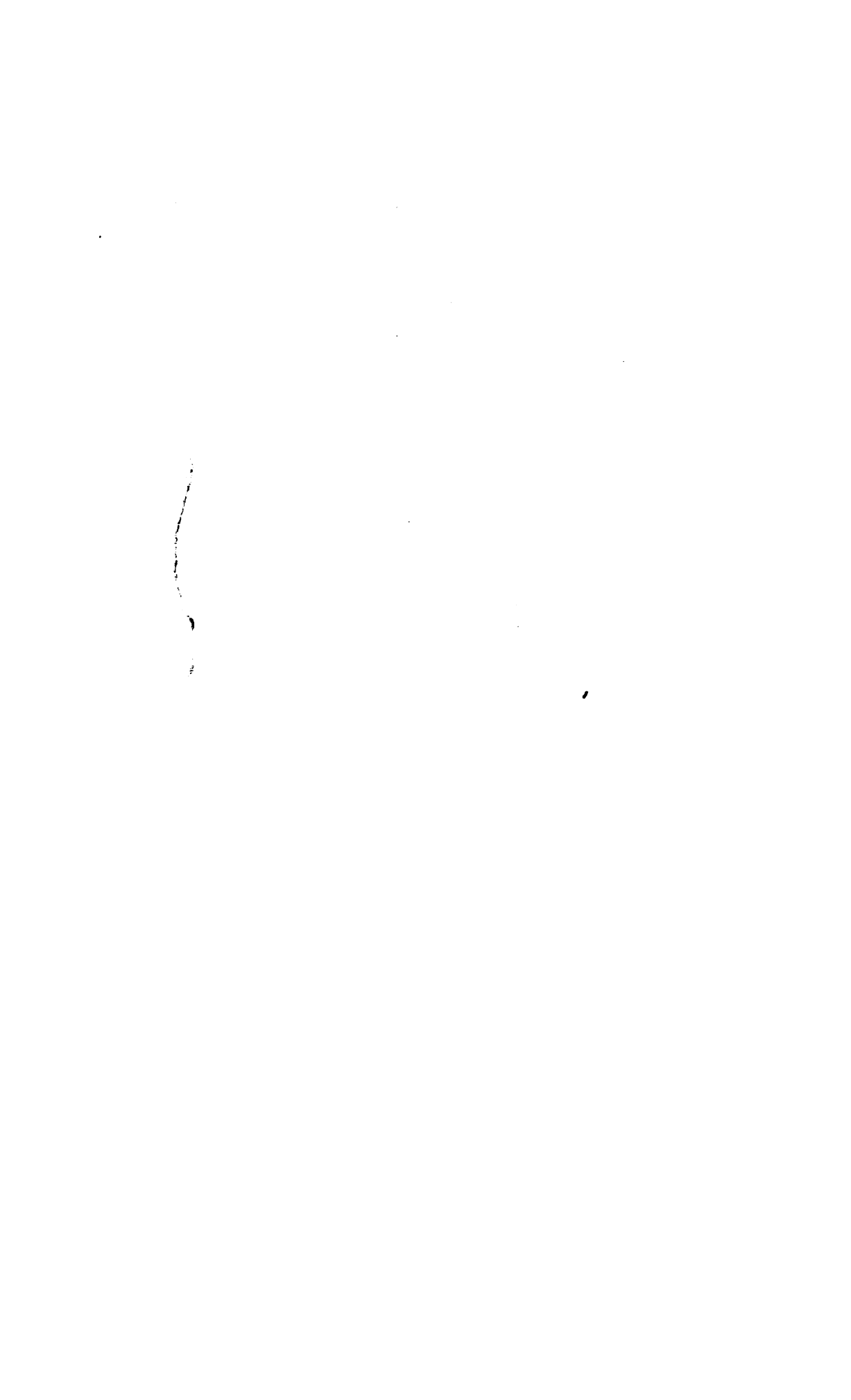
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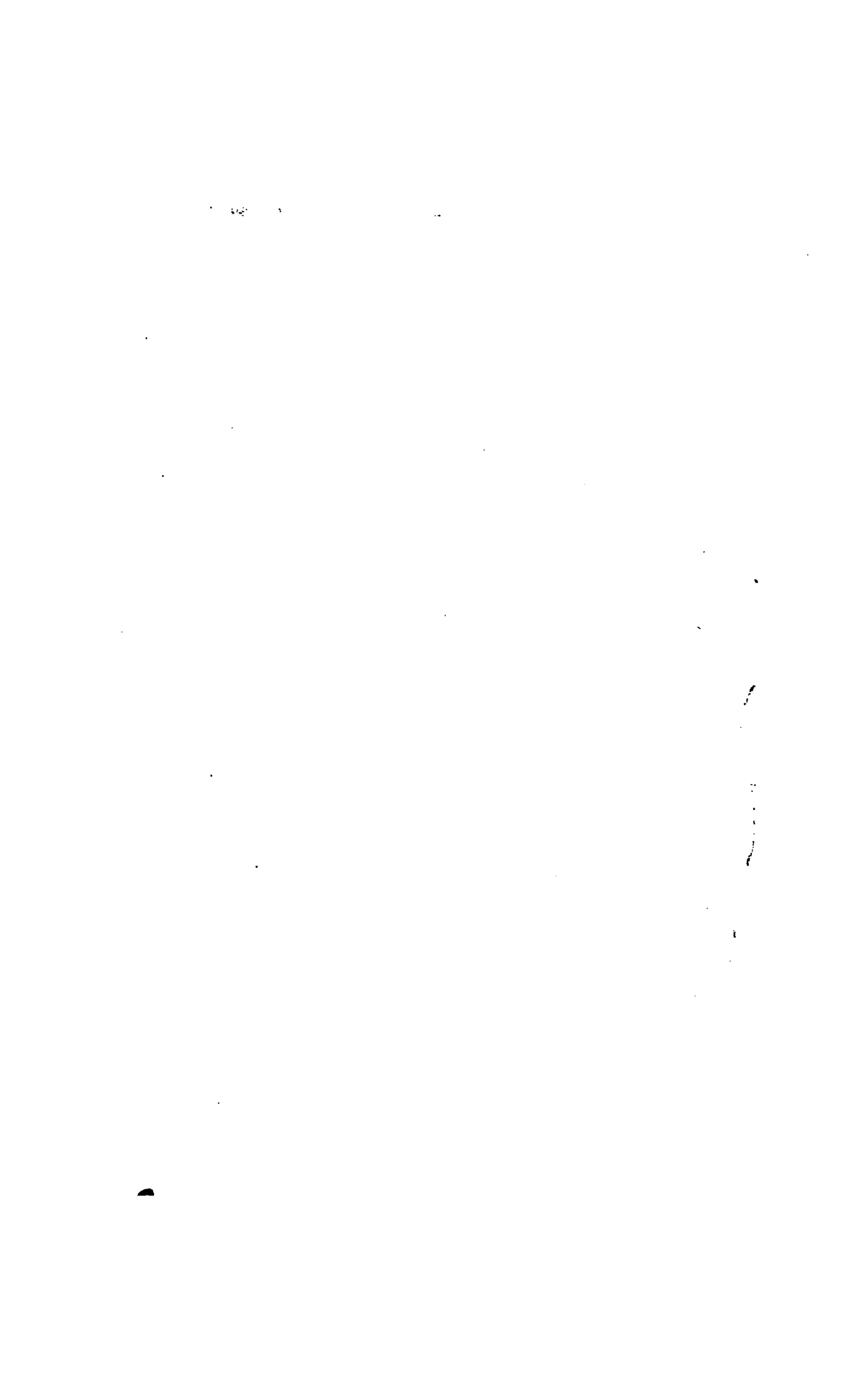








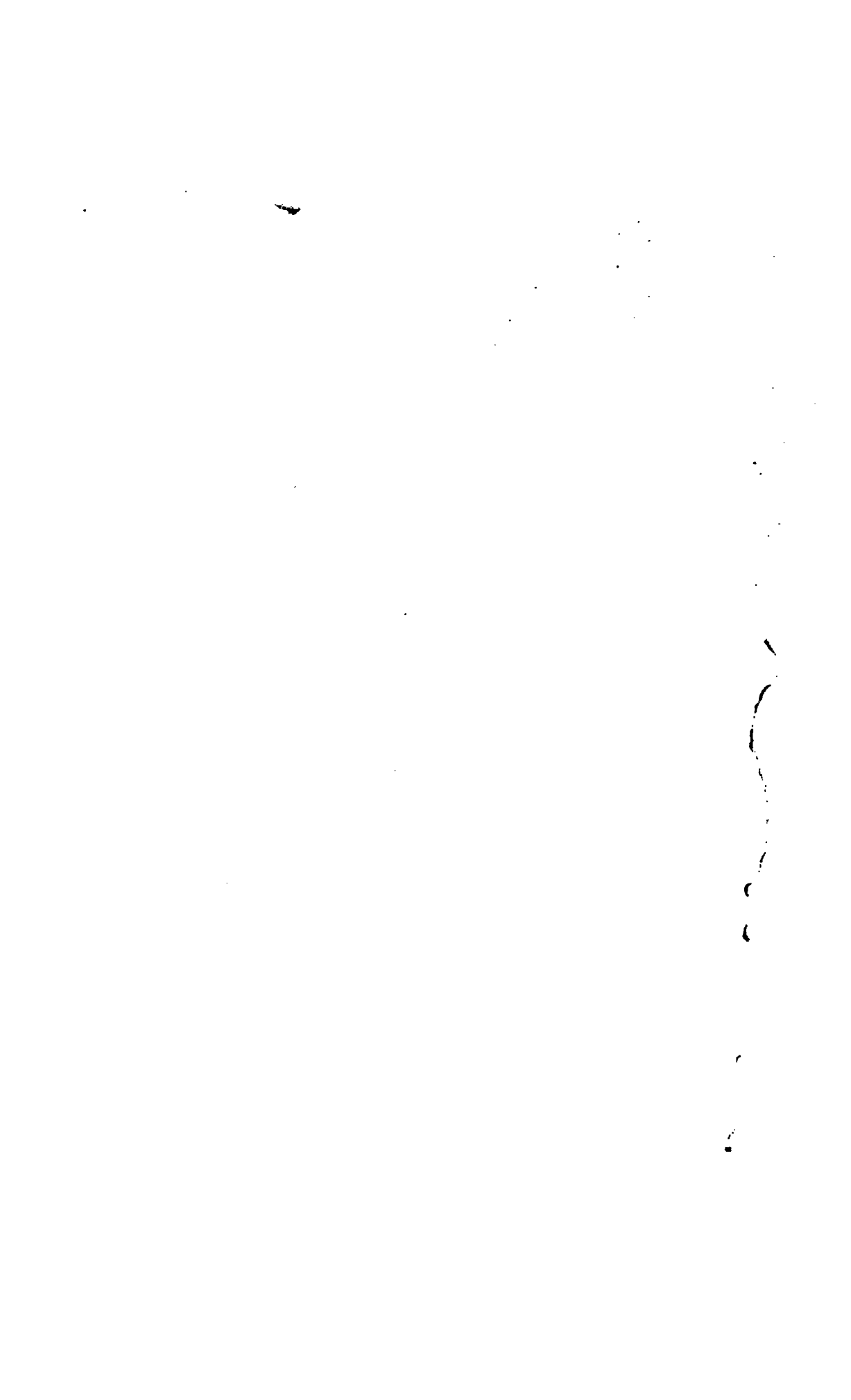




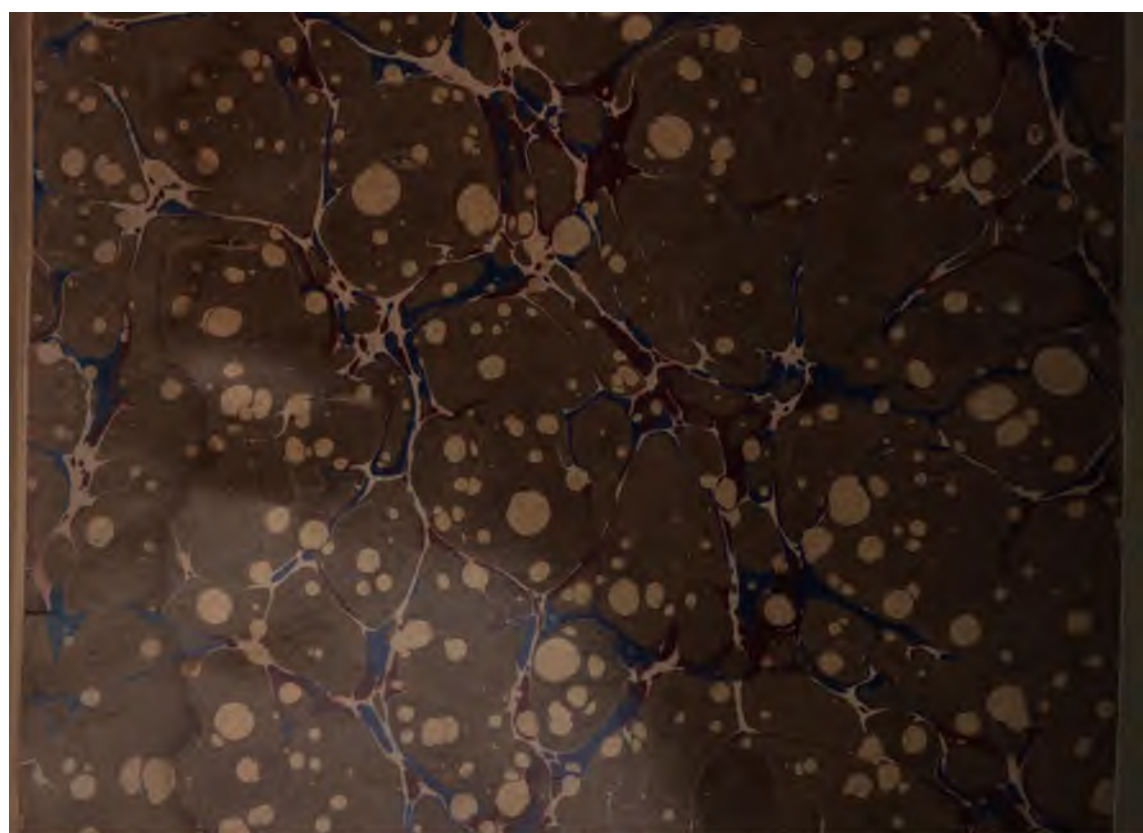














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